

حياة القلوب في رقص، الحسوب

THE LIFE OF THE HEARTS

Maulana Muhammad Qamar az-Zathee

Sahib Allahabadi رض

Translated by:

Maulana Maboened Maheesdy



Published by:

AL Qamar Publications

Ahle Sunnah Library [nmusba.wordpress.com]

&
Maktaba Darul Maarif

حياة القلوب في رضا المحبوب

THE LIFE OF THE HEARTS

Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad Qamar
az-Zamān Sāhib Allāhābādī

Translated by
Maulānā Mahomed Mahomedy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PUBLISHER'S NOTE 15

PRELUDE 17

Sermon from *Hayāt al-Muslimīn* 19

Explanation of the introduction 21

Explanation of the first theme 22

Beloved assistants 30

Impression as quoted in “Ma‘ārif” 30

INTRODUCTION 33

EVALUATION (1) 38

EVALUATION (2) 40

IMPRESSION 42

APPRAISAL 45

AFFIRMATION 50

HAYĀT AL-QULŪB 53

Maulānā Muhammad ‘Aqil Mazāhirī’s article on du‘ā’ 56

The element of servitude in du‘ā’ 58

Making du‘ā’ entails following the Sunnat 58

A comprehensive statement of Hadrat Muslihul Ummat on du‘ā’ 58

The du‘ā’s of the righteous should also be emulated 61

O my Allāh! You alone are my objective... 62

O my Allāh! 63

- You alone are my objective: 67
- Maulānā Thānwi's Explanation 68
- Maulānā Muhammad 'Āsim Sāhib's article on tauhīd 70
- Hadrat Mujaddid Alf Thānī's letter on the virtues of kalimah tayyibah and tauhīd 73
- The blessings of kalimah tayyibah 74
- Hold on firmly to the kalimah tauhīd and istighfār 76
- The levels of tauhīd 77
- Tauhīd īmānī 77
- Tauhīd 'ilmī 77
- Tauhīd hālī 78
- Tauhīd ilāhī 79
- Allāh is the sole helper 79
- Real tauhīd is tauhīd of the heart and soul 80
- Īmān 81
- I seek Your pleasure alone 84
- The meaning of radā 86
- An explanation of radā 87
- There is no bounty superior to Allāh's pleasure 88
- Radā is from among the fruits of love 89
- Therefore confer me with Your love and recognition 90
- The importance of love 90
- Man's love 92

- The effect and fruit of love 94
Love is the life for the hearts 95
Ten causes for the acquisition of Allāh’s love 96
The high status of love 98
Hajj – a manifestation of love 101
Love is the soul of hajj 102
The manner of acquiring love 105
Love for Rasūlullāh’s internal Sunnats is also essential 107
The amount of wealth is the scale of love 110
A test of sincerity 113
And recognition 114
The greatness of recognition 115
An explanation of recognition 117
Two types of recognition 118
The need for an erudite mentor 119
The word ‘ibādat is explained as ma’rifat 120
Recognition of Rasūlullāh is also essential 121
The recognition of the auliya’ 123
The signs and identity of the auliya’ 123
The method of acquiring wilāyat 124
An important supplication 126
Hadrat Mujaddid’s advice to his sons 127
Repeating the words “The truth has arrived and falsehood vanished” 128

- The spiritual condition of a person cannot be decided through kashf and ilhām 129
- A person's internal condition is decided through his external actions 130
- Internal effulgence depends on remaining within the Shari'at 131
- An article on recognition by Qādī 'Ābid 'Alī Husaynī 132
- The cause of the perfection of Allāh-recognition 144
- Reflecting over Allāh's signs is essential for Allāh-recognition 146
- Allāh's recognition is dependent on recognition of the self 148
- Hadrat Ibrāhīm ibn Ad-ham learns recognition from a monk 149
- The easiest way of reaching Allāh is to realize one's helplessness 153
- Allāh's recognition is life to the heart 157
- TASAWWUF 158
- Tasawwuf 159
- The reason for the name tasawwuf 160
- Application of the name tasawwuf 161
- The objective of tasawwuf: to acquire affinity with Allāh 163
- Affinity with Allāh is fundamental 163
- Looking at the Qur'ān is beneficial for affinity 167

- It is essential for ‘ulamā’ to acquire affinity with Allāh 168
- Differences in the condition of seekers 169
- Abandoning worship because of not experiencing sweetness in it 170
- Giving up egotism is the way to proximity 174
- Love – an easy way to give up egotism 174
- Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat’s statements on tasawwuf 177
- The essence of the path 177
- The objective of sulūk 178
- An explanation of Shari‘at, tarīqat and haqīqat 178
- Explanation of tasawwuf 180
- Differentiating between occasions of leniency and harshness 181
- Salvation depends on actions 182
- The ummat can experience life of the heart only by practising on the Qur’ān 184
- Genuine happiness is confined to following the Sunnat 186
- Corruption of the heart and wasting time 188
- Humility and submission in the heart is life for the heart 192
- The desirability of a living heart 193
- The importance of a living heart 193
- A sound heart 194
- A pure clean heart is most beloved to Allāh 195

Four types of hearts	195
QUOTATIONS FROM SHIFĀ’-E-DIL 198	
Categories of hearts	198
A heart can be dead or living	199
A sound heart	199
A dead heart	200
A sick heart	201
Signs of healthy and vibrant hearts	202
Man should always ask for increase in knowledge	
205	
Knowledge of exposition is also necessary	206
Recitation of the Qur’ān opens the door to	
knowledge	210
Hadrat Ja’far Sādiq advises his son, Hadrat Mūsā	
Kāzim	211
THE PROPAGATIONAL AND RECTIFICATIONAL	
SYSTEM OF ISLAM 217	
The progressive angle of the work of Tablīgh	217
The objective of the Sharī‘at	218
The objective of life: Servitude to the Master	219
Six important actions	220
EXPLANATION OF QUR’ĀNIC TERMS 233	
Hidāyat	233
Īmān and Islam	236
Tauhīd	240
Risālat	242

The rank of prophet-hood	242
Difference between a Nabī and a Rasūl	246
The Resurrection and the Hereafter	247
Taqdīr	249
The issue of taqdīr as explained in <i>Bayān al-Qur'ān</i>	249
A clear solution to the issue of taqdīr	251
The 'ismat of the Prophets	254
The reality of 'ismat	254
The Prophets are ma'sūm	255
The meaning of 'ismat	255
Ihsān	256
Spending one's wealth in charity	262
Good works in matters related to power and authority	262
The meaning of conveying academic benefit	263
The meaning of physical ihsān	263
The meaning of ihsān in worship	263
The meaning of "If you cannot see Him, then know for a fact that He is seeing you"	264
A comprehensive and enlightening explanation of ihsān	266
The extent of ihsān	271
Ma'iyyat-e-Ilāhīyyah	272
Qur'ānic verses on ma'iyyat-e-ilāhīyyah	272
Types of ma'iyyat	274

The effect of Allāh’s beautiful names	275
The universe and Allāh’s beautiful names	275
Different types of ma‘īyyat based on different times and climes	276
Convictional īmān	277
Proof for the need for the company of the pious	
277	
The Sahābah’s ability to make tablīgh on the system of prophet-hood	279
The loftiness of the ‘ārifin is due to their realization of ma‘īyyat with Allāh	281
Rasūlullāh’s fundamental temperament was total seclusion	282
Fear and hope	284
The servitude of pious personalities	285
The different levels of not having fear	293
The difference between khashyat and khauf	298
Think of every moment of the day of Resurrection	
299	
Scenes of the fury of Hell	301
Allāh’s curse	304
Allāh’s mercy	305
Stories of people who feared Allāh	306
How to realize Allāh’s khashyat	309
Khashyat is one of the signs of the ‘ulamā’ of the Hereafter	
313	
Taqwā	315

- Justice is established through taqwā 318
- People of taqwā will be saved from Hell 319
- Taqwā is in the heart 320
- Allāh prohibits us from making claims to taqwā 322
- People of taqwā acquire Allāh’s togetherness 325
- Sidq 328
- Ikhlās 332
 - The virtue of ikhlās 333
 - Definition of ikhlās 334
- Tawādu‘ 335
 - The lofty quality of tawādu‘ 336
- Khushū‘ 337
 - The status of khushū‘ in salāh 338
- Īthār 339
- Sabr 343
 - The virtue of sabr 345
- Shukr 347
- Tawakkul 349
 - Types of actions 351
- Zuhd 354
 - This world is sweet and green 354
 - The life of the Hereafter is the real life 355
 - The definition of zuhd 357
 - Three levels of zuhd 358

The reality and virtue of zuhd	359
'Ibādat	361
'Abdīyyat	368
The rank of 'abdīyyat	370
Rasūlullāh's 'abdīyyat	373
Difference between 'ibādat and 'ubūdīyyat	377
Amānat	377
Stressing the need to fulfil trusts	382
Amānat means that Allāh's obedience is volitional	384
What is a sincere repentance?	387
Istighfār	388
Glorification of Allāh and seeking His forgiveness must be increased at the approach of death	389
Rasūlullāh is ordered to make istighfār	390
Dhikr	392
Dhikr results in purification of the self and correction of character	394
Definition of dhikr	394
Knowledge of rules and regulations is also necessary	397
Necessary actions for the illumination of the heart	398
Adhering to dhikr for purification of the self	398
Hikmat	399
The one inviting to Allāh must do it with hikmat	
402	

Teaching hikmat is one of the responsibilities of prophet-hood 404

Basīrat 408

Istiqāmat 411

Firāsat 414

The story of Khwājah ‘Abd al-Khāliq Gajdawānī 416

The causes of acquiring genuine firāsat 417

Inābat 418

Ikhbāt 419

Sakīnah 421

Qunūt 423

Salāt and salām 425

Tahajjud 428

Tahajjud salāh has a special influence in acquiring Maqām-e-Mahmūd 429

Nādirah and nāzirah 431

Kalimah tayyibah and istighfār 432

Sinners are also inheritors of the Book 435

Total submission 443

Following of lusts and abandoning salāh 444

Following of lusts prompts a person to every other evil 445

Enjoining good and forbidding evil 447

This nation is the best on account of enjoining good and forbidding evil 452

Etiquette of enjoining good and forbidding evil	460
A comprehensive example of noble character	464
Greed of the self	465
The Qur'ān is easy	469
The words of the Qur'ān	470
A few Qur'ānic terms	478
Īmān	480
Īmān and Islam	486
Kufr	488
Dīn	490
Nifāq	498
Islāh Jabbārīyyat	501
Islāh Rabt al-Qalb	504
Islāh Mas'alah-e-Inābat	506
Allāh-fearing 'ulamā' are the heirs of the Prophets	
509	
The law of recompense	512
Rewards for good deeds	513
Punishment for disobedience	513
The five forms of recompense	514
Remember the consequences of actions	516
Introduction to <i>Jazā' al-A'māl</i>	517
The life of the heart	529
Three cautionary points	530

First point: It is essential to know the etiquette and principles of a position before ascending to it 530

Second point: Do not be proud about your large numbers 546

Third point: The one who is not fanatical is to be congratulated 547

Safeguarding the tongue 549

Objective of the booklet 552

Conclusion 554

Guidelines to the daughters of Islam 555

Conclusion 557

A comprehensive definition of *ihsān* 557

Mathnawī 558

Munājāt 559

The laudable qualities of the *auliyā'* 560

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE 562

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā*, Maktabah Dār al-Ma'ārif Allāhābād, has had the honour of conveying several books on various themes and sciences to the masses and the elite. Scholars and spiritual masters blessed them with acceptance, and authors received them with approval. May Allāh *ta'ālā* reward them with the best of rewards.

The book before you – *Hayāt al-Qulūb fī Ridā' al-Mahbūb* – is in reality a comprehensive and detailed explanation of the famous supplication of the Naqshbandīyyah masters:

O my Allāh! You alone are my objective. I seek Your pleasure alone. Therefore confer me with Your love and recognition.

My honourable father tried to demonstrate the evil traits from which the hearts are to be purified, and the praiseworthy qualities with which they are to be embellished so that they can become sound hearts. After all, Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: "I desire to go before Allāh *ta'ālā* with a sound heart." Every believer ought to have this desire that his heart must not be dead. Rather, it must be alive so that it is valued by Allāh *ta'ālā*. May Allāh *ta'ālā* inspire us to practise. Āmīn.

Respected reader! There are a few other useful books which have already been compiled but need to be printed. We request your prayers so that Allāh *ta'ālā* may provide the means from the unseen and make the task easy.

Finally, I consider it essential to inform you of a major tragedy. My honourable mother departed from this temporary world to the eternal world of the

Hereafter on 9 Rajab 1437 A.H./17 April 2016. To Allāh we belong and to Him is our return. I request your prayers for her forgiveness.

Also, I earnestly request you to remember my honourable father in your prayers – that Allāh *ta’ālā* blesses him with good health and wellness, and to keep his shadow over us for a long time so that these academic works may continue and we are able to present various types of books to you.

رَبَّنَا تَقْبَلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ

Muhammad ‘Abdullāh Qamar az-Zamān Qāsmī
Allāhābādī
17 Rajab 1437 A.H.
25 April 2016

PRELUDE

الحمد لله الذي نور قلوب أوليائه بأنوار هدايته، صفاهم لتجلى صفة جلاله وجماله وكمال عظمته وأخلصهم للعكوف على بساط أنسه بالتقرب من حضرته وخلصهم وخصصهم لمناجاته ومحادثته ومكالمته ومخاطبته.

ونشهد لله بإخلاص توحيده وتحقيق وحدانيته، لا إله إلا هو الواحد في ذاته والعظيم في صفاته والعزيز في فرданيته.

ونشهد لنبيه ورسوله بكمال نبوته وعموم رسالته وتخصيص عبوديته محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم وعلى آله وأزواجه وعترته وذريته وأهل بيته ورضي الله عن جميع أصحابه وتبعيهم أبداً بإحسان من أمته وأهل ملته.

One of the principles of the Naqshbandīyyah order is for this supplication to be read repeatedly in the course of making dhikr:

O my Allāh! You alone are my objective. I seek Your pleasure alone. Therefore confer me with Your love and recognition.

When I read this supplication and pondered over each and every word, I experienced a special type of feeling and emotion. A yearning developed in my heart that if this important supplication is explained in some detail, then – Allāh willing – it will prove beneficial to myself and to other genuine seekers.

I tried to explain and expound on each of these words and read it to my mentor, Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib *quddisa sirruhu* (d. 3 Rabi' ath-Thānī 1412 A.H.), in a special assembly. He expressed his approval and joy at hearing it. This gave me more courage and increased my desire to render this service.

I gave the manuscript of this book to my dear friend, Maulānā Mujib al-Ghaffār Sāhib *rahimahullāh*, the former Shaykh al-Hadith of Madrasah Mazhar al-'Ulūm, Benares, for reviewing. He rendered this service with much enthusiasm. May Allāh *ta'ālā* reward him with the best of rewards.

Ever since that time, I had been thinking about having this valuable book printed but it was not possible. Some time back, my yearning to have it printed intensified. When I reviewed it, I felt that it will prove to be even more beneficial and effective to the reader if I made additions to it from the Qur'ān, Sunnat and the writings and statements of the Sufi masters.

In this regard, when I paged through *Hayāt al-Muslimīn*, the magnum opus of Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat *rahimahullāh*, I found it to be most useful for the fulfilment of my objective. I therefore quoted its opening sermon with its translation, and then presented the explanation as given by Hadrat Hakīm al-Ummat *rahimahullāh*. I then quoted some of its simplified sections which were done by Hadrat Maulānā Muftī Muhammad Shafī' Sāhib *rahimahullāh*. Allāh willing, it will prove to be an aid for all of us to acquire a genuine life of the heart. This is certainly not difficult for Allāh *ta'ālā*.

Sermon from Hayāt al-Muslimīn

الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ فِي كِتَابِهِ:

All praise is due to Allāh ta'ālā who revealed in His Book:

أَوَ مَنْ كَانَ مَيْتًا فَاحْيَنَاهُ وَجَعَلْنَا لَهُ نُورًا يَمْشِي بِهِ فِي النَّاسِ كَمَنْ مَثَلُهُ
فِي الظُّلْمِ لَيْسَ بِخَارِجٍ مِّنْهَا

*Can he who was dead and whom We gave life thereafter, and gave him a light whereby he walks among people – [can he be] equal to the one who is lying in the pits of darkness from which he cannot emerge?*¹

وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى رَسُولِهِ الَّذِي شَرَّفَهُ بِخِطَابِهِ:

Salutations and peace to His Messenger whom He honoured with His address:

وَكَذِيلَكَ أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ رُوحًا مِّنْ أَمْرِنَا

*In like manner We sent to you an angel by our Command.*²

وَدَعَا أُمَّتَهُ إِلٰى جَرِيلِ ثَوَابِهِ فِي قَوْلِهِ:

He invited his ummat towards His abundant reward when He said:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْتَحِيُّوْا لِلّٰهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ إِذَا دَعَاكُمْ لِمَا يُحِبِّيْكُمْ

¹ Sūrah al-An'ām, 6: 122.

² Sūrah ash-Shūrā, 42: 52.

O believers! Obey the order of Allāh and the Messenger when he calls you to that which gives you life.¹

وَقَادُهُمْ إِلَى رَفِيعِ جَنَابِهِ فِي قَوْلِهِ:

He directed them towards His exalted self when He said:

أُولَئِكَ كَتَبَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ الْإِيمَانَ وَآيَدَهُمْ بِرُوحٍ مِّنْهُ

Allāh inscribed īmān in their hearts and helped them by His hidden inspiration.²

وَبَعْدُ، فَقَدْ قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى:

Allāh ta'ālā said:

مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ اُنْثَى وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَنَحْسِنَتْ حَيَاةً طَيِّبَةً
وَلَنْجُزِينَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِاَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ.

Whoever did good, be it man or woman, and is a believer, to him We will give a good life. We will grant them their reward for the good deeds which they used to do.³

وَقَالَ تَعَالَى:

Allāh ta'ālā said:

وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَنْ ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنْكًا وَخَشْرُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ أَعْمَى.

¹ Sūrah al-Anfāl, 8: 24.

² Sūrah al-Mujādalah, 58: 22.

³ Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 97.

Whoever turns away from My remembrance, for him is a life of constriction, and on the day of Resurrection We shall raise him up blind.¹

Add to the above verses, the following verse which is in reference to the dwellers of the Hell-fire:

ثُمَّ لَا يَمُوتُ فِيهَا وَلَا يَحْيُ

Then he will neither die therein (in Hell) nor will he live (a life of comfort).²

Although a life devoid of comfort and sweetness is not death in appearance, it is also not a life in the true meaning of the word. Thus, according to the erudite scholars, “a good life” and “a life of constriction” refer to this worldly life. In other words, the real life of this world – of comfort and peace – is enjoyed only by those who are obedient to Allāh *ta’ālā*. As for the disobedient ones, just as they are deprived of internal life, they are also deprived of the joy of the external life.³

Explanation of the introduction

By Hadrat Maulānā Muftī Muhammad Shafi' Sāhib Deobandi rahimahullāh

The introduction to *Hayāt al-Muslimīn* of Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī rahimahullāh comprises of five themes.

1. Real life in this world and in the Hereafter is reserved solely for Allāh’s obedient servants. Those who are disobedient to Allāh *ta’ālā* and rebellious are

¹ Sūrah Tā Hā, 20: 124.

² Sūrah al-A'lā, 13.

³ *Hayāt al-Muslimīn* – introduction.

deprived of a real life in both worlds. This is proven from a hundred verses of the Qur'ān.

2. The mystery behind the luxuries and comforts which are given in this world for a few days to those who are disobedient to Allāh *ta'ālā* and who rebel against Him.

3. Every type of success in this world and the Hereafter, and real and eternal comfort, peace and tranquillity are confined to the Qur'ān and the teachings of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. It will be to the Muslims' misfortune and their failure if they leave these two and turn to other ways and procedures.

4. Attention is drawn to present day Muslims who become vexed by calamities and tragedies, and run towards other various means and plans. It is most sad that they do not turn to the procedure which is totally and absolutely beneficial, and whose benefit has been proven through thousands of years of experience. That is, the teachings of the Qur'ān and the instructions of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*.

5. The effectiveness of Qur'ānic and Hadīth prescriptions for national success and the repulsing of calamities and miseries.

The explanation of the themes as given by Hadrat Maulānā Muftī Muhammad Shafī' Sāhib rahimahullāh is most beautiful. It must certainly be studied. For the sake of brevity, we are quoting the explanation of the first theme only.

Explanation of the first theme

Real life is reserved solely for Allāh's obedient servants.

The foundation of your people is solely on Dīn and īmān. Your life is dependent on practising on the Qur’ān. Your success is confined to Allāh’s grace – not on your strength, numbers, authority and resources. (Majdhūb)

The Qur’ān uses various words to refer to the teachings which were to come forth via the Prophets ‘alayhimus salām. These words include: *rūh*, *hayāt* and *nūr*. Observe the following verses:

أَوْ مَنْ كَانَ مَيِّتًا فَاحْيَيْنَاهُ وَجَعَلْنَا لَهُ نُورًا يُمْشِي بِهِ فِي النَّاسِ كَمَنْ مَثَلَهُ
فِي الظُّلْمُوتِ لَيْسَ بِخَارِجٍ مِّنْهَا

*Can he who was dead and whom We gave life thereafter, and gave him a light whereby he walks among people – [can he be] equal to the one who is lying in the pits of darkness from which he cannot emerge?*¹

وَكَذِيلَكَ أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ رُوحًا مِّنْ أَمْرِنَا

*In like manner We sent to you an angel by our Command.*²

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْتَجِيبُوا لِلَّهِ وَلِرَسُولِهِ إِذَا دَعَاكُمْ لِمَا يُحِبِّيْكُمْ

*O believers! Obey the order of Allāh and the Messenger when he calls you to that which gives you life.*³

¹ Sūrah al-An‘ām, 6: 122.

² Sūrah ash-Shūrā, 42: 52.

³ Sūrah al-Anfāl, 8: 24.

أُولَئِكَ كَتَبَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ الْإِيمَانَ وَآيَدَهُمْ بِرُوحٍ مِّنْهُ

Allāh inscribed īmān in their hearts and helped them by His hidden inspiration.¹

The above verses refer to Qur'ānic teachings as *hayāt* (life) and *rūh*. These obviously refer to the eternal life of the Hereafter. Hadrat 'Urwah ibn Zubayr *radiyallāhu 'anhu* and others are of the view that it includes this worldly life as well.²

The following verses clearly prove that real life and comfort in this world also is the reserve of those who obey Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. The disobedient are deprived of a genuine life and real peace even in this world:

مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِّنْ ذَكْرٍ أَوْ أُنْثِي وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَنَحْنُ حَسِينُهُ حَيَاةً طَيِّبَةً
وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِإِحْسَنٍ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ.

Whoever did good, be it man or woman, and is a believer, to him We will give a good life. We will grant them their reward for the good deeds which they used to do.³

The distinguished scholars of tafsīr including Hadrat 'Abdullāh ibn 'Abbās *radiyallāhu 'anhu* and others have explained the word "life" in this verse as worldly life. They say that "a good life" refers to that life in which peace and tranquillity are experienced.⁴

This life can be experienced only by those who are blessed with contentment, are pleased with whatever

¹ Sūrah al-Mujādalah, 58: 22.

² *Rūh al-Ma'ānī* and *Ibn Kathīr*.

³ Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 97.

⁴ *Rūh al-Ma'ānī*.

Allāh *ta'ālā* has decreed for them, and are free from greed and avarice. Obviously a life of this nature can only be conferred to obedient believers, and not to those who are disobedient to Allāh *ta'ālā*. In fact, their lives are narrow and tasteless even in the presence of countless “creature comforts”, and every type of bounty and wealth. Due to their greed and avarice, they never reach a point of contentment. They are constantly immersed in efforts to increase their wealth. When they experience a situation which is against their mental planning and forecast, then due to their dissatisfaction with divine decree, they become so distressed that they sometimes go to the extent of committing suicide. Many incidents of this nature by affluent people bear testimony to this fact. The following verse makes reference to this theme:

وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَنْ ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنْكاً وَتَحْشِرُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ أَعْمَىٰ.

Whoever turns away from My remembrance, for him is a life of constriction, and on the day of Resurrection We shall raise him up blind.¹

As regards the constricted life which is promised to those who disregard Allāh's admonitions, some scholars of *tafsīr* are of the view that it refers to the life of the grave. Others are of the view that it refers to this very life of the world. This is the view of distinguished *tafsīr* scholars like Hadrat 'Atā' rahimahullāh, Sa'īd ibn Jubayr rahimahullāh and others.²

¹ Sūrah Tā Hā, 20: 124.

² *Rūh al-Ma'ānī*.

There is really no contradiction between the two because the life of such people will be constricted in this world and in the grave as well.¹

Another verse makes reference to the dwellers of the Hell-fire as follows:

لَا يَمُوتُ فِيهَا وَلَا يَحْيٰ

Then he will neither die therein (in Hell) nor will he live (a life of comfort).²

Although a life devoid of comfort and sweetness is not death in appearance, it is also not a life in the true meaning of the word. Experience testifies to the fact that those who are disobedient to Allāh *ta’alā* can never enjoy the sweetness of life. Firstly because their greed and avarice never permits them to be content, and they are always worried and concerned about increasing their wealth. Furthermore, it is a fact that every hope and every objective of even the greatest of persons can not be fulfilled. In such situations, obedient believers can at least take solace from their satisfaction with divine decree, and when they experience something which is against what they intended, they can nevertheless take comfort from reward in the Hereafter. On the other hand, the disobedient ones are deprived of both, and consequently remain completely stressed and worried. In short, when they realize their objective, they have to worry about safeguarding it. And when they do not realize it, they are filled with grief and worry. In both situations they do not enjoy

¹ *Bayān al-Qur’ān.*

² Sūrah al-A’lā, 13.

tranquillity of the heart – which is the essence of comfort and life. A poet says:

If they do not have the world, they are pained and stressed. If they acquire it, they are captured by its love. In fact, they fall prey to it.

When looking at these three verses collectively, it becomes extremely clear that a real life – which is another name for peace, comfort and tranquillity – is reserved solely for the obedient servants of Allāh *ta’ālā* even in this world. The unbelievers and sinners are deprived of it in this world as well, no matter how much physical wealth and possessions they may own. Having the goods of comfort does not necessarily mean that the person will enjoy comfort.

This point is proven from many verses of the Qur’ān, of which Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat rahimahullāh quoted 100 in his footnote in the introduction of *Hayāt al-Muslimīn*. These verses with their translation is given here.¹

Note: The 100 verses which were selected by Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat rahimahullāh were translated by Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Waṣīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh and he also signed it at the end. This is to be found in some of the old editions of *Hayāt al-Muslimīn*. Unfortunately, some printers have removed it. By the grace of Allāh *ta’ālā*, we are working on a separate book comprising of the 100 verses selected by Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat rahimahullāh, translated by Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat rahimahullāh, together with explanations. This book will be titled *Mawā’iz al-Qur’ān (Mulaqqab bi Sharh*

¹ *Hayāt al-Muslimīn*, p. 23.

Mi'ah Āyah). We pray to Allāh *ta'ālā* to enable us to complete this task and to inspire us to practise according to its demands. Āmīn.

We will now quote the 25 topics which Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat rahimahullāh discussed in *Hayāt al-Muslimīn*. They are:

1. Islam and īmān.
2. Acquiring and imparting Islamic knowledge.
3. Studying and teaching the Qur'ān.
4. Love for Allāh and love for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*.
5. Belief in predestination and placing one's trust in Allāh.
6. Beseeching Allāh.
7. Associating with the pious.
8. The life of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*.
9. Fulfilling the rights of Muslims.
10. The rights of one's self.
11. Steadfastness in *salāh*.
12. Erecting masājid.
13. Remembrance of Allāh.
14. Zakāh.
15. Other charitable and welfare works.
16. Fasting.
17. Hajj.
18. Qurbānī.
19. Income and expenditure.

20. Marriage.
21. Dissociating the heart from this world.
22. Abstaining from sin.
23. Patience and gratitude.
24. Seeking advice.
25. The Muslim identity.

Note:

Ponder over this: From among the actions which are listed for the acquisition of a true and genuine life, Islam and īmān are mentioned first. This is the reality. Īmān is the fundamental cause for the effulgence and life of the heart. My heart therefore demanded that I quote from the scholarly work – *Usūl al-Islam* - of Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Sāhib Kādhlawī rahimahullāh on the important departments of īmān, viz. Oneness of Allāh *ta’ālā*, the concept of messenger-ship, and the Resurrection. Allāh willing, it will be very beneficial to the reader.

Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf ‘Alī Thānwī rahimahullāh said: If any person thinks of any other action, or feels that a certain section needs to be elaborated, then it can become an addendum to this book.¹

In emulation of this permission, we will be adding on some good deeds and noble characteristics. We hope that Allāh *ta’ālā* accept this addition as He did the original work, that He blesses us with a living heart, and honours us with forgiveness and His special mercy in the Hereafter. This is certainly not difficult for Allāh *ta’ālā*.

¹ *Hayāt al-Muslimīn*, p. 350.

Beloved assistants

May Allāh *ta’ālā* fully reward the following for their efforts and assistance in the preparation of this book:

Maulānā Mahbūb Aḥmad Nadwī, Maulānā Muhammad ‘Ubaydullāh Qamar az-Zamān Nadwī, Maulānā Firoze ‘Ālam Qāsmī, Maulānā Kamāl Aḥmad Nadwī, Maulānā Muhammad Ashraf Afrīqī, Maulānā Husayn Aḥmad Qāsmī, Maulānā Nabil Aḥmad Qāsmī and Maulānā Safiyullāh Tarkesarī.

A few themes from *Tasfiyyatul Qulūb (Shifā’-e-Dil)* of my son, Maulānā Mahbūb Aḥmad Nadwī, are quoted in *Hayāt al-Qulūb*. I am thankful to him for this. Maulānā Diyā’ ad-Dīn Islāhī wrote a comprehensive impression on this book. I will quote it below for the benefit of the seekers. Once they learn about its usefulness, it will hopefully create a yearning in them to study this book. It may well prove to be an excellent means for their rectitude and rectification.

Another point which came to my mind is that the Qur’ān and Hadīth contain certain words which are not clearly understood immediately. I felt the need to explain them from the authentic books of *tafsīr* in the hope that when seekers and students read them such meanings are exposed to them which result in the rectification of the heart. This is not far-fetched and certainly not difficult for Allāh *ta’ālā*.

Impression as quoted in “Ma’ārif”

This is an impression on the book *Tasfiyyatul Qulūb – Shifā’-e-Dil* which is written by Maulānā Mahbūb Aḥmad Qamar az-Zamān Nadwī Allāhābādī.

Purity of intention and action, the virtue of knowledge, ailments of the heart, remembrance of Allāh, supplication, salutations to Rasūlullāh

sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam, salāh, patience, abstinence, gratefulness, reliance on Allāh ta'ālā, fear of Allāh ta'ālā, this world, taubah and other similar topics clearly show the need to purify the self and rectify one's character. When these themes are quoted in the words of 'Allāmah Rajab Hambalī rahimahullāh, Ibn al-Qayyim Jauzī rahimahullāh and Imām Abū Hāmid Ghazzālī rahimahullāh, then their effect multiplies several times. Bearing in mind this effectiveness and usefulness, the worthy translator translated the book *Tazkīyyatun Nufūs* into Urdu. The Urdu translation is also widely received. The book under review is the second edition in which some of the texts of the first edition have been simplified and made more flowing.

An added benefit in this second edition is that the honourable father of the translator, Janāb Maulānā Qamar az-Zamān Sāhib, added a most useful theme comprising of almost 100 pages on blameworthy characteristics. It contains a diagnosis and treatment for spiritual maladies like ostentation, greed, avarice, showing off one's worship, haughtiness, pride, ostentation, jealousy, anger, selfishness, miserliness, love of wealth and praise, futile talk, backbiting and so on. These are presented in a very effective style. The addition of blameworthy characteristics to the discussion on praiseworthy characteristics has increased the value of the book several times.

Maktabah Dār al-Ma'ārif Wasīyābād, Allāhābād has been fulfilling the obligation of publishing books of this nature since some time now. One of its objectives is to present Islam's true and original form of Sufism. This was also the distinguishing feature of the Wasīyyullāh khānqāh. The sick society of today is certainly in need of a cure for the heart. It is hoped

that this book will be a means for the fulfilment of this need.¹

I now address myself and then the entire ummat by quoting the following statement of Hadrat 'Allāmah 'Abd al-Wahhāb Sha'rānī rahimahullāh which he made in the sermon of his book *Lawāqih al-Anwār fī Tabaqāt al-Akhyār* (*at-Tabaqāt al-Kubrā*):

ثم إن من طالع مثل هذا الكتاب ولم يحصل عنده نهضة ولا شوق إلى طريق الله عز وجل فهو والأموات سواء. والسلام.

Any person who studies a book of this nature and does not develop within himself a yearning for Allāh's path, then he and the dead are the same.

Bearing in mind this statement of 'Allāmah Sha'rānī rahimahullāh' which emanated with a lot of pain and concern, I say that if after writing these themes and after my Muslim brothers read them, we do not develop an interest in treading the true path, then we ought to shed tears of blood. May Allāh *ta'ālā* protect us through His grace from such a major tribulation. *Āmīn.*

This manuscript is now being handed over to my son, Muhammad 'Abdullāh Qāsmī for printing. I make an earnest supplication to Allāh *ta'ālā* to embellish this most special of books with its printing and to make beneficial to the ummat. *Āmīn.*

Muhammad Qamar az-Zamān Allāhābādī
Muharram al-Harām 1436 A.H.
Bayt al-Adhkār, Wasīyābād, Allāhābād, U.P.

¹ Monthly *Ma'ārif*, July 2008.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

INTRODUCTION

Hadrat Maulānā Sayyid Mu_{hammad} Rābi' Hasanī
Nadwī Sāhib dāmat barakātuhum

Nāzim of Dār al-'Ulūm Nadwatul 'Ulamā' Lucknow

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلوة السلام على سيد المرسلين وخاتم
النبيين سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين. أما بعد!

No one can deny the importance which the heart and soul enjoy in the human body. A Hadīth clearly states in this regard:

أَلَا إِنَّ فِي الْجَسْدِ لَضْغَةً إِذَا صَلَحَتْ صَلْحَةُ الْجَسْدِ كُلِّهِ، وَإِذَا فَسَدَتْ
فَسْدَ الْجَسْدِ كُلِّهِ، أَلَا وَهِيَ الْقُلْبُ.

Remember! There is a piece of flesh in the human body. If it is sound, the entire body is sound. If it is unsound, the entire body becomes unsound. Understand well! It is the heart.

Man's life depends on his soul and it is what keeps him alive. The body obtains physical strength from food and drink. The soul receives strength from good actions. One category of good actions is the one which is done with sincerity and comes with servitude to Allāh ta'ālā. The other category concerns the rights which exist between fellow humans. As regards the rights of Allāh ta'ālā, they are either compulsory, obligatory, optional or desirable. The same can be said about mutual rights among humans. Nonetheless, man has been found wanting, and constantly displays shortcomings in his actions.

These can be overcome when a person is introspective and takes stock of himself. Introspection inclines him towards repentance and turning to Allāh ta'ālā. Allāh ta'ālā has made repentance such that it not only gives life to a person's heart, rather, the most heinous sins and crimes are pardoned in seconds through it. A pious act like taubah takes the place of his sins. In Sūrah al-Furqān, Allāh ta'ālā speaks about the punishment which will be meted out to the sinners, and excludes from it those who repent. He says:

إِلَّا مَنْ تَابَ وَأَمَنَ وَعَمِلَ عَمَلاً صَالِحًا فَأُولَئِكَ يُبَدِّلُ اللَّهُ سَيِّاتِهِمْ
حَسَنَتِ طَرْفَةً وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا.

Except he who repented and believed and did some good deeds – it is for such that Allāh shall transform their bad deeds into good deeds. Allāh is forgiving, merciful.¹

Immediately thereafter, Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَمَنْ تَابَ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَإِنَّهُ يَتُوبُ إِلَى اللَّهِ مَتَابًا.

Whoever repents and does good deeds – he truly returns to Allāh.²

As regards the purity of the heart and actions which take one closer to Allāh ta'ālā, the most important point is pure beliefs, and full conviction in the Oneness of Allāh ta'ālā, the concept of prophet-hood with belief in the finality of the prophet-hood of Muhammad Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, and belief in the Hereafter. As far as actions of the

¹ Sūrah al-Furqān, 25: 70.

² Sūrah al-Furqān, 25: 71.

heart are concerned, then together with sincerity and presence of intention, one has to have full conviction and reliance in Allāh *ta’ālā*, be grateful at times of prosperity and patient at times of adversity. If he does this, then man who is inhabiting earth establishes a connection with the heavens.

Man’s temperaments differ and none has the same temperament and disposition. This is why we find the Sharī’at taking differences in temperaments into consideration. One person takes into consideration all the actions of the Sharī’at and the Sunnat, but he focuses more on one particular action. Even then, he is able to reach great heights. In the same way, the objective is one but the means vary.

In the beginning the most effective way of acquiring true *īmān*, conviction, sincerity, Allāh-recognition, culturing of character, purification of the self, proximity to Allāh *ta’ālā*, purity of the heart and soul was through the companionship of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*. Later on – due to various reasons - the ‘ulamā’ and Sufi masters gave emphasis to companionship, and abundant dhikr and devotional practices.

None can deny the fact that apart from a divine bestowal, a Muslim can become a perfect Muslim, a true believer and reach great heights through: presence of intention, *īmān*, self-introspection, following the Sunnat, excessive optional devotions, supplications, seeking forgiveness, salutations to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*, recitation of the Qur’ān, glorification of Allāh *ta’ālā* and extolling His greatness, love for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*, love for his family, love for the *Sahābah radiyallāhu ‘anhum* and others, services to mankind, propagating and teaching Dīn, propagation of Islam,

writing and compiling books, spending in charitable works, serving one's parents, maintaining family ties, being of help to those who are afflicted by calamities, concern for one's neighbours, and consideration to other rights and etiquette. However, presence of intention and continuity are very great even if the actions are not many.

Allāh *ta'ālā* loves the work of joining the hearts of people to Him. There have been Allāh-fearing personalities in every era who were fulfilling this responsibility. In the not so distant past, Allāh *ta'ālā* enabled this task to be fulfilled in a major and extensive manner through Hadrat Mujaddid Alf Thānī Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindī *rahimahullāh*, Hakīmul Ummat Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Walī Allāh Sāhib Mu Dehlawī *rahimahullāh*, Amīr al-Mu'minīn Hadrat Sayyid Ahmad Shahīd *rahimahullāh* and their deputies and associates. This work was then undertaken by our Dīnī madāris, especially Dār al-'Ulūm Deoband, Mazāhir al-'Ulūm Sahāranpūr, Dār al-'Ulūm Nadwatul 'Ulamā' and other madāris and Dīnī khānqāhs. The Tablighī Jamā'at also undertook this task to a certain extent among the masses.

However, Hakīmul Ummat Hadrat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī *rahimahullāh* fulfilled this task in a most comprehensive manner through his books, writings, letters, statements, teachings and by preparing individuals to this end. Muslihul Ummat Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Waṣīyyullāh Sāhib Fatahpūrī Allāhābādī is from among his most distinguished khulafā'. He too rendered this service in a most effective manner in line with the method of his mentor, Hadrat Thānwī *rahimahullāh*. From among those who are taking the teachings of both into

consideration and rendering sterling services in this regard is Shaykh Tarīqat Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Qamar az-Zamān Sāhib mudda zilluhu. His rank and the work he is doing needs no introduction.

He is spreading the light of Dīn and īmān not only through his writings, articles, lectures and statements; but by travelling to various places as well – thereby providing life to the hearts and glitter to the souls. I perused through his latest work – *Hayāt al-Qulūb fī Ridā' al-Mahbūb* – and, acting under his request, had the honour of writing these few introductory words. This, notwithstanding the fact that this valuable work did not need any introduction from anyone.

In this book, Hadrat Maulānā lays stress on beliefs, acts of worship, ethics, dealings, social interactions, consideration to Allāh's rights and the rights of the creation, and regard for a Dīnī temperament in one's thoughts and views. Generally, when a person is engrossed in one thing, he tends to disregard other aspects. This results in an imbalance in the Dīnī temperament.

We suffice with this and pray that this book proves to be an important work.

Muhammad Rābi' Hasanī Nadwī
Nāzim Nadwatul 'Ulamā' Lucknow
01/05/1437 A.H.
11/02/2016

EVALUATION (1)

Hadrat Maulānā Taqī ad-Dīn Sāhib Nadwī
Nāzim Jāmi‘ah Islāmīyyah Muzaffarpūr, A‘zam Garh,
U.P.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Our honourable Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad Qamar az-Zamān Sāhib Allāhābādī *dāmat barakātuhum* has requested this insignificant one to write an evaluation on his book *Hayāt al-Qulūb fī Ridā’ al-Mahbūb*. I consider it an honour to be included in this spiritual assembly which is really the essence of important books on this subject and the core of the statements of our seniors.

Hadrat Maulānā Qamar az-Zamān Sāhib had the opportunity of benefiting fully from two famous khānqāhs of our times, viz. Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib *rahimahullāh* and Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad Ahmad Sāhib Partābgarhī *rahimahullāh* from whom the love of Allāh was disseminated. I had the opportunity of visiting these two personalities. The affection which Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad Ahmad Sāhib Partābgarhī *rahimahullāh* showered on Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad Qamar az-Zamān Sāhib was clearly observed. We had the opportunity of presenting ourselves before Hadrat on several occasions.

Hadrat Maulānā is now proliferating and spreading the blessings which he acquired from these two personalities. This is why we see books on spiritual training periodically written by him. Studying and reading these books enables the reader to get a glimpse of the lives of the pious predecessors, and

leaves behind the mark of spirituality on his heart and mind. Hadrat Maulānā penned this work on the same topic. He quoted aspects of whatever he heard from the assemblies of various Sufi masters. I quote one statement from an assembly of Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh:

Listen! It is morning and you people must have had breakfast. However, the breakfast which I would like to offer to you is this du'ā' of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* which I very much like:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ رِزْقًا طَيِّبًا، وَعِلْمًا نَافِعًا، وَعَمَلًا مُتَّقَبِّلًا

O Allāh! I ask You for pure sustenance, beneficial knowledge and accepted actions.

This du'ā' is short yet comprehensive. We are in need of pure sustenance, and we also require knowledge which is useful and actions which are accepted.

Similarly, Hadrat Maulānā quotes various statements of the seniors, explains them and invites us towards Allāh's love and recognition. This book is most useful and beneficial to every one who is treading the path of Sufism, and especially the 'ulamā' and students. May Allāh *ta'ālā* accept this effort of Hadrat Maulānā, bless him in his life, and enable the ummat to appreciate him. Āmīn. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta'ālā*.

Taqī ad-Dīn Nadwī
10 Dhū al-Qa'dah 1436 A.H.

EVALUATION (2)

Hadrat Maulānā Burhān ad-Dīn Sāhib Sambhalī
Shaykh at-Tafsīr Dār al-‘Ulūm Nadwatul ‘Ulamā’

الحمد لله رب العالمين، والصلوة والسلام على سيد الأنبياء والمرسلين،
وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين، وبعد!

By the grace of Allāh *ta’ālā*, some people are blessed with knowledge and the inspiration to practise on it, and Allāh *ta’ālā* then makes them the means for others to obtain knowledge and practise on it. From among these blessed personalities is our honourable Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Muhammad Qamar az-Zamān Sāhib *dāmat barakātuhum*. Every now and again, Hadrat Maulānā writes a most useful and valuable book which is not only of benefit to the masses, but a means of enlightenment for the scholars as well; and urges them towards good actions. In the recent past, a few most valuable books have already been published, one of which is a voluminous work of about 600 pages. And now, a book containing priceless themes (although slightly shorter) titled *Hayāt al-Qulūb fī Ridā’ al-Mahbūb* has come into the public domain. After reading it I learnt that it is not just one book, but a collection of several priceless books. It is like a manual from which those who are “heart patients” can search for treatments for their respective ailments and cure them. The writings of Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf ‘Alī Thānawī *rahimahullāh* are especially beneficial and noteworthy. I pray to Allāh *ta’ālā* to cause this fountain of blessings to flow for a long time, and to inspire those who are thirsty for knowledge and

practice to select the valuable pearls which it contains. Āmīn.

Was salām

Muhammad Burhān ad-Dīn Sambhalī
Dār al-‘Ulūm Nadwatul ‘Ulamā’, Lucknow.

IMPRESSION

Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ayyūb Sāhib Surtī

I commence in the name of Allāh *ta’ālā*. Praise be to Him. Peace and salutations to Muhammad Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*.

I intended leaving for Zambia and South Africa on 4th December 2016/4th Rabī’ al-Awwal 1438 A.H. Before my departure, I phoned my dear friend, Maulānā Dāwūd Vawda Sāhib and informed him of my intended journey. He replied that he was also proceeding to Zambia to spend a few days in the company of Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Qamar az-Zamān Sāhib. I was overjoyed when I heard this because I too would have the honour of spending some time in Hadrat Maulānā’s company. Subsequently, I was conferred with this favour in the course of my stay in Zambia.

Hadrat Maulānā presented to me a copy of *Hayāt al-Qulūb fī Ridā’ al-Mahbūb* which was still in the process of preparation, and which he was giving to several ‘ulamā’ for their corrections and views. The fact of the matter is that the nature of this book actually afforded me the honour and a chance to study this book, and an opportunity to rectify myself. Thus, with the intention of my own rectification, I read the book from beginning to end. This book really presents Sufism and *taṣawwuf* in a most authoritative and convincing manner. Hadrat Maulānā embellished it with so many examples, stories and statements of the seniors that only an enemy of the intellect can reject Sufism. Since when was the Sharī’at and Tarīqat ever separated? Whatever is the Sharī’at is the Tarīqat, and vice versa. There is only a difference in expression.

We see the terms Islam, īmān and ihsān explained separately in what is popularly known as the Hadīth-e-Jibra’īl. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam then said:

هذا جبرئيل جاء ليعلمكم دينكم

This is Jibra’īl who came to teach you your Dīn.

Imām Bukhārī rahimahullāh comments on this statement by saying:

فجعل ذلك كله دينا

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam labelled all three as Dīn.

It is from Hadīth itself that we learn that all three entail Dīn. And another name for ihsān is tasawwuf, sulūk and tazkiyah. Thus, it is a serious error to consider the Tarīqat to be separated from the Sharī’at.

Hadrat Maulānā presented references for each topic. He did not confine himself to quoting from the seniors only, but from the juniors as well. This is proof of his humility and self-obliteration.

My heart testifies that Allāh *ta’ālā* irrigated Hadrat Maulānā with the two fountains of beauty and greatness (Hadrat Aqdas Maulānā Shāh Waṣīyyullāh Sāhib Allāhābādī rahimahullāh and Hadrat Aqdas Maulānā Shāh Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib Partābgarhī rahimahullāh) and selected him for the benefit of the ummat. Hadrat Maulānā does not confine himself to his place. Rather, he travels to near and distant lands. His presence is a glittering chapter on Sufism. He is true to his name, a moon of the time (Qamar az-Zamān) which does not deprive

any corner of the world of its soft, delicate and splendorous light. May Allāh *ta'ālā* confer dry fountains like us with the light of insight, honour us by enabling us to benefit from Hadrat Maulānā, and to bless us with some of the light of recognition which he has.

Was salām

Muhammad Ayyūb Surtī

Servant of Majlis Da'watul Haqq, Leicester

Servant of Hadith at Dār al-'Ulūm Falāh-e-Dārayn,
Tadkeshwar, Gujarat.

19 Rabī' al-Awwal 1437 A.H./19 December 2016

APPRAISAL

Maulānā Qārī Nāzir Ḥusayn
Lecturer at Falāḥ-e-Dārayn, Tadkeshwar, Gujarat

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحمد لله الذي قال في كتابه الخالد "خلق الموت والحياة ليبلوكم أيكم أحسن عملاً، والصلوة والسلام على رسوله الذي قال: "الموت جسر يوصل الحبيب إلى الحبيب"، وعلى آله وأصحابه الذين جاهدوا في سبيل الله حق جهاده.

Allāh ta'ālā blessed us with the great bounty of life which is the strongest means by which we can enjoy all religious and worldly bounties and favours. A greater bounty than this is when Allāh ta'ālā inspires one of His servants – either with a short or long life – to convey as much religious and worldly benefit to Allāh's servants in accordance with Allāh's pleasure.

خير الناس من نفع الناس

The best of people is the one who benefits people.

And Allāh ta'ālā makes such a person a manifestation of the following Hadīth:

طوبى لمن طال عمره وحسن عمله^١

Glad tidings to the one who has a long life coupled with good deeds.

^١ الزهد الرقائق لابن المبارك: ج ١، ص ٤٧٦، حديث رقم: ١٣٤٠.

In this regard, our honourable Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Qamar az-Zamān Sāhib Allāhābādī *dāmat barakātuhum* deserves to be congratulated in that Allāh *ta’ālā* blessed him with an enviably long life which is filled with religious occupation. Since his youth to now (when he is about 86 years old) he has been immersed in his work with such zeal and enthusiasm which would put the young people to shame. His occupations of the day and night seem to be an exposition of the following advice of his mentor, Hadrat Muslihul Ummat Shāh Wasiyyullāh Sāhib *rahimahullāh*:

This body has been given for religious works, so keep it occupied in them. The heart has been given for the love and recognition of the True Beloved, so keep it occupied in that.

To put it in other words: Keep your hands occupied in your work, and your heart with the beloved.

Consequently, Hadrat Maulānā keeps himself fully occupied from morning to night – in fact, to late hours of the night – in his work. Even when he is on a journey, his work of writing or studying a book continues. May Allāh *ta’ālā* bless Hadrat with additional good health, and may He enable us to value our time and to put it to correct use. Āmīn.

By the inspiration of Allāh *ta’ālā*, Hadrat has written about 70 books already, and these have benefited the masses and the elite. We pray that this series continues. An important book from this series is *Hayāt al-Qulūb fī Ridā’ al-Mahbūb*. It enjoys a special position among Hadrat’s books. It also deserves more attention due to the fact that in the course of its compilation, Hadrat’s son, Maulānā Maqbūl Ahmad Qāsmī and Ammī Jān [Hadrat’s wife] were extremely

ill. So much so, they had to be admitted in hospitals in Lucknow, they both went through several stages in their illness and Ammī Jān eventually passed away on 9 Rajab 1437 A.H./17 April 2016. May Allāh *ta'ālā* illuminate and cool her resting place, and may He admit her into the highest levels of Paradise. Āmīn.

It is an accepted fact that as long as a servant of Dīn does not receive total support from his family, he cannot render noteworthy services to Dīn. From the brief reference which we made to Hadrat's services, we can gauge the sacrifices of Ammī Jān. Allāh willing, she too will receive a great share of the rewards which are in store for Hadrat's phenomenal services.

By the will of Allāh *ta'ālā*, Ammī Jān used to pay particular attention to salāh and recitation of the Qur'aan. She used to personally see to the meals of those who would come to visit Hadrat. According to Hadrat, she was very particular about maintaining family ties. In line with the instruction:

وَأَمَّا السَّائِلُ فَلَا تَنْهِرْ

As for the beggar, do not drive him away.¹

Ammī Jān practised on it totally and completely.

We all know that Hadrat was first married to the daughter of Hadrat Muslihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh. When she passed away in 1379 A.H., Hadrat married Ammī Jān. At the time, Hadrat had four young sons from his first marriage. Ammī Jān nurtured them and took care of

¹ Sūrah ad-Duhā: 93: 10.

them with her life and soul, as though they were her own children. They all graduated as ‘ulamā’, got married and have their own children and grandchildren. All praise is due to Allāh *ta’ālā*, they are rendering services to Dīn. Their nurturing and upbringing will most certainly prove to be a treasure for Ammī Jān in the Hereafter.

I was writing on my impressions about *Hayāt al-Qulūb fī Ridā’ al-Mahbūb* and the discussion went on to Ammī Jān. I felt it appropriate to write a few lines about her qualities and attributes, after all it is a right which she has over us.

At this point, my heart desires to make a request to Hadrat and to his sons, Maulānā Mahbūb Ahmad Sāhib Nadwī and Maulānā Abdullāh Sāhib Qasmī and others, to prepare a booklet on the life, qualities and devotional practices of Ammī Jān. It will prove to be a guiding lamp for the women who are spiritually associated to Hadrat, and to other women of the Muslim ummat. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta’ālā* alone.

This book of Hadrat contains very important and useful themes in which he very beautifully explains the following supplication of the Naqshbandī masters:

O my Allāh! You alone are my objective. I seek Your pleasure alone. Therefore confer me with Your love and recognition.

Furthermore, it contains explanations of words which are commonly found in the Qur’ān and Hadīth, e.g. *hidāyat*, *tazkiyah*, *sharh sadr*, *qunūt*, *sakīnah*, *īthār*, *khushū’* and so on.

May Allāh *ta’ālā* reward Hadrat with the best of rewards on behalf of the ummat for this effort, and

may He enable us – Hadrat's attendants – and the ummat at large to benefit from this book. *Āmīn.*

آمين يا أرحم الراحمين، بجاه سيد المرسلين صلى الله عليه وسلم وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين، وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين.

Nāzir Husayn Hatorwī
Lecturer at Falāḥ-e-Dārayn, Tadkeshwar
28 Shawwāl 1437 A.H.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

AFFIRMATION¹

Hadrat Maulānā ‘Abdullāh Sāhib Kāpaudrī
Ra’īs al-Jāmi’ah Falāh-e-Dārayn, Tadkeshwar,
Gujarat

قالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَىٰ: يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْتَجِيبُوا لِلَّهِ وَلِرَسُولِهِ إِذَا دَعَاكُمْ لِمَا يُحِبُّكُمْ

O believers! Obey the order of Allāh and the Messenger when he calls you to that which gives you life.²

‘Allāmah Ibn al-Qayyim rahimahullāh says beneath the above-quoted verse:

تضمنت هذه الآية أموراً، أحدها: أن الحياة النافعة إنما تحصل بالإستجابة لله ورسوله، فمن لم تحصل له هذه الإستجابة فلا حياة له،

¹ It is most heartening for me that Hadrat Maulānā ‘Abdullāh Kāpaudrī Sāhib attested to the themes of Hayāt al-Qulūb fī Ridā’ al-Mahbūb as well as the evaluations and impressions of the ‘ulamā’. May Allāh *ta’ālā* reward him with the best of rewards.

It is my ardent supplication that Allāh *ta’ālā* enables us to benefit from Hadrat Maulānā’s blessed life for a long time to come. Āmīn.

Was salām

Muhammad Qamar az-Zamān Allāhābādī
Idārah Ma’ārif Muṣlihul Ummat
Dār at-Tazkiyah wa al-Ihsān, Karelī, Allāhābād
12 Jumādā al-Ūlā 1438 A.H.

² Sūrah al-Anfāl, 8: 24.

وإن كانت له حياة بهيمية مشتركة بينه وبين أرذل الحيوانات، فالحياة الحقيقة الطيبة هي حياة من استجابة لله والرسول ظاهرا وباطنا، هؤلاء هم الأحياء وإن ماتوا، وغيرهم أموات وإن كانوا أحياء الأبدان، ولهذا كان أكمل الناس حياة أكملهم استجابة لدعوة الرسول، فإن كل ما دعا إليه ففيه الحياة. (الفوائد: ١٣٦)

We learn from the above that if we accept what Allāh *ta’ālā* and His Messenger *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* invited towards and live our lives according to it, we will enjoy a true and genuine life. And if a person follows the desires of his carnal self and commits sins, his heart becomes dead and he is deprived of a true and real life.

‘Allāmah Ibn Qayyim *rahimahullāh* says:

رأيت الذنوب تميت القلوب – وقد يورث الذل ادمائها

I have seen sins deadening the hearts, and committing them all the time results in disgrace and humiliation.

The righteous personalities and Sufi masters have prescribed various methods for the revival of dead hearts and the acquisition of a real life. They wrote many useful books on this topic. The great deputies of Hadrat Hājī Imdādullāh Sāhib Muhājir Makkī *rahimahullāh* and their associates have rendered sterling services in this regard.

Included in this golden chain is Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Qamar az-Zamān Sāhib Allāhābādī on whom the companionship and attention of the seniors have left a deep impression. He has written various books on different topics for the rectification of the hearts and souls, and is rendering a great

service in this way. May Allāh *ta'ālā* reward him with the best of rewards.

In the book under review – *Hayāt al-Qulūb fi Ridā' al-Mahbūb* – he explained a principle of the Naqshbandī masters in a most heartening and satisfactory manner which is extremely beneficial for the true seekers. The great work which Allāh *ta'ālā* is taking from Hadrat Maulānā despite his old age and various tragedies is most enviable. May Allāh *ta'ālā* bless him with long life with wellness for the reformation and rectification of the Muslim nation. Āmīn.

The book contains a few impressions written by very honourable 'ulamā'. This demonstrates the value of this book. May Allāh *ta'ālā* confer the best of rewards to Hadrat Maulānā and enable us to benefit. Āmīn.

Was salām

'Abdullāh Kāpaudrī

6 Jumādā al-Ūlā 1438 A.H.

4 February 2017

HAYĀT AL-QLŪB

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحمد لله الذي خلق فسوئ، وقدر فهدى، وجعل لعباده طريق الخير والرشاد، طريق الشر والفساد، فقال تعالى: وهدينه النجدين.

أحمده سبحانه وتعالى هدى من عباده من شاء إلى سلوك طريق الخير والرشاد، وأشقى من كتب عليه الشقاء فأعرض عن الخير وسلك سبيل الغواية والفساد، وأشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له، إليه المرجع والمعاد، وأشهد أن سيدنا محمداً عبده ورسوله أبان لأمته طريق الهدى وأمرهم بسلوكه وأوضح لهم طريق الغواية والفساد وحذرهم منه.

اللَّهُمَّ صلِّ وسِّلِّمْ وبارِكْ عَلَى عَبْدِكَ ورَسُولِكَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدَ وعلَى آلِهِ واصْحَابِهِ وَمَنْ اقتَدَى أُثْرَهُ وسلَكَ نَهْجَهُ إِلَى يَوْمِ الدِّينِ۔ (مجلة المدرسة الصولتية ١٤٣٤هـ و ١٤٣٥هـ)

صل يا رب على رأس فريق الناس
منه للخلق أمان بزمان الباس

The Qur'an and Hadīth mention the greatness and virtue of du'a'. Allāh ta'ālā issues a clear order in this regard to His servants:

أَدْعُونَيْ أَسْتَجِبْ لَكُمْ

Call on Me and I will respond to your call.

Based on this, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said:

من فتح له منكم باب الدعاء فتحت له أبواب الرحمة.^١

The one for whom the door of du'ā' is opened (i.e. he is given the inspiration to make du'ā') has actually got the doors of mercy opened to him.

Other transmissions contain the words: "the doors of acceptance have been opened to him". When a person gets the inspiration to make du'ā', we can conclude he has also received the acceptance of his supplications. Can the greatness of du'ā' ever be disregarded bearing in mind the following statement of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam:

الدعاء من العبادة^٢

Du'ā' is the essence and core of worship.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said:

الدعاء هو العبادة^٣

Du'ā' is in fact worship.

Another Hadīth refers to du'ā' as the weapon of a believer:

الدعاء سلاح المؤمن^٤

^١ سنن الترمذى، حديث: ٣٥٤٨.

^٢ سنن الترمذى في الدعوات، حديث: ٣٣٧١. فيض القدير للمناوى: ج ٣، ص ٥٤٠.

^٣ سنن الترمذى، حديث: ٣٩٤٧.

Du'ā' is the weapon of a believer.

Du'ā' also repulses calamities. A Hadīth states:

عن أبي أمامة رضي الله عنه قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم
حصنوا أموالكم بالزكاة، وداعوا مرضاكم بالصدقة، واستقبلوا أمواج
البلاء بالدعاة والتضرع.^١

Hadrat Abū Umāmah radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: Protect your wealth by giving zakāh, treat your sick people through charity, and repulse the waves of calamities through du'ā' and beseeching [Allāh ta'ālā].

We learn from the above teachings that Allāh ta'ālā wants and likes it when His servants make du'ā' to Him for the fulfilment of their needs, and present their needs before Him so that He could confer them with acceptance.

Servitude also demands that a servant expresses his helplessness before his Master irrespective of whether he sees his du'ā's accepted or not. A point which needs to be understood is that bearing in mind that du'ā' is the essence of worship, when a person makes du'ā' he will certainly receive the reward for worship irrespective of whether he receives what he asked for or not. This is why we have to continue making du'ā' and never get fed up of it. As stated by Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī rahimahullāh.

¹ فيض القدير للمناوي: ج ٣، ص ٥٤٠.

² شعب الإيمان للبيهقي: ج ٣، ص ٢٨٦. باب في الزكاة، فصل فيمن أتاه الله مالا من غير مسألة.
الترغيب والترهيب: ج ١، ص ٥٨٣.

Maulānā Muḥammad ‘Āqil Mazāhirī’s article on du’ā’

Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad ‘Āqil Sāhib, the head lecturer at Mazāhir al-‘Ulūm Sahāranpūr, has written a most comprehensive booklet titled *Bayān ad-Du’ā’*. I take the honour of quoting a few lines from it. He writes:

Du’ā’ must be made with absolute submission and attention. If there is any delay in the acceptance of du’ā’, one must never feel despondent. At this point I recall a most appropriate and rare Hadith which is related in Ibn Mājah Sharif:

صَحِّكَ رَبُّنَا مِنْ فُنُوطِ عِبَادِهِ وَقُرْبٌ غَيْرِهِ. ¹ قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَوْ يَضْحَكُ الرَّبُّ، قَالَ نَعَمْ. قُلْتُ: لَنْ تَعْدِمَ مِنْ رَبِّ يَضْحَكُ خَيْرًا.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam said: Allāh is amused by the despondency of His servants despite Allāh’s gifts being so close by.

In other words, some servants perceive a delay in the acceptance of their du’ā’s and become despondent, while Allāh ta’ālā has already decreed to soon give them what they asked for. It is due to their hastiness and impatience that they lose hope.

¹ غَيْرٌ كَدِيَّةٍ وَزَنًا وَمَعْنَىٰ كَمَا فِي حَدِيثِ الْدِيَاتِ: أَلَا تَقْبَلُ الْغَيْرَ.

The Hadīth goes on to say that a Sahābī asked Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam: “Does Allāh *ta'ālā* also laugh (at a servant's despondency)?” Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam replied: “Yes.” The Sahābī said: “If that is the case we can never be deprived of the gifts and bestowals of such a generous Sustainer.”

This is because instead of being displeased by His servants' immaturity and foolishness, He laughs. This is a proof of great mercy and leniency. Glory to Allāh! What an excellent deduction made by this Sahābī! May Allāh *ta'ālā* be pleased with him.

Thus, we must not lose hope when there is a delay in the acceptance of du'a's. There are also certain prerequisites for the acceptance of du'a's, and we must think about them. One prerequisite is that the person's sustenance must be lawful. Nowadays the issue of lawful sustenance is a very delicate issue. Also, when we talk about the acceptance of du'a's, it does not mean that the person will definitely get what he asks for. Rather, if it is not destined for him, then in its place, a calamity and misery is removed; or the person receives a reward equal to it in the Hereafter. This is mentioned in the Aḥādīth.¹

¹ Maulānā Muḥammad 'Āqil Sāhib: *Bayān ad-Du'ā'*.

The element of servitude in du'ā'

In line with the approval of Allāh *ta'ālā*, Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* opened a wide door of du'ā', and there is no worldly and Dīnī need for which he did not make du'ā' either for himself or for the entire ummat. Rasūlullāh's servitude and absolute submission are amply demonstrated in his du'ā's just as his perfect prophet-hood is displayed in his rules and regulations.

Making du'ā' entails following the Sunnat

Those who have made du'ā' an intrinsic part of their lives and are following Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* in this regard need to be congratulated. Those 'ulamā' also need to be applauded who have prepared various collections of du'ā's and presented them to the ummat, e.g. *Hisn Hasīn*, *Kitāb al-Adhkār* and so on. Then there is the well-known collection titled *Munājāt Maqbūl* which is compiled by Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī rahimahullāh. In it he has included many masnūn du'ā's and divided them into seven stations so that every Muslim may read one station daily with full concentration. May Allāh *ta'ālā* reward Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat rahimahullāh with the best of rewards. Āmīn.

A comprehensive statement of Hadrat Muslihul Ummat on du'ā'

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh said the following in the beginning of one of his assemblies:

Listen! It is morning and you people must have had breakfast. However, the breakfast which I would like to offer to you is this du'ā' of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* which I very much like:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي آسْأَلُكَ رِزْقًا طَيِّبًا، وَعِلْمًا نَافِعًا، وَعَمَلاً مُتَقَبِّلًا

O Allāh! I ask You for pure sustenance, beneficial knowledge and accepted actions.

This du'a' is so short yet comprehensive. We are in need of pure sustenance, and we also require knowledge which is useful and actions which are accepted. Our physical life is dependent on pure sustenance, our spiritual life is dependent on beneficial knowledge, and accepted actions entail our success in the Hereafter. Thus, in this short du'a', Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam asked for success in both worlds and did a great favour to us because it is now Sunnat for us to make this du'a'. By making this du'a', we will automatically get the honour of making du'a', and in addition to it, we will receive the reward of following the Sunnat.

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh goes on to say:

Paradise belongs to Allāh *ta'ālā* alone, He created it for His servants and He wants them to ask Him for Paradise. This is why we ought to ask Him for Paradise. I am saying this to you that you must not allow a single day to pass without having asked Allāh *ta'ālā* for Paradise at least once or twice. At the same time, ask Him for refuge from the Hell-fire. I request you to memorize the du'a' of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam which I quoted to you and to say it in the exact words because they emerged from his blessed mouth and have already gained acceptance by Allāh *ta'ālā*. When we make du'a' in the words of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam then there is more hope of its acceptance. The du'a' is:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَا قَرَبَ إِلَيْهَا مِنْ قَوْلٍ وَعَمَلٍ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ
النَّارِ وَمِنْ حَالٍ أَهْلِ النَّارِ وَمَا قَرَبَ إِلَيْهَا.

O Allāh! I beg You for Paradise and the ability to say and do the things which will take me close to it. I seek refuge in You from the Hell-fire, the condition of the inmates of Hell and anything which would take me close to it.

The easiest way of acquiring sustenance and Paradise is that together with good deeds, a person must constantly make du'ā' to Allāh ta'ālā and ask Him for these. Allāh ta'ālā loves it when His servants beg of Him. In fact, He commands it:

وَاسْأَلُوا اللَّهَ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ

Ask Allāh of His grace.¹

In his commentary to the above verse, the author of *Rūh al-Ma'ānī* quotes the following narration:

عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ سُلُّو اللَّهُ تَعَالَى مِنْ فَضْلِهِ إِنَّ
اللَّهَ تَعَالَى يُحِبُّ أَنْ يُسَأَلْ.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: Ask Allāh ta'ālā of His grace because He loves to be asked.

Hadrat Ibn 'Uyaynah said that Allāh ta'ālā instructed us to ask Him so that He may give to His servants what they ask for.

¹ Sūrah an-Nisā', 4: 32.

² روح المعاني: ج ٥، ص ٦١

The marginal notes of *Jalālayn* quote a Hadīth from *Tafsīr al-Madārik* which states that Allāh *ta’ālā* is displeased with the person who does not ask Him of His grace. Furthermore, Allāh *ta’ālā* withholds a lot of good from His servants and says: I will not give all this good to My servants for as long as they do not ask Me.

We learn from these narrations that it is desirable for us to ask Allāh *ta’ālā* for His grace and favours. It is so liked by Him that not asking Him results in His wrath and displeasure. Thus, we ought to ask Allāh *ta’ālā* for His bounties, especially Paradise which is a very great bounty. We must not sit back as though we are totally independent because this is abhorred by Him. A poet says:

When Allāh *ta’ālā* Himself wants us to ask Him for His favours and bounties, it is most disrespectful to act independent and disregard Him.¹

Note: Glory to Allāh! What a comprehensive article on the subject of *du’ā*! We ought to imprint it in our hearts and practise on it. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta’ālā* alone. (compiler)

The *du’ā*’s of the righteous should also be emulated

In addition to the *masnūn du’ā*’s [from Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam*], we also find some *du’ā*’s of the true deputies and heirs of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* rendered in Arabic, Persian and other languages. These *du’ā*’s are in line with the Qur’ān and Hadīth. Thus, if a person makes

¹ *Ma’rifat Haq*, Rabi’ ath-Thānī 1389 A.H.

it a habit of reading their du'ā's as well, then there is no harm in it. In fact, the seniors and elders taught their disciples to put them into practice. One such du'ā' is the following.

O my Allāh! You alone are my objective. I seek Your pleasure alone. Therefore confer me with Your love and recognition.

O my Allāh! You alone are my objective...

Explanation of the above du'ā':

Glory to Allāh! This is a most comprehensive du'ā'. This is why the seniors speak of its greatness and importance. The Naqshbandī masters have based their way on eleven words, one of which is known as *bāzgasht*. This means that while a person is engaged in dhikr, he must make this du'ā' with utmost servitude:

O my Allāh! You alone are my objective. I seek Your pleasure alone. Therefore confer me with Your love and recognition.¹

Hadrat Shāh Wali Allāh Mu says: Our father, Hadrat Shāh 'Abd ar-Rahīm Sāhib rahimahullāh, used to say that it is not permissible for a seeker to be unmindful of this du'ā' because whatever we acquired was through its blessings.

The purpose of this du'ā' is that if in the course of his dhikr, a seeker experiences joy, effulgence or sees something of the unseen, he must not be deceived by

¹ *Tadhkirah Mashā'ikh Naqshbandīyyah Mujaddidīyyah*, p. 211.

it and not consider these things to be his objective. This is because, let alone gaining access to Allāh's being, even if a seeker travels for hundreds and thousands of years in just one attribute of Allāh *ta'ālā*, it is impossible for him to complete this journey.

Hadrat Khwājah Naqshband *rahimahullāh* said:

Whatever is seen, heard and learnt is apart from Allāh *ta'ālā*. They must be negated through the "Lā" in the kalimah tayyibah (Lā Ilāha Illallāh).

Maulānā Rūm *rahimahullāh* says:

O brother! Allāh has limitless courts. When you reach a certain court, do not stop there under the assumption that you have reached your destination. Rather, you have to traverse other stations further on.

On seeing the greatness and importance of this *du'ā'*, my heart imposed on me to explain it and expound on it to a certain extent. In this way, I myself will experience joy and I will have the opportunity of enabling my beloveds and associates in the path to experience some joy as well. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta'ālā* alone.

After this concise prelude, a short explanation of each word of this *du'ā'* is presented.

O my Allāh!

Ilāhī: This is the first word of this *du'ā'* – O my Allāh! The word "ilāh" means "a deity". Although it is linguistically applicable to every deity – whether true

or not – it is now used exclusively for the true deity. *Tafsīr Baydāwī* states:

Just as the word “ilāh” is used for a deity, in certain respects it refers to a being regarding whom the intellects have been left astounded. In other respects, it refers to the being from whom peace is experienced. It is Allāh *ta’ālā* alone that when the hearts engage in His remembrance, they experience peace and tranquillity. Allāh *ta’ālā* says in this regard:

اَلَا يَذْكُرِ اللَّهُ تَطْمَئِنُ الْقُلُوبُ

Listen! It is in the remembrance of Allāh that the hearts experience tranquillity.

The word *ilāh* also refers to a place of refuge. Is there anyone greater than Allāh *ta’ālā* who gives refuge to those who are afflicted?¹

In addition to the above meanings of the word “ilāh”, Maulānā Muftī Shakīl Ahmād Sāhib Sītāpūrī quotes several other opinions in his *at-Taqrīr al-Hāwī Sharh al-Baydāwī*. We are quoting the third and fourth opinions. The third view is that the word *ilāh* is derived from *alihi tu ilā fulānin* which means ‘I went to such and such person and acquired peace and tranquillity from him.’ The word *ilāh* will therefore refer to the one from whom peace is acquired. And Allāh *ta’ālā* is known as “Allāh” because the hearts engage in His remembrance and acquire tranquillity. As stated by Allāh *ta’ālā*:

¹ *Tafsīr Baydāwī*, p. 4.

أَلَا بِذِكْرِ اللَّهِ تَطْمَئِنُ الْقُلُوبُ

Listen! It is in the remembrance of Allāh that the hearts experience tranquillity.

Maulānā Rūm *rahimahullāh* says in this regard:

Glory to Allāh! Look at how sweet Allāh's name is! When I engage in His remembrance, my soul and my life become completely and totally sweet.

In addition to this, the souls of the believers acquire Allāh's recognition and then experience tranquillity.

The fourth view is that the word *ilāh* is derived from *aliha* which means: "to be distressed by a calamity which has befallen one". From there, the word *alihahu* is used. It means: To remove the calamity of the distressed person and to give him refuge. Thus, the word *ilāh* is used for a place of refuge. A deity is referred to as *ilāh* because a distressed person takes refuge in the deity; and the deity gives refuge to the one who takes refuge in him.¹

Note: Glory to Allāh! What an excellent explanation of the word *ilāh*. It deserves to be imprinted in our hearts. Thus, it is obligatory on us to make ourselves the beloveds of that Pure Being, as stated by Khwājah Muhammad Naqshband *rahimahullāh* in a couplet in one of his letters:

The True Beloved is living and existent in this world, yet we disregard Him. It is most astonishing that we do not become His lovers. Similarly, the drink of love is

¹ *At-Taqrīr al-Hāwī fī Hull Tafsīr al-Baydāwī*, vol. 1, p. 50.

to be found in the goblet, but we do not drink it and become intoxicated by it.

The same meaning is conveyed in the following narration of Sahīh Muslim:

سَبَقَ الْمُفَرِّدُونَ. قَالُوا: وَمَا الْمُفَرِّدُونَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: أَلَّذَا كِرُونَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالَّذَا كِرَاتٍ.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: “The mufarridūn have surpassed everyone.” The Sahābah asked: “O Rasūlullāh! Who are the mufarridūn?” He replied: “They are the men and women who remember Allāh excessively.”

Hadrat Shaykh al-Hadīth Maulānā Muḥammad Zakariyyā Sāhib rahimahullāh translates it as follows in *Fadā'il-e-A'māl*: “Those who remember Allāh ardently and lovingly have surpassed everyone.”

In his commentary to Sahīh Muslim, 'Allāmah Nawawī rahimahullāh quotes another narration as follows:

هُمُ الَّذِينَ اهْتَرُوا فِي ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى أَيْ لَهُجُوا بِهِ.

The mufarridūn are those who are fervent in Allāh's remembrance. In other words, they are mad about His remembrance.

Bearing in mind this high status of Allāh's remembrance, the Naqshbandī masters commenced their du'ā' with the word “Ilāhī” (O my Allāh). There can be no better way of commencing a du'ā' because Allāh *ta'āla* alone is worshipped, He alone is asked

¹ مسلم بشرح النووي: ج ٩، ص ٤.

for help, and He alone is the refuge and place of sanctuary. This is why He alone will be beseeched and before Him alone will we present our needs. Furthermore, the servant made his supplication even more emotional by saying “my Allāh”. In this way, he has spurred Allāh’s mercy and response. Like a child who calls on his mother by saying “my mother”. The mother becomes restless, runs to her child, embraces him in her lap of love, and breastfeeds him. Maulānā Rūm *rahimahullāh* expresses this reality in the following couplet:

As long as a child does not cry, the source of the mother’s milk does not become agitated. As long as the cloud does not cry, the garden does not become green and lush.

In the same way, as long as a servant does not cry and weep before Allāh *ta’ālā*, His ocean of mercy is not agitated. The fact of the matter is that who else is there to whom a servant could call out. This is because Allāh’s essence combines all attributes and perfections. He has no partner whatsoever. Look at the following love-filled couplet of Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib *rahimahullāh*:

Tell me, to whom other than Him can I offer myself? Bring and show to me if there is anyone like Him!

You alone are my objective:

By saying “O my Allāh” in the beginning, the servant negates all gods and attests to one Allāh alone. This marks the negation of obvious or outward polytheism. By acknowledging that Allāh *ta’ālā* alone is his objective, the servant is negating subtle or concealed polytheism. In other words, he has freed

himself from ostentation. After all, an ostentatious person does good deeds but with the intention of everything other than Allāh, viz. the acquisition of wealth, property, authority and popularity; and he makes these things his objectives.

Thus, we see Imām Ghazzālī *rahimahullāh* defining ostentation as follows:

طلبُ الْجَاهِ بِوَاسِطَةِ الْعِبَادَاتِ

Seeking position through acts of worship.

This includes making wealth, property, honour and popularity one's objectives.

Maulānā Thānwi's Explanation

Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat *rahimahullāh* writes a very noteworthy explanation in his *Furū' al-Īmān*. He says that two meanings of tauhīd have been established from Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam. One is:

لَا مَعْبُودٌ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is no god except Allāh.

The other is:

لَا مَقْصُودٌ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is no objective except Allāh.

The affirmation of the first meaning is most obvious, i.e. there is no god or deity apart from Allāh *ta'ālā*. The second meaning is affirmed through a statement of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam in which he referred to ostentation as “minor polytheism”:

إِنَّ يَسِيرَ الرِّيَاءُ شِرْكٌ^١

Even a little ostentation is polytheism.

When it comes to ostentation, whatever is apart from Allāh is not the god or deity, rather it is the objective. Since all apart from Allāh being the objective is referred to as polytheism, then the reality of tauhīd which is the opposite of polytheism will be that Allāh ta'ālā alone must be the objective; anything apart from Allāh ta'ālā must never be the objective. This is the meaning of

لَا مقصود إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is no objective except Allāh.²

Note: Look at the excellent explanation of Hadrat Hakimul Ummat rahimahullāh as regards the two meanings of tauhīd which have been established from Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam. It demonstrates Hadrat's proficient knowledge and wisdom. It is essential for us that just as we believe Allāh ta'ālā to be the only God, we must make Allāh's pleasure the sole objective in all our good deeds. We must not include anyone else so that we are protected against ostentation – i.e. subtle polytheism – and we acquire pure tauhīd. (compiler)

¹نهذيب الكمال عن معاذ بن جبل: ج ٤، ص ٥٥٦. مشكوة المصايح حديث ٥٩٥٧، باب الرياء والسمعة.

² *Furū' al-Imān*, p. 16.

Maulānā Muhammad ‘Āsim Sāhib’s article on tauhīd

Maulānā Muhammad ‘Āsim Sāhib, a resident of Kautlah A’zam Garh, was a special disciple of Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib Partābgarhī rahimahullāh and had a very strong bond with him. He wrote a most informative explanation to the following couplet of Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib Partābgarhī rahimahullāh:

I am intoxicated by tauhīd; this is the Sunnat way. If I were to give my heart to anyone, it will be a bid’at.

In this article, he provides a detailed explanation of tauhīd, Sunnat and bid’at. I feel that the explanation on tauhīd should be quoted here. The remaining explanations can be found in the original book *Faydān-e-Muhabbat Sharh Irfān-e-Muhabbat*. In fact, it is my request that the reader certainly reads it. Allāh willing, the reader will find the entire article rekindling one’s īmān. The Maulānā writes:

The above-quoted couplet contains three words, viz. tauhīd, Sunnat and bid’at. As long as these three words are not understood correctly, the depth, comprehensiveness, delicateness and sweetness of this couplet cannot be enjoyed fully. These three words will therefore be explained in some detail, and I will then present the meaning of this couplet according to my understanding.

Tauhīd:

The most important and fundamental factor for Allāh’s correct recognition lies in the correct knowledge and concept of tauhīd. The thing which comes as an obstacle in a servant’s path of correct actions and proximity to Allāh *ta’ālā* is his incorrect

idea about tauhīd. As long as a person's belief in tauhīd will not be correct, crookedness will remain in his actions.

The first step in tauhīd entails negating all apart from Allāh *ta'ālā* in every respect and in every part of life. The entire universe and all incidents which take place in this world are giving an irrefutable testimony to tauhīd. They are saying that their Creator and Master is solely one all-knowing, all-powerful, all-wise and all-aware Allāh *ta'ālā*. Since He did not need the help of anyone in the creation of man and this entire universe, how can it be possible for Him to need or even tolerate any partner in nurturing and controlling them?! Allāh *ta'ālā* repeatedly says in the Qur'ān:

الْهُكْمُ لِلَّهِ وَاحِدٌ

Your God is just one God.

He says this with emphasis:

إِنَّ الْهُكْمَ لِوَاحِدٍ

Your God is most certainly one.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

O my beloved [Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam]! Say to the people: He is Allāh, the one.

Thus, genuine faith in *Lā Ilāha Illallāh* is the foundation and basis of Islam. If tauhīd is found in a person, there is the possibility of overlooking his shortcomings in good actions. But in the absence of tauhīd, no action is accepted.

Tauhīd means that a servant must have full conviction that Allāh *ta’ālā* is one and He has no partner. Terms such as present, absent, together, separated, direction, place, motion, stillness, etc. are not applicable to Him. He is not limited, rather He is limitless. He is neither tangible nor intangible. He is neither soul nor body. Something which is tangible needs an object or substance, an intangible needs a place, a body needs different parts. On the other hand, Allāh *ta’ālā* is free from every need and pure from every defect. He neither has a father to pressurize Him nor a son to induce Him. He does not have an equal to whom He has to be indebted. There are no changes in His being and His attributes, nor in His power and authority whereby He needs someone’s help. Everything is subservient to His will; He does as He wills. He has knowledge of everything. His rule extends to the entire world. All His injunctions are correct and based on wisdom. Everything is His creation and dependent on Him while He is not dependent on anyone. The creation can do nothing to Him. Honour and humiliation, life and death, affluence and poverty – everything is destined by Him. Therefore, He alone is worthy of hope and fear. He is all-knowing and all-aware, He is also all-hearing and all-seeing, He is the Living and the Upholder of all, He is most kind and all-merciful. He has power over everything, and is pure from all faults and defects. There is nothing similar to Him.

If a person’s heart is illuminated by the effulgence of Allāh-recognition and the belief of tauhīd becomes firmly embedded in it, it is impossible for him not to carry out Allāh’s orders and to take a step against His pleasure. As for the one who makes claims to Allāh’s recognition but disregards carrying out Allāh’s orders, he is certainly not true in his claims.

The fact of the matter is that when Allāh-recognition and tauhīd conquer a heart, then that same heart tramples and destroys the entire universe; and nothing which negates tauhīd is able to live in it. The servant, together with all his capabilities, remains engrossed in seeking Allāh *ta'ālā* and obtaining His pleasure. His heart experiences peace and tranquillity only in Allāh's obedience. In fact, it is this very obedience which becomes the nourishment for his heart. Now whatever he sees, hears, thinks and does – everything is within the circle of Allāh's orders.¹

Hadrat Mujaddid Alf Thānī's letter on the virtues of kalimah tayyibah and tauhīd

There is nothing more beneficial than the kalimah – *Lā Ilāha Illallāh* – to repulse the wrath of Allāh *ta'ālā*. Since this kalimah repulses that wrath of Allāh *ta'ālā* which was the cause of being cast into the Hell-fire, it will be even more beneficial in other forms of wrath and anger which are of a lower level. Why should this kalimah not repulse Allāh's wrath when a servant reads it repeatedly, negates everything apart from Him, turns away from everything else, and makes Allāh *ta'ālā* his focus of attention and his true God!? The cause of Allāh's anger was the servant's focus and attention to other things. When his focus turned away from everything else and directed itself to one central point [Allāh *ta'ālā*], His anger no longer remained.

We can observe this reality in our visual world. For example, a master is displeased with his slave and becomes angry at him. The slave, by virtue of his

¹ *Faydān-e-Muhabbat*, pp. 99-102.

good temperament, turns his focus from everything else and directs it at his master. The master will automatically develop kindness and affection towards his slave, and his anger and displeasure will dissipate. I consider this kalimah tayyibah to be the key to those 99 treasures of mercy which have been reserved for the Hereafter.

There is no better intermediary than the kalimah tayyibah for the removal of the pitch darkness of disbelief and the filth of polytheism. Any person who affirms to this kalimah and acquires even a little īmān even if he may be (due to his misfortune) committing (certain) customs of disbelief and (some) evils of polytheism, there is hope that through the intercession of this kalimah he will (eventually) be removed from the punishment and saved from remaining eternally in the Hell-fire.

The blessings of kalimah tayyibah

Now listen to some of the virtues of this kalimah:

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: Any person who says *Lā Ilāha Illallāh* with a true heart shall enter Paradise.

Short-sighted people express their astonishment at how a person will enter Paradise merely by saying *Lā Ilāha Illallāh?* The fact of the matter is that they do not know the reality of this kalimah. I feel that even if the entire world was to utter this kalimah just once, there is the possibility of Allāh *ta'ālā* pardoning them and admitting them into Paradise. I also feel that if this sanctified kalimah was to be distributed in the entire world, it will suffice everyone forever and ever, and it will satiate every single one. And if the second part of the kalimah is attached to it – i.e. Muhammad

Rasūlullāh – then what can be said of the blessings of this kalimah!?

These two kalimahs – *Lā Ilāha Illallāh Muhammadur Rasūlullāh* – combine the excellences of wilāyat and nubūwwat (close friendship and prophet-hood), and are harbinger for the good fortune of these two excellences.

O Allāh! Do not deprive us of the blessings of the kalimah tayyibah, keep us steadfast on it, cause our death while we are firm on it, and resurrect us with those who affirmed it. admit us into Paradise through the honour and sanctity of those who conveyed it to us – the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*'.

The greatness of this kalimah manifests itself in line with the stages of the one who reads it. The higher the rank of the one who reads it, the greater the effects of this kalimah.

يزيدك وجهه حسناً إذا ما زدته نظراً

The more you look at his face, the more beautiful it will seem to you.

I do not think that there can be a greater wish than the wish of sitting in one corner and repeating the kalimah tayyibah. But what can we do, all our hopes cannot be realized. We become negligent and we also have to interact with our fellow creations (for the fulfilment of our rights).

ربنا أتم لنا نورنا واغفر لنا إنك على كل شيء قدير. سبحان رب العزة عما يصفون، وسلام على المرسلين، والحمد لله رب العالمين.

Hold on firmly to the kalimah tauhīd and istighfār

عن أبي بكر الصديق رضي الله عنه عن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: عليكم بلا إله إلا الله والاستغفار، فاكثرروا منها فإن إبليس قال: أهلكت الناس بالذنوب وأهلكوني بلا إله إلا الله والاستغفار، فلما رأيت ذلك أهلكتهم بالأهواء وهم يحسبون أنهم مهتدون.

Hadrat Abū Bakr radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: Hold on to Lā Ilāha Illallāh and seeking forgiveness, and repeat them excessively because Iblīs said: "I destroyed people through sins and they destroyed me with Lā Ilāha Illallāh and seeking forgiveness. When I saw this, I destroyed them through vain desires while they assume that they are guided."

Another Hadīth states:

عن عثمان بن عفان رضي الله عنه قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم من مات وهو يعلم أن لا إله إلا الله دخل الجنة.

Hadrat 'Uthmān ibn 'Affān radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said:

¹ *Tajalliyyāt Rabbānī – Tarjumah Wa Talkhīṣ – Hadrat Mujaddid Alf Thānī*, vol. 2, p. 30.

² مجمع الزوائد، رقم ١٧٥٧٤

Whoever dies while having full conviction that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh shall enter Paradise.¹

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh used to read to us an important article on the levels of tauhīd from a Persian book. I am quoting it below. It would certainly prove beneficial.

The levels of tauhīd

Tauhīd is of different levels: (1) tauhīd īmānī, (2) tauhīd ‘ilmī, (3) tauhīd hālī, (4) tauhīd ilāhī.

Tauhīd īmānī

This refers to affirming in the heart and expressing with the tongue that Allāh ta’āla is alone as regards His divinity and right of being worshipped. This results from affirming Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* and having full conviction in the truthfulness of whatever he said. It can be learnt from external knowledge. The benefit of holding on to this tauhīd is that the person gains freedom from polytheism and joins the ranks of Islam.

Based on the fact that this level of tauhīd is from among the essentials of īmān, the honourable Sufis are equal in this regard with other believers in general. However, they do enjoy a special and unique status on the basis of other levels of tauhīd.

Tauhīd ‘ilmī

This is related to ‘ilm-e-bātin (internal spiritual knowledge). It is known as ‘ilm-e-yaqīn (knowledge of

¹ Marginal notes of *Tafsīr Mazhāri*, pārā 26, p. 431.

certainty). This *tauhid* is acquired when a person under the guidance of sulūk knows with certainty that the only real existence and absolute doer is none other than Allāh *ta'ālā*. He considers all the beings, attributes and actions of all the creations to be absolutely nothing in comparison to the Being, attributes and actions of Allāh *ta'ālā*. He considers the light of other beings to be solely from the absolute Being, and believes in their attributes of light solely from the light of the absolute attribute [of Allāh *ta'ālā*].

Consequently, no matter where he sees any knowledge, power, will, hearing and seeing; he considers it to be from among the effects of the knowledge, power, will, hearing and seeing of Allāh *ta'ālā*. Based on this, all other attributes of the creation must be understood in the same light. *Tauhid 'ilmī* is the first level from among the levels of *tauhid* of the elite Sufis.

Tauhid hālī

The condition of *tauhid* becomes an intrinsic attribute of the being of the *muwahhid* (monotheist). All dark customs wane and become non-entities in the light of his light of *tauhid*. The light of this knowledge of *tauhid* becomes concealed and absorbed in his illuminated condition – just as the light of the stars are concealed in the light of the sun.

فَلَمَّا اسْتَبَانَ الصُّبْحُ أَدْرَجَ ضُوءَهُ - بِاسْفَارِهِ أَضْوَاءُ نُورِ الْكَوَاكِبِ

When the morning becomes bright, its glittering light and whiteness absorbs the brightness of the stars.

Tauhīd ilāhī

Since eternity, Allāh ta'ālā is essentially and absolutely One in His Being and in His attributes (and not by anyone saying this about Him).

كَانَ اللَّهُ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ شَيْءٌ

Allāh ta'ālā was existing when everything else was non-existent.

وَالآنَ كَمَا كَانَ

Even now, He is one and unique exactly as He was.

كُلُّ شَيْءٍ هَالِكٌ إِلَّا وَجْهُهُ

Everything apart from His essential Being is bound to destruction.¹

Note: Glory to Allāh. What an excellent explanation. May Allāh ta'ālā honour us with the highest levels of tauhīd. Āmīn. This is certainly not difficult for Allāh ta'ālā. (compiler)

Allāh is the sole helper

Just as Allāh ta'ālā alone is worshipped and He is our sole objective in worship, in like manner we must believe that His help alone is to be sought. We say this repeatedly and acknowledge it in every rak'at of our salāh when we say:

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

You alone do we worship and You alone do we ask for help.

¹ *Tadhkirah Muslihul Ummat*, vol. 2, pp. 481-483.

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

وَرَبُّنَا الرَّحْمَنُ الْمُسْتَعَانُ عَلَىٰ مَا تَصِفُونَ

*Our Sustainer is the Merciful whose assistance is sought against all that you ascribe.*¹

The verse “You alone do we worship and You alone do we ask for help” is of an immensely high rank. Hadrat 'Allāmah Ibn al-Qayyim rahimahullāh wrote a book on the topic of Sufism in three volumes and gave it the title *Madārij as-Sālikīn Bayna Manāzil Iyyāka Na'budu Wa Iyyāka Nasta'in* (the levels of the seekers is between *iyyāka na'budu wa iyyāka nasta'in*). The greatness and comprehensiveness of this verse in Sufism can be gauged from this. May Allāh *ta'ālā* inspire us to worship Him alone in the true sense of the word, to make Him our sole objective, and to seek His help alone in all our affairs. *Āmīn.*

The honourable Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Rābi' Hasanī Sāhib, the Nāzim of Dār al-'Ulūm Nadwatul 'Ulamā' Lucknow, has written some enlightening points on tauhīd and īmān in his most useful book *Qur'ān Majīd Insānī Zindagī Kā Rehbar-e-Kāmil*. Parts of it are quoted here:

Real tauhīd is tauhīd of the heart and soul

The effect of tauhīd on social life is that the foundation of human society is laid on justice and genuine equality. The fundamental reason for the retrogression and destruction of the present world is that man does not have full conviction in the Oneness of Allāh *ta'ālā* with his heart.

¹ Sūrah al-Ambiyā', 21: 112.

There is no partner in Allāh's will. All wills and desires are subservient to the will and like of Allāh *ta'ālā*. No will of any creation in the workings of this universe is a partner with Allāh's will. Real *tauhīd* is *tauhīd* of the heart and soul. The biggest idol of man is the one which man himself concealed in the temple of his heart. Breaking this idol is the real completion of *tauhīd*. It is through *tauhīd* that Allāh's fear, Allāh's pleasure and Allah's love are developed in the heart. Thus, in order to uproot all corrupt thoughts and beliefs, we are ordered to read the following in every rak'at of every *salāh*:

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

*You alone do we worship and You alone do we ask for help.*¹

Īmān

Belief in *tauhīd* is established through the power of īmān and actions come into existent through it. This is what becomes the actual foundation for bringing Islam into practice in the true sense of the word. In Islam, the circle of īmān encompasses belief in the Oneness of Allāh *ta'ālā*, belief in all the Prophets up to the seal of Prophets Mu_{hammad} Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, belief in the angels, divine books, the Hereafter and predestination. These have to be accepted with the heart and with full conviction. It is this very īmān which becomes the foundation for all our actions. Without this, there is no other strong foundation for human action. When īmān is born it becomes a light in the heart, and then proves to be the fountainhead for man's lofty life. If

¹ *Qur'ān Majid Insānī Zindagī Kā Rehbar-e-Kāmil*, p. 258.

there is no īmān, man's entire life wanders aimlessly in an empty space, having no responsibility and no tranquillity.

The purpose of life and the destination is identified through īmān. This entails the birth of man under a formally established purpose. That purpose involves man living his life in Allāh's servitude while fulfilling His orders – all of which are done as a way of gratitude for the life which Allāh ta'ālā blessed him with and for the many bounties in life which he received. Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ

I created man and jinn solely for My worship.

This belief has such an effect that if a man firmly embeds in his heart that this entire universe has been created by none other than Allāh ta'ālā, it results in a focus in his heart. Man then believes that he enjoys the supervision and authority of the Creator and Master of this universe over him, and He has promised to be merciful to His servants. It is through this perception that man bows before Him, worships Him and places his hopes in Him. This then becomes the foundation for man's character and actions. Purpose and effect in actions are only realized when man believes in Allāh ta'ālā and His Messenger. This is why īmān is the nucleus for all of man's actions and doings.¹

Since we are discussing the subject of tauhīd, my heart desires to quote a letter² of Hadrat Muslihul

¹ *Qur'ān Majīd Insānī Zindagī Kā Rehbar-e-Kāmil*, p. 260.

² Three letters of Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh which he wrote to Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā

Ummat *rahimahullāh* in which he expressed to his shaykh, Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī *rahimahullāh*, his desire to get a glimmer of self-obliteration and tauhīd. The letter reads as follows:

To my mentor, master, chief, *may Allāh perpetuate the shadows of your bestowals over us.*

As-salāmu 'alaykum wa rahmatullāhi wa barakātuh

Reply: As-salāmu 'alaykum.

Condition: I am presenting a need from the bottom of my heart with absolute respect and in a beseeching manner to your respected self. Although it is far beyond me, it is not too much for Hadrat's generosity. Hadrat's special temperament is that of fanā and tauhīd. It would be most wonderful and a great treasure if I were to receive just a glimmer of it. I am saying honestly that my heart remains so concerned and worried all the time as if I am searching for a lost item which cannot be found. It is as if I am looking at something and I want to reach it but cannot do so. This is why I am always sad. My heart desires to develop this level of bond with Hadrat.

Reply: Do you even have any doubt about not receiving it!? Everything has certain essential properties, and this is the essential property of this treasure. When it is prudent to do so, you will be informed of it – *inshā Allāh*.

Condition:

Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī *rahimahullāh* are quoted in *Tadhkirah Muslihul Ummat*. The third letter which is appropriate to our discussion is quoted here. (compiler)

In the presence of your existence, my existence is most astonishing. It is impossible for me to have the power of speech while you are speaking.

I am unable to express everything that is in my heart. I hope Hadrat will console me by pardoning my mistakes.

Was salām

Wasīyyullāh, *may Allāh pardon him.*¹

Note: Just ponder over how a genuine seeker Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh expressed to his mentor, Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī rahimahullāh, his desire to acquire fanā and tauhīd! Then see how Hadrat gave him the glad tidings of its acquisition with full confidence. We who are affiliated to Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh ought to be grateful for being attached to such a perfect monotheist shaykh. This is the bounty of Allāh ta'ālā which He confers on whomever He wills. May Allāh ta'ālā confer all His favours and bounties on us. Āmīn. (compiler)

I seek Your pleasure alone

Hadrat Khwājah Naqshband rahimahullāh then says in his supplication: "I seek Your pleasure alone."

In other words, O Allāh! You alone are our objective, and Your pleasure and happiness is what we aim for.

The rank of Allāh's pleasure is certainly a very high rank. The one who acquires Allāh's pleasure has acquired everything. The Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum had received this treasure by virtue of

¹ Quoted from Hayāt-e-Muslihul Ummat.

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. Allāh ta'ālā Himself testifies in this regard:

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ

Allāh is pleased with them and they are pleased with Him.

Allāh ta'ālā says further on:

ذلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ رَبَّهُ

This awaits he who fears his Sustainer.¹

In other words, the bounty of Allāh's pleasure is enjoyed by those who have the fear of Allāh ta'ālā. Obviously, only the one who fears Allāh ta'ālā will abstain from His disobedience. The one who abstains from His disobedience will be the beloved of Allāh ta'ālā and in close proximity to Him.

In order to acquire Allāh's pleasure, it is essential for a person to be pleased with Allāh ta'ālā, he must be pleased with whatever Allāh ta'ālā has destined and decreed for him, he must be pleased with Allāh's Messenger *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, and he must be pleased with the religion which Allāh ta'ālā is pleased with. A Hadīth states:

من قال حين يسمع المؤذن أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له،
وأن محمداً عبده ورسوله، رضيت بالله ربّا، وبمحمد رسولًا، وبالإسلام
دينًا، غفر له ذنبه.

¹ Sūrah al-Bayyinah, 98: 8.

² صحيح مسلم: حديث ٨٥

The person who says the following when he hears the adhān shall have his sins forgiven: I testify that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh. He is one and He has no partner. I testify that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger. I am pleased with Allāh as my Sustainer, Muhammad as my Messenger, and Islam as my religion.

The meaning of radā

The demand of Allāh's pleasure is for man to follow Allāh's injunctions. In other words, he must carry out what he is ordered to do and abstain what he is prohibited from. This is the meaning of being pleased with the religion of Islam and Muhammad Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam. In other words, the rulings of Islam and the Sunnats and instructions of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam must be followed with devotion.

Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad
Partābgarhī rahimahullāh conveys this in a couplet:

When a person is prepared to sacrifice himself for Allāh's pleasure, he can conclude that he has acquired Allāh's recognition.

Someone asked a certain pious senior: "How are you?" He replied: "Everything is well." The person asked: "How can everything be well when there are so many calamities and miseries?!" The senior replied: "Brother, listen! Whatever is happening in the world is through the will and pleasure of Allāh *ta'ālā*; and we have obliterated our likes for the likes of Allāh *ta'ālā*. So it is as though everything is happening according to our likes. How, then, can we say that everything is not well?"

Glory to Allāh! Look at his high level of being pleased with Allāh's will and his belief in Allāh's decree. This is the bounty of Allāh *ta'ālā* which He confers on whomever He wills.

An explanation of *radā*

We now quote an explanation of *radā* from *Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn* of Maulānā Qādī Sulaymān Mansūrpūrī which he gave under the Hadīth of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*:

الرضا غنيمي^١

*Allāh's pleasure is my booty.*²

Amīr al-Mu'minīn Hadrat 'Umar *radiyallāhu 'anhu* wrote to Hadrat Abū Mūsā Ash'arī *radiyallāhu 'anhu*:

الخير كله في الرضا فإن استطعت أن ترضي وإلا فاصبر.

*There is nothing but good in being pleased with Allāh's decree. If you can, then remain on the level of *radā*, if not, exercise patience.*

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

يَا يَاهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَةُ إِرْجِعِي إِلَى رَبِّكَ رَاضِيَةً مَرْضِيَّةً، فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبْدِيْ وَادْخُلِي جَنَّتِي.

O that self which has acquired tranquillity. Return to your Sustainer – you pleased with Him, He pleased

¹ الإحياء للعربي، ج ٥، ص ٨٥. الفوائد المجموعة للشوكاني حديث: ٣٩٦

² This is a part of a lengthy Hadīth which Qādī Sāhib *rahimahullāh* explained with much emotion and feeling. It is worth reading his explanation.

*with you. Join, then, My servants and enter My Paradise.*¹

These are the words which will also be said to a believing servant when he departs from this world. It will be said again to him on the field of Resurrection at a time when he will be most happy. To be included among Allāh's beloved servants and reach Paradise are both dependent on the servant being pleased with Allāh and He being pleased with the servant.²

There is no bounty superior to Allāh's pleasure

There is no bounty superior to Allāh being pleased with His servant and His servant being pleased with Him. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam used to make this supplication:

اللَّهُمَّ أَرْضِنَا وَارْضَ عَنَّا

O Allāh! Make us pleased and You be pleased with us.

In fact, the true men of Allāh *ta'ālā* are attracted to Paradise and its bounties because they are connected to Allāh's pleasure; and they yearn entry into Paradise because it is the place of Allāh's pleasure. They fear entry into Hell because it is the place of Allāh's displeasure.

When a servant acquires the level of *radā*, he enjoys the calamities and difficulties imposed by Allāh *ta'ālā* just as he enjoys the bounties and favours which are showered by Him. He spontaneously hymns the following couplet of Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib rahimahullāh:

¹ Sūrah al-Fajr, 89: 27-30.

² Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn, vol. 3, p. 230.

Whatever tribulation comes from one's friend is certainly not a tribulation; it is His affection.

And his condition becomes like this:

No "ifs and buts" are ever uttered by the one who is always concerned about Your pleasure.

The station of radā is certainly a very high station. In fact, it is the peak of sulūk. All acts of obedience and spiritual exercises are for its acquisition. The Auliyā' of Allāh *ta'ālā* spend all their energies in it and it is to this end that one serves the Auliyā'. Only then can the acquisition of this bounty be a major cause of honour.

A man who was deeply immersed in Allāh's love said:

O the True Beloved! You stated Your price to be the two worlds. Increase Your price because it is very cheap.

Another lover said:

It is a cheap bargain to give your life for the bounties of the Hereafter.

Radā is from among the fruits of love

The following is stated in *Tarsi' al-Jawāhir al-Makkīyyah*:

منها الرضاء عن الله تعالى في جميع الحالات أي حالة الصحة والمرض والعز والذل والغنى والفقير، فإن الرضاء من ثمرات المحبة، وكل ما يفعل المحبوب محبوب. (ترصيع الجواهر المكية)

From among the feats of the righteous is that they are pleased with Allāh ta’alā in all situations – whether good health and sickness, honour and disgrace, affluence and poverty. This is because radā is from among the fruits of love, and whatever the Beloved does is also beloved.

Look at the comprehensive supplication of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam for the acquisition of radā:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الصِّحَّةَ وَالْعِفَّةَ وَالْأَمَانَةَ وَحُسْنَ الْخُلُقِ وَالرَّضَا بِالْقُدْرِ

O Allāh! I beg You for good health, chastity, trustworthiness, good character and to be pleased with fate and destiny.

This is why the Auliya’ who are the heirs of the external and internal actions and conditions of the Prophets ‘alayhimus salām constantly make du’ā for the acquisition of Allāh’s pleasure. May Allāh ta’alā inspire us as well. Āmīn.

Therefore confer me with Your love and recognition

This is the last part of the du’ā’. It means: O Allāh! Confer me with Your love and recognition.

The importance of love

Love refers to the attraction and pull which one experiences towards the beloved. This pull draws the lover to the beloved just as water automatically flows down. Consequently, it becomes easy to obey the beloved. There is a famous saying:

¹ مجمع الزوائد: ج ١٠، ص ١٧٦

المحب من يحب مطيع

The lover most certainly obeys the beloved.

This is why Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* made du'a' to Allāh *ta'ālā* for His love. In fact, he even made du'a' for the things which would be means for His love. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* used to make this du'a':

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ حُبَّكَ وَحُبَّ مَنْ يُحِبُّكَ، وَحُبَّ عَمَلٍ يُقَرِّبُ إِلَى حُبِّكَ

O Allāh! I ask You for Your love, the love of the person who loves You, and the love of a deed which would draw me closer to Your love.

Allāh *ta'ālā* Himself loves His servants. He expresses this in the following way:

فَسَوْفَ يَأْتِي اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ يُحِبُّهُمْ وَيُحِبُّوْهُمْ

Allāh shall soon bring a people whom Allāh loves, and they love Him.¹

This verse proves Allāh's love for His servants and their love for Him. As for the natural love which a person has for his wife, children, wealth and possessions – to what extent should it be and to what level must his love for Allāh *ta'ālā* be? This is clarified in the following verse:

فُلْ إِنْ كَانَ أَبَاؤُكُمْ وَأَبْنَاؤُكُمْ وَإِخْوَانُكُمْ وَأَزْوَاجُكُمْ وَعَشِيرَاتُكُمْ
وَأَمْوَالُ اقْرَفْتُمُوهَا وَتِجَارَةً تَخْشُونَ كَسَادَهَا وَمَسِكِنٌ تَرْضُونَهَا أَحَبَّ

¹ Sūrah al-Mā'idah, 5: 54.

إِلَيْكُم مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَجَهَادٍ فِي سَبِيلِهِ فَتَرَبَصُوا حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَ اللَّهُ بِأَمْرِهِ
وَاللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْفَسِيقِينَ.

Say: If your fathers, your sons, your brothers, your wives, your family, the wealth which you have acquired, the business whose closure you fear, and the homes which you love are more beloved to you than Allāh and His Messenger and fighting in His path, then wait till Allāh sends His command. Allāh does not guide the disobedient people.¹

Man's love

The above verse affirms the love which man naturally has for his parents, children, brothers, sisters, family and tribe, trade and profit, homes and orchards, wealth and gold. It states that it is natural for man to love these things. This is then followed by the issue of what is more beloved. If love for these things are subservient to the love for Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* then everything is okay. But if, Allāh forbid, the love of these things and persons surpasses the love for Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, then the issue becomes complex and difficult. Allāh *ta'ālā* will then promulgate whatever [punishment] He wills. May Allāh *ta'ālā* protect us from His wrath and punishment. Āmīn.²

This is why Allāh *ta'ālā* highlights the quality of love which the believers have for Him:

وَالَّذِينَ أَمْنُوا أَشَدُ حُبًا لِّلَّهِ

¹ Sūrah at-Taubah, 9: 24.

² *Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn*, p. 206.

Those who are believers are more intense in their love for Allāh [as compared to the unbelievers].¹

We can understand that just as love for Allāh *ta'ālā* must surpass our love for all other creations, in like manner our love for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* is also essential. Love for our most beloved relatives and our most intensely loving contacts hold no value in comparison to the love which we ought to have for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. This is because when obedience does not stem from love, then it is sometimes reduced to a mere custom and formality. This is why obedience to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* has to be coupled with love for him. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* expressed this reality in several ways. For example:

لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدٌ كُمْ حَتَّىٰ أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَالِدِهِ وَوَلَدِهِ وَالنَّاسِ
أَجْمَعِينَ

None of you can be a perfect believer until I am more beloved to him than his own self, his parents, his children and all mankind.

It must be borne in mind that the love for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* which we are discussing must not be mere zealous and fanatical love which a person naturally has for his wife, children and other relatives. Rather, it refers to rational and principled love which a person has on the basis of a certain principle and creed, and which he keeps at the forefront under all conditions. The following Hadīth makes reference to this type of love:

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 165.

² صحيح البخاري: رقم ١٥. و صحيح مسلم.

من أحب سنتي فقد أحبني، ومن أحبني كان معه في الجنة.^١

The one who loves my Sunnat has indeed loved me. And the one who loves me shall be with me in Paradise.

We learn from this that we have to love Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* himself and his pure Sunnat. This is because obedience without love is a mere custom and hypocrisy; while love without obedience is deviation and innovation. Understand this well.

The effect and fruit of love

Love for Allāh *ta'ālā* manifests itself in this world in the sense that it becomes easy for a person to obey the True Beloved. In fact, the one who loves Allāh *ta'ālā* experiences joy and delight in carrying out His orders. As the saying goes: Even bitter things taste sweet when it is out of love. This is indeed a great bounty.

The author of *Fath al-Bārī* states that such an amount of love for Allāh *ta'ālā* is compulsory through which a person can fulfil His obligations. Similarly, such an amount of love for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* is compulsory whereby a person can carry out his essential commands and obligatory rights. What an excellent statement of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* on the virtue and merit of love:

المرء مع من أحب

^١ سنن الترمذى.

A person shall be with the one whom he loves.

The Sahābah *radiyallāhu 'anhum* were overjoyed when they heard this statement of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* because they now had the hope that even if there were any shortcomings in their actions, they would enjoy Rasūlullāh's company in Paradise by virtue of their love for him. After all, there is no greater treasure and bounty than this in both worlds. May Allāh *ta'ālā* bless us with Rasūlullāh's love and honour us with his company in Paradise. Āmīn.

This shows the high status of love for Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. It is based on this that the beloved of Allāh – Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* – said:

الحب أساسيٌّ

Love is my foundation.

This statement is a part of a lengthy Hadith of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* which Hadrat Qādī Sulaymān Mansūrpūrī explained in a very emotional manner in his magnum opus, *Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn*.

Love is the life for the hearts

Love in itself is the food for the hearts and nourishment for the souls. Love alone is the delight of the eyes, life for the hearts, success in this world, love adorns success with the crown of continuity and

¹أبو داود: ٥١٢٧

²الفوائد المجموعة للشوكاني: حديث ٣٦٦

eternity, and love alone seats eternity on the throne of progress.¹

Ten causes for the acquisition of Allāh's love

Since this is the grand status of love, what are the causes for its continuity and progress? We will have to ponder over them and adopt them after having learnt them. We will then have to acquire this greatest of bounties which guarantees success and happiness in this world and in the Hereafter. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta'ālā* alone.

My heart desires to quote the ten causes for the continuity and eternity of Allāh's love as listed by Hadrat Qādī Sulaymān Mansūrpūrī. They are most beneficial and very comprehensive.

1. Recitation of the Qur'ān which includes explanation of its meaning and understanding Allāh's objective.
2. In addition to the compulsory salāhs, to be regular in many optional salāhs.
3. Regular remembrance of Allāh *ta'ālā* – this includes verbal dhikr and dhikr with the heart. Dhikr through one's conditions and actions are also understood in this.
4. Studying and observing the names and attributes of Allāh *ta'ālā* through the heart.
5. Recalling Allāh's external and internal favours, and His material and spiritual bounties.

¹ *Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn*, vol. 3, p. 206.

6. Performing the different acts of worship with absolute respect, full concentration and presence of heart.
7. Total submission of the heart before Allāh *ta'ālā*.
8. Giving preference to the injunctions of Allāh *ta'ālā* over one's personal desires.
9. Being in the company of Allāh's lovers and the truthful ones.
10. Abhorring those causes which would result in a separation between the servant and Allāh *ta'ālā*.

If a person adheres to these points then it is hoped that the fountainhead of love which is placed in man's heart and which was shut on account of unworthy company will gush forth once again, flow with full force and irrigate the sown-fields of hopes. O Allāh! Bless me with Your love and the love of the one who will bring me closer to Your love.¹

Note: Māshā Allāh! Hadrat Maulānā Qādī Mansūrpūrī explained the same principles and causes for the acquisition of Allāh's love as has been repeatedly explained by the genuine Sufis. May Allāh *ta'ālā* reward him with the best of rewards. Āmīn. (compiler)

He writes towards the end of his explanation of the Hadīth: "Love is my foundation":

The reader must ponder once more over the words of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*: "Love is my foundation". If the foundation of a building is such a

¹ *Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn*, vol. 3, p. 209.

great thing like “love”, what can be said about the rest of the building, and what can be said of the one who resides in that building!! This is the lesson which the one reading the life of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam ought to remember.¹

Note: Glory to Allāh! What an excellent piece of advice which ought to be embedded in our hearts. Bearing in mind the above-described status of love, our elders and seniors have been constantly reminding us of its benefits and fruits, encouraging the seekers towards its acquisition, and making du'a' for its realization. Hadrat Hājī Imdādullāh Sāhib Muhājir Makkī rahimahullāh wrote the following du'a' to a seeker: “May Allāh *ta'ālā* confer you with love and recognition. Āmīn.” We too make this du'a' to Allāh *ta'ālā* to honour us with His love and recognition, and to enable us to enjoy its fruits. Āmīn. (compiler)

The high status of love

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh would constantly speak about the greatness of love and its need.

He used to say: Confidence in one's shaykh is essential, but the element of love must supersede. This is because when the bond of confidence becomes weak, love is able to maintain the bond. He used to quote this couplet:

You will find that every structure in this world has a vacuum, but not the structure of love.

¹ Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn, vol. 3, p. 209.

He would say on some occasions: Love does not have to be in the murīd alone, rather, it has to be in the shaykh as well. In fact, it must be more in the shaykh than in the murīd. The shaykh must prove his love through his actions so that his murīd may emulate him in this regard as well.

In like manner, Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib Partābgarhī *rahimahullāh* who was an embodiment of love – in fact according to Hadrat Maulānā 'Abd al-Ghanī Sāhib Phūlpūrī *rahimahullāh* he was solely and only love – used to constantly write prose and poetry on the greatness and importance of love. He would also encourage it with his actions and conditions.

Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib *rahimahullāh* writes the following on the subject of love in his well-known book *Madmūn Dhikr*.

Where Hadrat Maulānā Rūm *rahimahullāh* and other luminaries speak about love, then what it means is that the shaykh must speak so much about the virtues of love that a person develops a perfect desire and interest in its acquisition, so that through its blessings, he is blessed with eternal life and spirituality.

Bearing in mind that it is love which connects the lover to the Beloved, the Sufis of every era have been encouraging towards it in their speeches and writings. Maulānā Rūm *rahimahullāh* writes in his *Mathnawī*:

May you be happy O love because it is
through you that thoughts remain in line,
and all illnesses are treated through you.

He says further on:

It is through you that pride and haughtiness are repulsed. Therefore, you alone are my Plato¹ and my Galen^{2,3}

Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ya'qūb Sāhib rahimahullāh, the head teacher at Dār al-'Ulūm Deoband, writes in one of his letters:

This is the essence of love, i.e. to be completely obliterated before the beloved and to lose all desires. If not, the love is defective because in such a case the beloved will be part of the desires and not the actual beloved.

Hadrat Shiblī rahimahullāh states:

What does an 'ārif have to do with relationships? What complaint does the relationship of love have? What claim can a servant ever make?⁴

Since the lover obliterates himself in the beloved, the likes of the beloved becomes his likes. Then whatever he experiences from the beloved is considered to be in line with his likes. How, then, can there ever be any complaint? It is as though the lover is saying through his actions: Whatever I experience on account of my beloved is acceptable.

We make du'ā' to Allāh *ta'ālā* to engulf us in His love and in the love of His beloved, Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, and may He inspire us to obey

¹ A Greek philosopher.

² A Greek physician.

³ *Ta'lifāt Muslihul Ummat*, vol. 3, p. 33.

⁴ *Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn*, vol. 3, p. 189.

Him and His Messenger *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* completely. Āmīn.

Hajj – a manifestation of love

The honourable Dr. Ashraf ad-Dīn is from among the khulafā' of Sufi Iqbāl Ahmad Sāhib. He wrote a book on the subject of hajj. He writes:

The second most important point is that hajj is a manifestation of love. This entire journey reminds a person of love. Love is displayed and encouraged at every step of the way. One's clothing can be cast aside for the sake of the Beloved, one's house and family can be left behind for the sake of the Beloved, walking around His House, kissing its walls, running for His sake, moving around in search of Him, spending one's wealth and life for Him, crying and weeping in His remembrance, beseeching and begging Him, considering His enemy to be one's own enemy and pelting that enemy repeatedly. Moreover, to spend the morning in one place for the sake of the Beloved, the evening in another place, the day in one place and the night in another place, and to carry out His orders at every place, and so on...

These are all the manifestations of love the essence of which is that man must make himself into a true lover. In other words, all his life's works must be in accordance with the pleasure of the True Beloved, and in line with the ways and mannerisms of His beloved Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. He must obliterate himself all the time in His remembrance even if he has to spend his comforts, luxuries, honour and authority, and life and wealth for the realization of this objective. Even if his carnal self, Shaytān, his environment and other external factors become his enemies – he must give preference

to the pleasure of the True Beloved over everything else.

Love is the soul of hajj

Love is a feeling which is beyond description. It is expressed through words and actions. The actions of love also become the causes and the means for increase in love if they are coupled with the spirit of love and veneration, and bring comfort and pleasure to the beloved. On the other hand, painful actions and those which result in the beloved's disapproval are considered to be disrespectful and impudent. They are never out of love; they are solely formalities. Love without obedience to the beloved is not valid. And obedience without love is a body without a soul. As regards injunctions, it is not possible to effect this bond with the internal and external without having the love of the spiritual masters and purifying one's self under their supervision. The very meaning of true love entails perfect and cautious obedience. The lover is obedient to his beloved. If not, his love merely stems from carnal emotions; it is not love based on *īmān*.

The first level of one's bond with the beloved is for a person to experience joy at taking the beloved's name. The second level is that he does not forget to remember his beloved. The third level is that everything which is associated to the beloved is also beloved to the lover. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said that the *tawāf* of the Ka'bah, the *sa'iy* between *Safā* and *Marwah* and the pelting of the *Jamarāt* are solely for Allāh's remembrance.¹

¹ Abū Dāwūd and Tirmidhī.

In a discussion about His Messengers, Allāh ta'ālā highlights their love, devotion and self-obliteration. He says with reference to Hadrat Yahyā 'alayhis salām:

وَاتَّيْنَاهُ الْحُكْمَ صَبِيًّا وَهَنَّا مِنْ لَدُنَّا وَرَزَقْنَاهُ طَوْكَةً وَكَانَ تَقِيًّا.

We gave him wisdom while still a child. We gave him eagerness from Our side and purity. And he was righteous.¹

The entire story of Hadrat Ibrāhīm 'alayhis salām is a manifestation of this same theme. Look at how he passed a knife across the neck of his beloved son. Allāh ta'ālā says in praise of him:

إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ لَحَلِيلٌ أَوَّاهٌ مُّنِيبٌ

Ibrāhīm is certainly forbearing, soft-hearted, constantly turning [to Allāh].²

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam is the beloved of Allāh ta'ālā. He said about himself: I am Allāh's beloved. The other side of this love was that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam had the most love for Allāh ta'ālā. He said in a Hadīth:

إِنِّي أَنْتَأَكُمْ وَأَعْلَمُكُمْ بِاللَّهِ أَنَا

I am the most fearful and most knowledgeable of you with regard to Allāh.³

It is through the knowledge of attributes that love develops.

¹ Sūrah Maryam, 19: 12-13.

² Sūrah Hūd, 11: 75.

³ Bukhārī.

This is the reason behind the Qur'ān being replete with the attributes and actions of Allāh *ta'ālā*, His favours which are mentioned repeatedly and with so much detail. After all, attributes and qualities are the fountainheads of love and yearning.¹

Shaykh al-Hadīth Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Zakariyyā Sāhib rahimahullāh says: Love alone is that element which, when it is embedded in the heart, causes the beloved to supersede everything else. In the presence of love, neither is esteem and shame, nor honour and nobility of any significance. If this is not the case, it cannot be referred to as true love. A lover obliterates his feelings in the obedience of the beloved, and becomes totally obedient to the beloved. This is why Allāh *ta'ālā* said:

قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي يُحِبِّكُمُ اللَّهُ

Say [O Muhammad]! If you love Allāh then obey me, Allāh will love you.

لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَكُونَ هَوَاهُ تَبَعًا إِلَيْهِ مَا جِئْتُ بِهِ

You cannot be a perfect believer unless your desires become subservient to what I have come with.

The actions of hajj enable a person to practise the quality of *ihsān* (to worship Allāh *ta'ālā* as though one can see Him). This is in the sense that perfect love coupled with perfect actions are carried out as though one is doing them in the very presence of Allāh *ta'ālā*.

¹ Maulānā Abul Hasan 'Alī Nadwī: *Arkān-e-Arba'ah*, p. 295.

Hadrat Ibrāhīm ‘alayhi salām is the founder of this love and Allāh ta’ālā conveyed it to us through Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam. If Allāh ta’ālā confers us with His love and the love of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam through His grace and kindness, and through the intercession of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam, there will be joy in every act of obedience and comfort in every misery.¹

The manner of acquiring love

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam himself made du’ā’ for the acquisition of love. There can be no better means for its acquisition. May Allāh ta’ālā inspire us to beg Him for it. Observe the following emotional supplication of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ حُبَّكَ وَحُبَّ مَنْ يُحِبُّكَ، وَحُبَّ عَمَلٍ يُقْرَبُ إِلَى حُبِّكَ

O Allāh! I ask You for Your love, the love of the person who loves You, and the love of a deed which would draw me closer to Your love.

In addition to teaching us a du’ā’, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam taught us a rational and practical manner of acquiring this love. The following statement of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam can be presented as a proof:

¹ ‘Abdīyyat Kāmilah Aur Ishq Wa Mahabbat Ka Mazhar Hajj.

² سنن الترمذى: حديث .٣٦٣٥

أَحْبُوا اللَّهَ مَا يَغْنُوكُمْ مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ، وَأَحْبُونِي بِحُبِّ اللَّهِ، وَأَحْبُوا أَهْلَ بَيْتِ
اللهِ.

Love Allāh because of the many favours which He showers on you. Love me because Allāh loves me. Love my family members because I love them.

The great Hadīth scholar, Hadrat Maulānā Badr 'Ālam Sāhib Muhājir Madanī rahimahullāh writes in *Tarjumān as-Sunnah* that this Hadīth shows the easiest way to acquire Allāh's love. First ponder over the bounties and favours which you are experiencing by night and day without striving for them and without being eligible for them. This will create love for Allāh *ta'ālā* within you.² Once love for Allāh *ta'ālā* is created in your heart, the development of love for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* is inevitable because this is the essential relationship which he has with Allāh *ta'ālā*, i.e. he conveys the message of Allāh *ta'ālā* to you.

If a person claims love for Allāh *ta'ālā* but does not respect and love Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* completely, or he beats the drum of love for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* while his heart is devoid of any love and veneration for Allāh *ta'ālā*, then such a person is in total deception.

Love and respect for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* is the first obligation. This is because he is

سنن الترمذى: ج ۲، ص ۹۱۹¹

² This is known as rational love. Another is natural love. Although this is not within one's control, when a person follows the causes of rational love, Allāh *ta'ālā* – through His grace – confers the person with natural love as well. (Qamar az-Zamān)

the Messenger of that great Being who is the Creator of the entire universe.

If the circle of this relationship is extended slightly, then the children of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* will be included. Love for them is essential because love for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* is essential. In other words, if we want to develop love for them, we will have to place the grand status of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* before us. This will result in an automatic love for his children. The relationship which Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* has with his family extends to that group (the *Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum*) among whom Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* spent his night and day, who sacrificed their lives for him, and did not hesitate in the least to sever all ties for his companionship. Thus, if any person harbours any hatred or malice towards this devoted group (as is the striking feature of the Shī'ah), can you ever refer to him as a lover of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*?! May Allāh *ta'ālā* save us from excesses and inspire us towards genuine and true love. Āmīn.¹

Love for Rasūlullāh's internal Sunnats is also essential

We learn from this that just as love for Allāh *ta'ālā* is essential, so is it for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. In fact, just as it is necessary for every Muslim to love Rasūlullāh's external Sunnats, he has to love his internal Sunnats as well. It is necessary to follow the internal Sunnats just as it is for the external Sunnats. We see Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu*

¹ *Tarjumān as-Sunnah*, vol. 1, p. 352.

'alayhi wa sallam giving the glad tiding of his companionship in Paradise for the one who practises on one of his internal Sunnats:

عن أنس قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يا بني إن قدرت أن تصبح وتمسي وليس في قلبك غش لأحد فافعل، ثم قال يا بني وذلك من سنتي، ومن أحب سنتي فقد أحبني، ومن أحبني كان معي في الجنة.^١

Hadrat Anas radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: "O my son! If you can spend the morning and evening without having any malice towards anyone in your heart, you must certainly do it." Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam then said: "O my son! This is my Sunnat. Whoever loves my Sunnat has loved me, and whoever loves me shall be with me in Paradise."

In this *Hadīth* Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam makes mention of one of his internal Sunnats (i.e. not having malice towards anyone), encourages us to make it beloved, and gives us the glad tiding of Paradise for it. This can only happen if a person's heart is filled with Rasūlullāh's love. In other words, without it, a person cannot follow Rasūlullāh's internal Sunnats. This is why Shaykh Sa'dī *rahimahullāh* who was a true adherent of the internal Sunnats says in a couplet:

^١أخرجه الترمذى فى العلم، باب الأخذ بالسنة، ج ٢، ص ٩٦. وقال الترمذى هذا حديث حسن غريب من هذا الوجه.

My heart is the temple and abode of the beloved. This is why it has no place for hatred and malice towards anyone.

Hadrat Maulānā Badr ‘Ālam Sāhib rahimahullāh writes as follows in his commentary to the above Hadīth:

In the Arabic language, the word *gish* is the opposite of *nus-h* which means “desiring good” or “showing concern for the welfare of others”. On the other hand, *gish* includes malice, hatred, enmity and so on. Having a clear and clean heart is a part and parcel of prophet-hood, and is greatly emphasised by the Sharī’at. In this Hadīth, a clear sign of love for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* is shown to us, viz. to love all of Rasūlullāh’s ways and mannerisms. Worshipping Allāh *ta’ālā* is compulsory on every person, and every Muslim considers it his duty to follow him. However, this Hadīth teaches us a higher criterion, viz. apart from acts of worship, Rasūlullāh’s habits, ways and mannerisms must also be considered to be worthy of emulation. In fact, those unintentional emotions which are embedded in a person’s heart towards one’s enemy must not be allowed to remain in it because they are against the ways of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*. This can only happen when love for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* permeates every vein in the body.

Being with Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* in Paradise does not mean that we will be at exactly the same rank and position as him. Rather, it means that it will be easy to visit him and meet him. The whole of Paradise is like a house where all its residents are considered to be living in one place. The effect of the bond of love in Paradise will be that each person will be as close to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu*

'alayhi wa sallam according to the level of his bond of love with him.¹

In his explanation of this Hadīth, Hadrat Muslihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh used to say that not having malice is an internal action. Despite this, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam referred to it as his Sunnat. We learn from this that just as Sunnat refers to external actions – such as offering salām, shaking hands, visiting the sick, helping people, etc. – it refers to internal actions as well, e.g. not having malice, jealousy, pride and so on. A person will thus be rewarded for practising on both types of Sunnats, and – Allāh willing - it will be a cause of entry into Paradise.

Note: We make du'a' to Allāh *ta'ālā* to enable us to practise on all the internal and external Sunnats, and to make us His beloveds through the blessings of this. Āmīn. (compiler)

The amount of wealth is the scale of love

The level of a person's love for another can be gauged from the amount of wealth he spends on his beloved. Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh used to repeatedly quote the following text of Imām Ghazzālī rahimahullāh in his assemblies. It is titled *Maqādir al-Amwāl Mawāzīn al-Mahabbah* – the amount of wealth which a lover spends on his beloved is an indication of the level of love he has for his beloved. We are quoting this text of Imām Ghazzālī rahimahullāh so that the nature of this subject is further clarified.

¹ *Tarjumān as-Sunnah*, vol. 1, p. 356.

Sometimes certain enjoyments have to be given up for the sake of the beloved. However, the self cannot tolerate giving up some of them. For example, wealth is a beloved thing. There are times when a person gives half, one third or one tenth of his wealth to his beloved. But if he is asked to give all his wealth, he is not prepared to do it. These amounts of wealth are in fact the scales of love. The increase and decrease of these amounts can be used as scales to determine the increase and decrease in love. If a person's heart is fully encompassed with love for his beloved, he will sacrifice everything for the beloved – his wealth and even a valuable thing like his life. He does not save anything for himself.

For example, Hadrat Abū Bakr *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* had given over his daughter to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* in marriage, and also presented all his wealth and placed it before him. Hadrat 'Abdullāh ibn 'Umar *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* narrates that on one occasion Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* was seated and Hadrat Abū Bakr *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* was with him, when Jibra'il 'alayhis salām descended and conveyed Allāh's salām to him. At the time, Hadrat Abū Bakr *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* was wearing a shawl whose two sides were draped over his chest and tied with thorns [as buttons]. Jibra'il 'alayhis salām said: "What is this I'm seeing – that Abū Bakr is wearing a shawl with its two

sides attached with thorns!?” Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam replied: “He spent all his wealth on me before the Conquest of Makkah.” Jibra'il 'alayhis salām said: “O Rasūlullāh! Convey salām to Abū Bakr from Allāh ta'ālā and tell him that Allāh ta'ālā asks: ‘Are you happy with this poor condition of yours or are you unhappy?’” Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam repeated the words of Jibra'il 'alayhis salām to Hadrat Abū Bakr radiyallāhu 'anhu. When he heard this message, he began crying and said: “Why should I be unhappy with my Allāh? I am happy with Him in every condition and situation.” We learn from this that anyone who loves a scholar or worshipper, or one who is interested in knowledge or worship; he loves him for Allāh's pleasure and for the sake of Allāh ta'ālā. And he shall receive a reward which is reciprocal to the strength of his love. Anyway, this is an explanation of the levels of love for Allāh's sake. From this, hatred or dislike for Allāh's sake is also gauged. Nevertheless, we will discuss this further.¹

Note: As for those who beat the drum of love but are not prepared to spend the smallest of amounts on the beloved, they are mere slaves of their passions. It is said with reference to them:

وجائزة دعوى المحبة في الهوى - ولكن لا يخفى كلام المنافق

¹ *Ihyā' 'Ulūm ad-Dīn*, vol. 2, p. 166.

It is possible to make claims of love in carnal desires, but the speech of a hypocrite cannot remain hidden.

In other words, his claims are exposed when he is put to the test.

A test of sincerity

There are times when the Sufi masters test the sincerity of their disciples by asking them to spend their wealth. Hadrat Muslihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh used to relate to us the story of a sincere person from *Risālah Qushayrīyyah*.

Hadrat Abū 'Abdillāh Raudhbārī rahimahullāh had joined a group of *Auliya'* for a meal to which they were invited. As they were proceeding, a person who met them on the way began uttering abuses at them. He also said: "People say that these people even consider unlawful things to be lawful." He continued speaking in this vein and said: "There is a person from among them who took a loan of 100 dirhams from me and hasn't paid me as yet. I do not know how to get it from him."

When these seniors eventually reached the house where they were invited, Hadrat Abū 'Abdillāh Raudhbārī rahimahullāh said to the host (who had great love for this group of *Auliya'*): "If you would like the tranquillity of my heart then give me 100 dirhams." The host presented the amount immediately. Hadrat Raudhbārī rahimahullāh then gave the money to one of his companions and said to him: "Go and give this amount to such and such greengrocer, and say to him: These are the 100 dirhams which one of our companions had taken as a loan from you. He was experiencing certain problems which caused a delay in the repayment. He

has sent the money now so kindly accept his apology.” The person went to the greengrocer and did as he was advised by Hadrat Raudhbārī *rahimahullāh*. After completing their meal, these Auliyā’ departed and passed by the shop of the greengrocer. On seeing them, he began praising them and said: “These people are the only reliable ones, they are most trustworthy and they are very righteous.” He said other words of praise about them.¹

Note: We learn from this incident that the ‘ulamā’ and Sufis must pay particular attention to clarity and transparency in their transactions and dealings so that the ‘ulamā’ and Sufi fraternities are not maligned. Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Wasiyyullah Sāhib *rahimahullāh* used to say that it becomes clear from this incident that if a shaykh or teacher is convinced about the sincerity and devotion of a murid or student, he may express his needs to him. (compiler)

We now come to the last part of the du‘ā’ which we are explaining.

O my Allāh! You alone are my objective. I seek Your pleasure alone. Therefore confer me with Your love and recognition.

And recognition

In other words, O Allāh! Together with Your love, confer me with Your recognition (ma‘rifat). The reason for this is that mere love without recognition sometimes causes a person to go astray from the path. The person does not apply the external rules of the Sharī‘at and makes love his sole objective. And

¹ *Ar-Risālah al-Qushayrīyyah Fī ‘Ilm at-Tasawwuf*, p. 71.

this is certainly not acceptable. This is why love has to be coupled with recognition. In this way the person can remain on the straight path and abstain from exceeding the bounds of moderation. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

العرفة رأس مالي

Recognition is my capital wealth.

The greatness of recognition

Hadrat Qādī Sulaymān Mansūrpūrī *rahimahullāh* provides an excellent explanation of recognition in his book *Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn*. A few quotations are presented here:

The word *ma'rifat* linguistically refers to recognition or identification. In the definition of the Sufi masters, it is used to refer to the beginning and the end. It should be clear that the beginning of *ma'rifat* commences with the recognition of the person himself. Fortunate indeed is the person whose maturity begins with a recognition of his faults. It is this self-recognition which is the stepping stone to Allāh-recognition, which is the end or peak of *ma'rifat*. The fact of the matter is that *ma'rifat* creates awe, and awe contains affinity and kinship within itself. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

أنا أعرفكم بالله وأشدكم له خشية

I have the most recognition of Allāh from among you, and have the most fear for Him.¹

¹ *Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn*, vol. 3, p. 202.

Like love, fear is the fruit of recognition. It should be borne in mind that recognition is that special light which is placed in a believer's chest through which he can understand divine attributes, and utilize proofs and evidences.

Recognition has a special position in Dīn. Once the authority of recognition takes control of the heart, the servant – with all his capabilities and efforts – devotes himself to seeking Allāh *ta'ālā*. His heart finds peace and tranquillity only in the obedience of his Lord. In fact, it becomes the food for his heart. Thus, whatever he sees, hears, thinks and does – everything is under the order and permission of Allāh *ta'ālā*, and in accordance with the order of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. He does not transgress the limit of the Shari'at and is safe from excesses and shortcomings. He proves to be a genuine member of the أمة وسطِيَّة in the true sense of the word.

The total and absolute recognition of Allāh *ta'ālā* is from among the impossibilities. This is why Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

ما عرفناك حق معرفتك

We have not recognized You as You ought to be recognized.

Allāh *ta'ālā* Himself says:

وَمَا قَدَرُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ قَدْرِهِ

They did not recognize Allāh fully.¹

¹ Sūrah al-An'ām, 6: 91.

Nonetheless, no matter how much is possible in this world, we have to strive for it and supplicate to Allāh *ta’ālā* for it. After all, Allāh *ta’ālā* instructed Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* to seek this knowledge and recognition:

قُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

Say: O my Sustainer! Increase me in knowledge.

The fruit of this additional knowledge and recognition is that the servant acquires the rank of *ihsān* – Allāh consciousness on account of which he is bashful before Allāh *ta’ālā* and is fully convinced that Allāh *ta’ālā* is watching him from a place which he cannot see. This is why he will be respectful to Allāh *ta’ālā*, will abhor disobeying Him and has fear for Him.

Just ponder over this high status and rank of recognition for whose acquisition the Naqshbandī masters are teaching us a special *du’ā*. The more a person progresses in his recognition, the stronger his level of *ihsān* will be. (compiler)

An explanation of recognition

We now quote a few points from *Sahā’if Ma’rifat* of Hadrat Maulānā ‘Abd ar-Razzāq Jhanjhānwī rahimahullāh on the subject of recognition. Allāh willing, these will prove to be most beneficial, effective and enlightening for us. He writes:

The fact of the matter is that the very reason for the creation of jinn and man is worship. The Qur’ān states:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ

I created jinn and man solely for My worship.¹

Two types of recognition

(1) Evidential. (2) Emotional. The first type refers to a servant looking at the various effects and traces in the heavens and the earth, and he ponders and reflects over the things of the heavens and the earth. After observing and looking at them, he comes to the conclusion that all these things have a Creator and Wise Manufacturer who created them by His will, wisdom and mastery. By observing Allāh's perfect manufacturing, the servant recognizes Allāh *ta'ālā*. This type of recognition is essential, there is no escape from it, and īmān cannot be acquired without it. nonetheless, this type of recognition is for the masses.

Emotional recognition means that the 'ārif (the one who recognizes Allāh *ta'ālā*) obliterates all feelings of his existence. He goes beyond the materialist view of life and this universe and acquires the true recognition of that truly existent Being. In order for him to realize this, he has to strive against his carnal self, engage in continuous spiritual exercises, give up his desires and contacts, engage in excessive dhikr with his heart and tongue, and obtain the spiritual attention of his shaykh. This journey cannot be traversed without all these elements. It is through the help of these means that man can traverse the path of Sufism and the levels of self-obliteration, and eventually reach the station of eternity; after which he acquires the recognition of Allāh's names and attributes and recognizes the truth with the truth. After reaching this level of recognition and station of

¹ Sūrah adh-Dhāriyāt, 51: 56.

eternity, he turns his attention to the creation and fulfils his duties as an heir of the Messenger sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam.

Emotional recognition is the opposite of the evidential recognition of the masses because the masses recognize Allāh *ta'ālā* through His actions and doings, while the recognition of the 'ārif is through the truth itself. There is a major difference between the two. A poet says:

How immature is that person who is out
in the desert searching for the sunlight
with the assistance of a candlelight!?

A similar meaning is conveyed by Ibn al-Fārsī rahimahullāh in the following couplet:

كذلك يفعل بي عارف جاهل - وعارف بي بالحقيقة

An ignorant 'ārif recognizes Me through My actions, while a genuine 'ārif acquires My recognition through Me.

The need for an erudite mentor

To sum up, emotional recognition cannot be acquired without spiritual exertion, striving, spiritual training and the supervision of an expert mentor. If you want to tread this path, it is essential for you to search for that genuine man of Allāh *ta'ālā* and expert mentor who has already trod this path, seen its ups and downs, felt its heat and cold, bore the pain of separation and reached the rank of proximity and unity [with Allāh *ta'ālā*]. This is so that through dhikr and contemplation, the dirt and grime of all apart from Allāh *ta'ālā* may be removed from the

mirror of your heart, and you are able to see Allāh's being and attributes clearly.¹

The word 'ibādat is explained as ma'rifat

Hadrat Sayyidunā Muḥīy ad-Dīn 'Abd al-Qādir Jīlānī rahimahullāh provides a very emotional explanation in his *Tafsīr al-Jīlānī*:

(وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْأَنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونَ) ويعرفوني، ويتحققوا بوحدي
واستقلالي في وجودي وفي عموم تصرفاتي، وباستحقاقى للإطاعة
والعبودية مطلقا بلا شوب شركة ومظاهره من أحد.

(I have created jinn and mankind solely for My worship) and so that they acquire My recognition. They must acknowledge Me alone through My oneness, independence in My existence, all-encompassing doings, eligibility for absolute obedience and worship without the slightest inkling of any partner and help from anyone.

However, it is essential to know that recognition is the soul of worship. Worship is meaningless in the absence of Allāh-recognition. Allāh ta'ālā says:

أَنَا رَبُّكُمْ فَاعْبُدُونِي

I am your Lord, so worship Me.

In other words, I am your Lord so acquire the recognition of My divinity and worship Me. Recognition of Allāh ta'ālā is therefore the most important and greatest of all things.

¹ Sahā'if Ma'rifat, pp. 80-82.

² تفسير الجيلاني: ج ٥، ص ٦١

Recognition of Rasūlullāh is also essential

Just as love for Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam is necessary, so is his recognition. After all, only if a person truly recognizes Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam will he have confidence in him, respect him, abstain from excesses and shortcomings in fulfilling his rights, and develop a balance with regard to him. Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib rahimahullāh expresses this in the following couplet:

Now there is neither any excess nor any shortcoming. Love is now complete and balanced.

In fact, the balance which comes from perfection in love is actually acquired through knowledge and recognition. Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib rahimahullāh says in this regard:

The one from whose sight the rank of messenger-ship is hidden can never obtain the goblet of tauhīd.

Recognition of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam means that a person must believe with full conviction that Muhammad Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam is the true Messenger of Allāh *ta'ālā*, and he is the truthful and trustworthy one. There is deep wisdom in every word and action of his even though we may not understand its wisdom.

We have to develop the knowledge of certainty that the path shown to us by Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam is the only path of salvation and success, and it is the path which will convey us right until the day of Resurrection. Neither will any new Book be revealed nor any new Messenger sent.

Another form of recognition of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* is that we must believe that the ways which he taught us for acquiring Allāh's love and recognition are the only correct ways. To follow any other way is misguidance and ignorance.

Recognition of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* also entails believing that he was commissioned so that he is obeyed, as stated by Allāh *ta'ālā*:

يَا يَهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَلَا تُبْطِلُوا أَعْمَالَكُمْ

O believers! Obey Allāh and obey the Messenger and do not let your deeds go to vain.¹

مَنْ يُطِعِ الرَّسُولَ فَقَدْ أَطَاعَ اللَّهَ

Whoever obeys the Messenger has in fact obeyed Allāh.²

Allāh *ta'ālā* goes into details in the Qur'ān in enabling us to recognize Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. This is especially so with regard to obeying him and being obedient to him. It is the duty of every follower of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* to bear this in mind. The reality of this is clarified in the following couplet:

أَيُّهَا الْمَبْعُوثُ فِينَا جَئْنَتْ بِالْأَمْرِ الْمَطَاعِ

O you who have been sent and commissioned to us! You have come with an order which has to be obeyed.

¹ Sūrah Muḥammad, 47: 33.

² Sūrah an-Nisā', 4: 80.

The recognition of the auliya'

Remember that just as Allāh *ta'ālā* enabled us to recognize Allāh *ta'ālā*, so did He with regard to the auliya'. Allāh *ta'ālā* did not leave it to us to consider anyone we like to be a walī and reject whomever we want. We cannot decide this on our own accord. Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

أَلَا إِنَّ أَوْلِيَاءَ اللَّهِ لَا خُوفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَخْرُجُونَ، الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَكَانُوا
يَتَقْوَى.

Remember! Those who are the friends of Allāh – neither is there fear on them nor will they grieve. Those who believed and continued fearing.¹

In other words, proximity to Allāh *ta'ālā* and close friendship with Him can be acquired through īmān and piety. In other words, wilāyat (friendship with Allāh *ta'ālā*) is dependent on īmān and piety. All sections of the Muslim nation – the masses and the elite – have to bear this in mind. If not, there will be no delay in the onset of deviation and misguidance. In fact, it has already set in. We seek refuge in Allāh *ta'ālā*.

The signs and identity of the auliya'

Tafsīr Mazharī quotes a Hadīth Qudsī in which Allāh *ta'ālā* states: My auliya' from among My servants are those who are remembered when I am remembered, and I am remembered when they are remembered.

Ibn Mājah contains a narration of Hadrat Asmā' bint Yazīd *radīyallāhu 'anhā* who states that Rasūlullāh

¹ Sūrah Yūnus, 10: 62-63.

sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said that a sign of the auliyā' of Allāh *ta'ālā* is:

الذين إذا رأوا ذكر الله

When you see them, Allāh is remembered.

In short, when a person sits in the company of a person by whom he is inspired to engage in Allāh's remembrance and he experiences a lessening of worldly worries and concerns, then it is a sign that he is a walī.

Tafsīr Mazharī states that the signs of a walī as believed by the masses – i.e. he must be able to perform supernatural feats, inform about the unseen and so on – are all wrong and deceptions. There are thousands of auliyā' who did not perform a single of these things. On the other hand, we hear of people performing such things whose īmān too is not correct.¹

The method of acquiring wilāyat

The company of the auliyā' is essential for the acquisition of wilāyat. Allāh *ta'ālā* says in this regard:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَكُوْنُوا مَعَ الصَّدِيقِينَ

*O believers! Continually fear Allāh and remain with the truthful.*²

In other words, by remaining in their company you will develop the qualities of truthfulness, purity and

¹ *Ma'āriful Qur'aan*, vol. 4, p. 550.

² Sūrah at-Taubah, 9: 119.

piety. This is why Allāh *ta’ālā* has made the company of righteous people obligatory.

It is a logical and common sense point that just as the company of experts in worldly excellences is necessary in order to acquire proficiency in a particular worldly field, and to remain focused with them; in like manner the acquisition of love, recognition, piety and other similar qualities can only be acquired through the company of those who themselves have such qualities. Hadrat Shāh Walī Allāh Muḥaddith Dehlawī *rahimahullāh* writes: The fifth condition for a genuine and erudite spiritual mentor is that he must have remained in the company of an erudite spiritual mentor who accepts bay’at, learnt etiquette from him, acquired internal light and tranquillity from him over a long period of time. The prerequisite of companionship of a spiritual master has been laid down because it has always been the norm of Allāh *ta’ālā* that an objective cannot be reached without first looking at those who have reached the objective. Just as a person cannot acquire knowledge without the company of knowledgeable people, the same can be said of learning the art of ironmongery or carpentry.¹

It is therefore essential for defective people like us to hold on to genuine men of Allāh *ta’ālā* who are also people of love and recognition in whose company we can traverse the path to Allāh *ta’ālā* so that we can reach the court of love easily and without any danger. Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad Ahmad Sāhib *rahimahullāh* conveys this message in very simple words in the following couplet:

¹ *Ta’lifāt Muṣlihul Ummat*, vol. 1, p. 15. *Shifā’ al-‘Alīl*, p. 21.

One cannot walk the path to love on his own. I am walking that path, come walk with me.

Mukarram Sayyid Tufayl Ahmad Madanī Sāhib conveys a similar message in the following couplet:

A person may reach his destination after following the footsteps left behind by another, but the blessed companionship of a caravan of travellers is something else!

An important supplication

The following is an important supplication of a true lover of Allāh *ta’ālā*:

اللَّهُمَّ ظِهِّرْ قَلْبِيْ مِنْ عَيْرِكَ، وَنَوْرْ قَلْبِيْ بِنُورِ مَعْرِفَتِكَ

O Allāh! Purify my heart of all apart from You, and illuminate my heart through the light of Your recognition.

The above du‘ā’ should also be included in one’s daily devotions. Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh had advised Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad Siddiq Sāhib rahimahullāh to make this du‘ā’. The essence of this du‘ā’ is the kalimah *tayyibah* itself. In other words, as long as the heart is not purified of all besides Allāh through the dhikr of Lā Ilāha, it is not possible to enter the edifice of Illallāh. Hadrat Khwājah Muḥammad Ma’sūm Sirhindī rahimahullāh repeatedly quotes the following couplet in his letters:

As long as you do not clean your heart with the broom of “Lā”, you will not be able to enter the palace of “Illallāh”.

Hadrat Mujaddid's advice to his sons

Hadrat Mujaddid Alf Thānī *rahimahullāh* wrote a letter from prison to his sons Khwājah Muhammad Sa'íd *rahimahullāh* and Khwājah Muhammad Ma'sūm *rahimahullāh* in which he instructed them to make a habit of repeating the kalimah *tayyibah*. He also ordered them not to make efforts to obtain his release from prison. He gave them a few other pieces of advice as well. The letter reads as follows:

My dear sons! Although a tribulation is very bitter and unpalatable, it can be a great boon. Now that you have the opportunity, remain occupied in your work while expressing your gratitude to Allāh *ta'ālā*. Do not waste a single moment of opportunity. There are three points: (1) reciting the Qur'ān, (2) performing *salāh* with lengthy recitations of the Qur'ān, (3) repeating the kalimah *tayyibah* – Lā Ilāha Illallāh. Any one of these three must always be done. When you say "Lā" then reject all gods and repulse your wants because asking for your wants is also a claim to your godhood.

Apart from the time of tribulation, your wants and desires come as obstacles. May Allāh keep you well. Whether we meet again or not, my advice to you is that you must have no want or greed. No matter what happens, it is through Allāh's pleasure and His will. In fact, even my release which has become a major concern of yours should not become an objective. You must be fully pleased with the decree of Allāh *ta'ālā* and His will. Explain this entire theme clearly to your mother as well.

The remaining conditions of this life are not worthy of being noted because they are bound to end. Be affectionate towards your juniors and continue encouraging them to study. As far as possible, keep

those who have rights over us happy. Worries about a dwelling, well, orchard and books are most insignificant. They would have still gone if we died. Now that they are gone while we are alive, there is nothing to worry about. The auliyā' of Allāh *ta'ālā* used to give up these things of their own will. Be grateful that Allāh *ta'ālā* released these things from us through His will.

No matter where you are, consider that to be your home. No matter where this few day's life is spent must be spent in Allāh's remembrance. The affairs of this world are easy, focus more on the Hereafter. Constantly console your mother and encourage her towards the Hereafter. If Allāh *ta'ālā* wills, we will all meet. If not, be happy with Allāh's decree and make *du'a'* that we are all assembled together in one place in Dār as-Salām (Paradise), and that Allāh *ta'ālā* - through His kindness - enables us to meet in the Hereafter as a compensation for our separation in this world. All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā* in every situation and condition.¹

Repeating the words “The truth has arrived and falsehood vanished”

Hadrat 'Ubaydullāh who is known as Khwājah Khurd ibn Khwājah Bāqī Billāh *rahimahullāh* (d. 1074 A.H.) says:

Allāh *ta'ālā* opened the reality of this verse to me:

جَاءَ الْحُقْقَ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ طِينَ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهُوقًا

¹ *Tajalliyāt Rabbānī*, vol. 2, p. 96.

*The truth has arrived and falsehood vanished.
Falsehood [by nature] vanishes.¹*

He adds: A seeker must read this verse with his heart or tongue, or with both. When he says: *Jā’al haq*, he must incline his head towards his heart, and when he says: *zahaqal bātil*, he must fling *bātil* (falsehood) behind him.

He also said: It is hoped that the seeker will experience much expansion through this practice. In other words, he will acquire the condition and feeling of *tauhīd* by the will of Allāh *ta’ālā*.

Note: It would be good for the seekers to include this practice together with the dhikr of kalimah *tayyibah*. Allāh willing, it will prove to be effective and beneficial. (compiler)

The spiritual condition of a person cannot be decided through kashf and ilhām

In the above-quoted du‘ā’, viz.

اللَّهُمَّ طَهِّرْ قَلْبِيْ مِنْ عَيْرِكَ، وَتُورْ قَلْبِيْ بِنُورِ مَعْرِفَتِكَ

O Allāh! Purify my heart of all apart from You, and illuminate my heart through the light of Your recognition.

A supplication is made for the illumination of one’s heart through the light of recognition. The acquisition of this bounty – light of recognition – is certainly a praiseworthy condition. Nonetheless, a decision on a person’s internal and spiritual condition cannot be passed through it. Some people claim: “We have acquired such effulgence and power

¹ Sūrah Banī Isrā’īl, 17: 81.

of exposition that we can gauge the internal condition of some people, and we can treat a person according to that internal condition.” Understand well that this is totally wrong. A person’s internal condition cannot be decided in this way because to pass a decision, a clear guidance from the Qur’ān and Hadīth is necessary. Without this, we cannot pass a decision on a person’s internal condition merely on the basis of *kashf* and *ilhām* – exposition and inspiration. The pure Shari‘at has laid down the Shari‘at itself as the criterion by which an absolute decision on a person’s internal condition can be passed. This has been explained by Hadrat Muslihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh in his *Irtifā’ ad-Dīq*. Hadrat ‘Abdullāh ibn ‘Uqbah radiyallāhu ‘anhu heard Amīr al-Mu’mīnīn Hadrat ‘Umar radiyallāhu ‘anhu saying:

A person’s internal condition is decided through his external actions

أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَقبَةَ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَابَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ أَنَاسًا كَانُوا يَوْخَذُونَ بِالْوَحْيِ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، وَإِنَّ الْوَحْيَ قَدْ انْقَطَعَ، وَإِنَّمَا نَأْخُذُكُمْ إِنَّا لَنَا مِنْ أَعْمَالِكُمْ. فَمَنْ أَظْهَرَ لَنَا خَيْرًا أَمْنَاهُ وَقَرْبَنَا وَلَيْسَ إِلَيْنَا مِنْ سَرِيرَتِهِ شَيْءٌ. اللَّهُ يَحْاسِبُهُ فِي سَرِيرَتِهِ. وَمَنْ أَظْهَرَ لَنَا سُوءًا لَمْ تَأْمُنْهُ وَلَمْ نَصْدِقْهُ، وَإِنْ قَالَ أَنَّ سَرِيرَتَهُ حَسَنَةً. (صَحِيحُ مُسْلِمٍ)

‘Abdullāh ibn ‘Uqbah relates: I heard ‘Umar ibn al-Khattāb radiyallāhu ‘anhu saying: During the era of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam people used to be taken (treated) through divine revelation. Now

*that divine revelation has ended, we will treat you on the basis of your external actions. (This means that sincere Muslims were distinguished from the hypocrites through divine revelation. Now the distinguishing factor is external actions). Thus, whoever displays good (*īmān* and equity), we will consider him to be safe, bring him close to us, and we are not to investigate his internal condition. Allāh ta'ālā will take him to account for that. And whoever displays evil to us, we will not consider him to be safe and we will not believe him even if he claims that his internal self is good.¹*

Note: Glory to Allāh! What an excellent subject written by Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh! It is certainly a cause of removing constriction from our hearts and bringing tranquillity to it. May Allāh ta'ālā reward him. (compiler)

Internal effulgence depends on remaining within the Shari'at

Hadrat Sayyidunā 'Abd al-Quddūs Gangohī rahimahullāh says:

Every effulgence and happiness which is not within the circle of the Shari'at must be considered to be a deception and a whispering from Shaytān. Many people of the sulūk deviated from the path when they abandoned the Shari'at. Many people of tauhid are wandering aimlessly because of not holding on firmly to the Shari'at. Anything which is not in accordance with the demands of the Shari'at is certainly a whispering from Shaytān.

¹ *Irtifā' ad-Dīq.*

My dear friend! Even if a person has full knowledge of recognition and Allāh's oneness, and he is a man of supernatural feats, he cannot be free from the fear of deception if he does not adhere to the injunctions of the Shari'at. This is because going against the Shari'at, disrespect, and the appearance of supernatural feats are nothing but deceptions.¹

Note: Understand this theme well because many of those who are ignorant of the path make claims to close affinity with Allāh *ta'ālā*, recognition and wilāyat even though they act against the Shari'at. This is most certainly a deception of the self. We seek refuge in Allāh *ta'ālā*. (compiler)

An article on recognition by Qādī 'Ābid 'Alī Husaynī

Hadrat Qādī Sayyid 'Ābid 'Alī al-Husaynī Bhopālī *rahimahullāh* was a khalifah of Masīhul Ummat Hadrat Maulānā Masīhullāh Khān Sāhib Jalālābādī *rahimahullāh* (d. 1992).

I now take the opportunity of quoting an article which explains ma'rifat in a very expressive manner. It is from the book *Qutb Mālwah* of Hadrat Qādī Sayyid 'Ābid 'Alī Wajdī al-Husaynī *rahimahullāh* who was a judge in the city of Bhopal. May Allāh *ta'ālā* enable us to not only benefit from it but to be enlightened by it. Amin.

Man's birth is for Allāh's recognition

Whatever Allāh *ta'ālā* created from the earth to the heavens has been created for man's benefit. Every creation – acting on the order of its Creator – is at the

¹ *Latā'if Quddūsī*.

service of Allāh's vicegerent, i.e. man, and is at his beck and call all the time.

The sun rises every morning from the East, spreads it warm and energizing rays of light, and provides warmth to life. Similarly, the moon spreads its cool light, and the stars their soft and soothing effulgence in their respective orbits; and are conveying immense and countless benefits to this earthly creature – man.

The sky takes on the duty of the shade of an affectionate father while the earth becomes a loving lap of the mother, and are – in this way – seeing to the upbringing of this vicegerent of Allāh *ta'ālā*. The inanimate objects, plants and animals that are created in this world are also occupied in the service of man. Allāh's mercy rains down from the clouds, gives life and lushness to the land, and provides the means for continued existence and progress. The mountain ranges are placed on earth as pegs and holding it in place. On one hand, the ice mountains in the North and South Poles are providing life in the form of oceans and seas, while on the other hand, deep-rooted trees are providing the means for construction works. Similarly, various trees, grains, vegetables, herbs and fruit trees are providing sustenance to man. Animals – whether of land or earth, wild or domesticated – are all providing some sort benefit to man.

Allāh sent everything for man's service

Allāh *ta'ālā* created everything for man's service and to be of use to him. Even if the smallest thing in the universe no longer exists, man will feel its absence and will need it at some time or the other. But if man no longer exists (as he was non-existent in the beginning), neither will the sun's light decrease nor will the moon go into eclipse. Neither will the

movement of the stars be affected nor will their light. There will be no difference in the movement of the winds nor any lull in the waves of the oceans. The sun will continue glittering by day, the moon will be giving off its cool light by the night and the stars will carry on spreading their light. In like manner, everything on earth will continue carrying out the task which Allāh *ta'ālā* assigned to it.

This is why we will have to accept that all the creations have been created for man, but man has not been created for any creation. Rather, Allāh *ta'ālā* created man for Himself because He sent him to earth as His heir-incumbent and His vicegerent.

When Allāh *ta'ālā* willed to create man and sent him into the world as His vicegerent, He appointed the planet earth as his kingdom. He made the blue sky the roof of his kingdom and hung glittering lights and candles in it. The soft ground was laid out as a carpet for him. In order to keep his kingdom green and lush, Allāh *ta'ālā* appointed the clouds with heavenly breezes to send down rains; and He created the sun, moon and stars to keep it illuminated.

Allāh *ta'ālā* then embellished man's kingdom with beautiful sceneries of jungles, mountains, oceans and rivers. Gardens and orchards filled with attractive and brightly coloured flowers, fragrant petals, delicious fruits and vegetables are to be seen everywhere. Swaying trees and plants are presented before man to bring delight to his eyes and joy to his ears.

Allāh sent man for a great responsibility

In order to maintain and continue human life, Allāh *ta'ālā* spread out the tablecloth of His bounties on earth. For the future, He placed gold, silver and other

jewels in the bowels of the earth; and preserved the most liquid wealth (petrol) of this era. This massive factory from the earth to the skies has been set up because the groom (man) of this wedding is being sent for a great responsibility and a wise objective. That lofty object is to fill this materialistically dark world with the light of spirituality. The effulgent soul inside man has been given dark clothing so that he may strive to his utmost in seeking progress through genuine Allāh-recognition and total obedience. He must become resplendent with divine light, look at all of Allāh's creations with love, become dyed in the colour of His universal divinity, treat Allāh's creations well, formulate a society which is filled with the pure services of love, and thereby make the society an example of life in Paradise.

Our material life is a prelude to our spiritual life

Our material life is in actual fact a prelude to our spiritual life; it is the tillage for the Hereafter. This worldly life is a station for an onward journey. In fact, this world is a stop-over after which comes the life of the grave and then the Hereafter. When the soul takes a step in walking towards Allāh *ta'ālā*, there will be no limit to its walking within Allāh *ta'ālā*.

Thus, this concept can never be correct that Allāh's creation – man – comes into this world, eats and drinks for a few days and then dies. The Qur'ān repeatedly states that the creation of the universe is a sign of the truth, and rejects the view that this great act [of creation of the universe] was an exercise in futility. Allāh *ta'ālā* says: We did not create the heavens, the earth and all the creations between these two in vain.

Actions either end in Paradise or Hell

There is a result and outcome for every single action and endeavour of man. Just as we cannot say that the actions of Allāh *ta’alā* in this universe and His wise administration are in vain, in the same way we will have to accept this fact that the result of this world is the Hereafter; and that actions either end in Paradise or Hell. It should be borne in mind that no act of man can be rewarding unless it is attached to *īmān* and recognition. We can therefore conclude that man’s creation was for Allāh-recognition.

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ

I created man and jinn solely for My worship.¹

The fundamental objective in creating man is to acquire Allāh’s recognition

Hadrat ‘Abdullāh ibn ‘Abbās *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* explains the words “for My worship” as “for My recognition”. Thus, the fundamental objective of man’s creation is to recognize Allāh *ta’alā*. This is in fact that heavy responsibility which man undertook to bear while the heavens, earth and mountains refused. The Qurān states:

We offered the trust to the heavens, the earth and the mountains but they refused to bear it and they were afraid of it. Man undertook to bear it; he is very merciless, immature.²

Hadrat Shaykh Najm ad-Dīn Kubrā says in his explanation to the above: The weight of trust cannot

¹ Sūrah adh-Dhāriyāt, 51: 56.

² Sūrah al-Ahzāb, 33: 72.

be borne without the qualities of “merciless” and “immature”. It is the innate nature of these two qualities which steer him towards it. Trustworthiness cannot be seen without spiritual purity and effulgence of the heart. The angels were able to see it through their spiritual purity but because they did not have the physical power and capability, they could not bear it. The animals certainly possessed the physical strength and capability but were devoid of spiritual purity. This is why they too fell short in bearing it. On the other hand, man had both spiritual purity and physical strength, this is why he received this special honour.¹

There are three types of ma'rifat or recognition:

1. Ma'rifat 'aqlī.
 2. Ma'rifat nazarī.
 3. Ma'rifat shuhūdī.
1. Ma'rifat 'aqlī has to do with the senses, mental perceptions and physical strengths – all of which are possessed by every person of intelligence.
 2. Ma'rifat nazarī is enjoyed by certain individuals before whom the outward veils have been removed and for whom there is a sign of Allāh *ta'ālā* in every single thing which steers them towards the Oneness of Allāh *ta'ālā*.
 3. Ma'rifat shuhūdī is the station of the special servants the reality of which, in the language of the Sufis, is that no matter what I set my eyes on, I see

¹ *Mirsād al-'Ibād*, p. 28.

Allāh *ta'ālā* in it. According to Hadrat Shaykh, the universe was created for ma'rifat shuhūdī.¹

Allāh *ta'ālā* ordered His vicegerent, man, to traverse within his self and through the world:

We shall show them Our signs in this world and in their very selves until it becomes apparent to them that this is correct.²

When man places his foot on the path of ma'rifat and becomes immersed in travelling through himself, unique manifestations of light and effulgent scenes are illuminated before him, and his heart becomes illuminated by various "colours" of Allāh's manifestations.

This is realized through the path of meditation and the treasure of observation. When he becomes lost in those astounding observations and tries to focus his attention on that fountainhead from where they are emanating, then the grand reality of:

من عرف نفسه فقد عرف ربه

*The one who recognized his self has certainly recognized Allāh *ta'ālā*.*

Manifests itself to him. This is why the path of ma'rifat is in fact the path of sulūk. And no path can be traversed without a guide. This is why before a person can tread the different stages of this path, he is in need of an expert who has affiliation with Allāh *ta'ālā*.

¹ *Mirsād al-'Ibād*, p. 78.

² Sūrah Hā Mīm as-Sajdah, 41: 53.

Hadrat Khwājah Najm ad-Dīn Kubrā *rahimahullāh* says:

The carnal self, desires and Shaytān are man's biggest enemies. This is why this path cannot be traversed without appointing a man of spirituality as one's guide.¹

As stated previously, man is on a journey and this world is one stage of that journey with the Hereafter his destination. At every step of this journey, there are thieves and robbers who are waiting to lead man astray from the path and to cause him to lose his destination.

These thieves, robbers and enemies of Dīn are found within and without. Within man are his personal and carnal desires. They create evil inclinations and feelings from within and place man onto the wrong path. Shaytān and his progeny do their work from the outside. On the very first day Shaytān had taken an oath that he would lead the progeny of Hadrat Ādam *'alayhis salām* astray. He has his web of deception spread everywhere. This is why Allāh *ta'ālā* sent Prophets and Messengers in every era and to every nation for the guidance of man and to invite him towards Allāh *ta'ālā*. In this way, Allāh's evidence is established.

The Qur'ānic pledge of allegiance is found from the first covenant

The allegiance which Hadrat Shaykh Najm ad-Dīn Kubrā *rahimahullāh* points to, and its reality which Shaykh Abul Hasan Kharqānī *rahimahullāh* makes reference to is to be found in the Qur'ānic bay'at or

¹ *Mirsād al-'Ibād*, p. 147.

the first covenant which was made in the world of souls ('ālam al-arwāh).

Whatever situations related to knowledge and recognition which man experiences in this material world are reflections of incidents which took place in the 'ālam al-arwāh. For example, *īmān*, *kufr*, recognition, negligence; or even the situations related to affiliation and affinity with Allāh *ta'ālā* and their manifestation. All this took place in the very beginning. Whatever displays itself in this material world had first taken place in the unseen world which is beyond our intellect and senses.

Long before the souls could come into this material world, Allāh *ta'ālā* assembled them on the plains of 'Arafāt in the valley of Nu'mān. When Allāh *ta'ālā* passed His blessed hand over the back of man's father, Hadrat Ādam *'alayhis salām*, then all the souls which were to come from that time until the day of Resurrection gushed forth like ants onto the field. When they assembled before Allāh *ta'ālā*, a sweet and pleasing sound emanated from Him which then attracted the souls towards it like a magnet. This sweet sound was: *Alastu Bi Rabbikum* Allāh *ta'ālā* asked the souls: "Am I not your Lord?"

Bearing in mind that this took place in the 'ālam al-arwāh which was a purely effulgent world or the unseen world, then it is highly possible that Allāh *ta'ālā* cast a reflection of His divinity onto the souls, and exposed a part of His matchless beauty.

When the beauty of Allāh *ta'ālā* manifested itself and the sweet and melodious sound of *Alastu Bi Rabbikum* settled in the ears, then can there be anyone who was desirous of beholding the beauty of Allāh *ta'ālā* not reply in the positive by saying: *Balā!* (Indeed)? The seed of love and recognition was

planted there and then in the fertile heart in that effulgent world. This was the first display of the mutual recognition and affiliation of the souls between themselves.

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم الأرواح جنود مجندة، فما تعارف منها ائتلف، وما تناكر منها اختلف.^١

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: The souls are mustered armies. Those which recognized each other in that world developed affinity for each other in this world, while those which did not recognize each other in that world remained distant and separated from each other in this world.

When that effulgent soul became confined in this material and earthly body, the attractions of this material life, the magnetism of wealth and riches, the hopes of authority and popularity, and the deceptions of carnal desires and attractions caused the soul to become immersed in materialism. The veil of negligence was now being placed over man's intelligence. The soul began wandering in this material world and became trapped by the spell of selfishness, egotism and self-worship. Bearing in mind this natural weakness in man, Allāh ta'ālā sent Messengers and Prophets in every era and to every nation to remind man of his first covenant.

The Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' came into this world with divine teachings and guidelines as teachers of humanity to remind man of his forgotten lessons and refresh his memory about the covenant which he took with Allāh ta'ālā. In this way, no man can

^١ صحيح البخاري: ح. ٣٣٣٧

present the excuse of forgetfulness or negligence. One of the names of the Qur'aan is *adh-Dhikr* (the reminder) and so is one of the titles of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. In other words, the teachings and guidelines of the Prophets and Messengers are not new things; they are reminding man of his past covenant.

The first bay'at was made to Allāh

The first bay'at or pledge of allegiance of all the souls was made to Allāh *ta'ālā* Himself. This bay'at was then renewed at the hands of the Prophets and Messengers, and emphasised at the hands of their deputies (the 'ulamā' and Sufis). Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُبَايِعُونَكَ إِنَّمَا يُبَايِعُونَ اللَّهَ، يَدُ اللَّهِ فَوْقَ أَيْدِيهِمْ

Surely those who pledge their allegiance to you, they pledge allegiance to Allāh. The hand of Allāh is above their hands.¹

Note: Glory to Allāh! What a joyous piece of information for man that Allāh *ta'ālā* took a pledge from His creation for the fulfilment of the covenant of *Alastu Bi Rabbikum*. Allāh *ta'ālā* then ordained for it to be renewed at the hands of the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*'. And after them, their heirs – the 'ulamā' and Sufis – renewed that covenant through the system of bay'at. Thus, this bay'at is not only a Sunnat of the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' but of Allāh *ta'ālā* Himself. All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā*. (compiler)

Someone might have this doubt in his mind that he neither remembers this incident nor does he recall

¹ Sūrah al-Fath, 48: 10.

anything about the covenant. The first answer is that it took place in the world of souls, so we will have to revert to the men of spirituality for its affirmation. We will have to ask those who have reached the high levels of spirituality. After all, the view of the expert in each field is taken into consideration. A sick person has to revert to a doctor or physician, while the grading of a scientific invention will have to be done by a scientist. Whatever they say will be accepted. Every person is not an expert in every field. Thus, in this regard we will have to revert to the spiritual masters and men of recognition.

When the imām of the Sufis, Hadrat 'Ali *radiyallāhu 'anhu*, was asked about the covenant of *Alastu Bi Rabbikum*, he replied: "I fully remember the incident related to this covenant." The famous Sufis, Hadrat Dhun Nūn Misrī *rahimahullāh* and Hadrat Sahl ibn 'Abdillāh Tusturī *rahimahullāh* not only acknowledged remembering this incident but used to say: "That effulgent scene is still visible before our eyes." Hadrat Khwājah Nizām ad-Dīn Auliyā' *rahimahullāh* who is a senior elder of the Chishtī family says: "The tone and tune in which the question *Alastu Bi Rabbikum* was posed is still ringing in my ears." When such senior masters and experts of spirituality are acknowledging this incident, there remains no room for negligent and godless people like us to reject it.

The second answer to the above doubt is that ever since the inception of this world, attestation to Allāh's divinity or conviction in Him has been found in the hearts of people in every era. Belief in the existence of Allāh *ta'ālā* in some form or the other has been found most of the time. Even if a few sick souls reject Him, it does not affect the fundamental

issue in any way. Like a person suffering from yellow jaundice – if he finds sugar to be bitter, we will say that there is something wrong with his taste buds and needs to be treated.

If someone says: We do not know when and in what situation this incident took place, then the answer to him according to Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Qāsim Nānautwī rahimahullāh is that if an educated person is asked under whom and where did he commence his education, who taught him the alphabets, who were his teachers, and who were his classmates; then most people will not be able to give answers to these questions. Nonetheless, by not being able to answer these questions, no person can say that the person did not go through a process of education. If the inability to remember the childhood of this world does not affect the fundamental issue in any way, how can the spiritual issue which took place at the very beginning affect the fundamental reality?

No matter what, man has been created in this world for the recognition of Allāh *ta’ālā*. The entire universe from the earth to the heavens is testifying to this.¹

The cause of the perfection of Allāh-recognition

Hadrat Maulānā ‘Abd al-Ghanī Sāhib Phūlpūrī rahimahullāh, a khalifah of Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat rahimahullāh, writes in *Ma’rifat-e-Ilāhīyyah*:

Your recognition could not be completed in the ‘ālam al-arwāh because the soul on its own did not have the feelings of hunger and thirst, there were no limbs for worship through which they could display their

¹ Qādī Sayyid ‘Abid ‘Alī Wajdī al-Husaynī: *Sawānih Quṭb Mālwah*, pp. 45-56.

obedience in the standing, bowing and prostrating postures. Man was then created totally dependent with this body and sent into this world so that at every step of the way he may be in need, and call out for the fulfilment of his needs. Through his needs, he may acquire My recognition.

The soul by itself neither feels hunger nor thirst. In such a situation, how will a servant understand My divinity and My attribute of being the true Sustainer? Now when he is restless on account of hunger and thirst, has a meal and drinks cool water, he will automatically thank Me. When he repents over his sins and sheds tears of remorse, My mercy will accept his repentance and forgive him his sins. At this time, he will recognize My mercifulness, quality of forgiving and pardoning. I will conceal his sins although I am fully aware of them. In this way he will recognize My quality of concealing. When I do not exact revenge despite My absolute power, he will come to know of My kindness and forbearance. I will sometimes inflict My punishment on a nation which has transgressed the limits. Man will learn of My qualities of “exacter of revenge”, “severe in punishment” and My might. Furthermore these incidents will serve as lessons for other regions and places.

In the same way, all My beautiful names together with My divinity will be observed throughout the world all the time. In this way, I will be recognized as *Rabb al-'Ālamīn* – Lord of the worlds. Thus, the sole objective of creating man in the *'ālam al-arwāh*, and sending him into this world with countless needs is so that he may recognize Me together with My attributes and qualities, and he is embellished with My love. All this was not possible in the *'ālam al-*

arwāh with the soul by itself. There were no needs there - no hunger, thirst and other needs – through which man could recognize My attributes. He had no hands, legs and tongue through which he could perform salāh, keep fasts and do other acts of worship through which he could perfect his love for Allāh *ta’ālā*. On hearing the voice of *Alastu Bi Rabbikum* in the ‘ālam al-arwāh, a unique feeling of recognition and love had pervaded the soul. When it came into this world and did not find that immersing joy, the soul became restless, felt the pain of separation, and began complaining about its separation.¹

Reflecting over Allāh’s signs is essential for Allāh-recognition

In his introduction to *Riyād as-Sālihīn*, Hadrat Allāmah Muhīy ad-Dīn an-Nawawī rahimahullāh writes:

They are occupied in His meditation and continuous reflection.

In his commentary to the above text, Hadrat Sayyid Muhammad ibn ‘Allān as-Siddīqī ash-Shāfi‘ī al-Ash‘arī al-Makkī rahimahullāh (d. 1057 A.H.) writes in *Dalil al-Fālihīn*:

In other words, pondering over the creations of Allāh *ta’ālā*, recognizing His divinity, and evidences of the greatness of His power have kept them preoccupied.

As Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

¹ Hadrat Maulānā Shāh ‘Abd al-Ghanī: Ma’rifat-e-Ilāhiyyah, p. 334.

إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافِ الَّيلِ وَالنَّهَارِ لَآيٍ لِّاُولَئِي
الْأَلْبَابِ. الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ قِيمًا وَقُعُودًا وَعَلَى جُنُوبِهِمْ وَيَتَفَكَّرُونَ فِي
خَلْقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ.

Surely in the creation of the heavens and the earth, and in the alternation of the day and night are signs for the intelligent. Those who remember Allāh standing, sitting, and lying on their sides, and reflect on the creation of the heavens and the earth.¹

A Hadīth states: “Ponder and reflect over the signs of Allāh *ta’ālā*, but not on His Being.” Another Hadīth contains the words: “Ponder and reflect over the creation but not the Creator because you cannot fully recognize Him.” A *marfū'* Hadīth in *al-Kashshāf* reads: “A man was lying flat on his bed and looked up towards the stars and the sky. He said: ‘I testify that you have a Lord and a Creator. O Allāh, forgive me.’ Allāh *ta’ālā* looked at him with mercy and forgave him.” Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said: “There is no worship like pondering and reflecting.” It is said that pondering removes heedlessness, and creates submission in the heart just as water is a cause of produce in the land. There is nothing like worry to polish the hearts, and nothing like reflection to illuminate them.

It is said that deeds equal to the deeds of all the people of the world used to be raised [to Allāh *ta’ālā*] for Hadrat Yūnus *‘alayhis salām*. This is because he used to ponder and reflect over the affairs of Allāh *ta’ālā*; and this pondering is an action of the heart. Because a person cannot do with his limbs so many

¹ Sūrah Al ‘Imrān, 3: 190-191.

actions in a single day which equal the actions of the entire creation.

Hadrat Ibn ‘Abbās *rādiyallāhu ‘anhu* and Hadrat Abū ad-Dardā’ *rādiyallāhu ‘anhu* said: Pondering and reflecting for an hour is better than standing in worship for the entire night.

As-Surī as-Saqatī *rahimahullāh* said: Pondering and reflecting for an hour is better than one year’s worship. This is because if you loosen the ropes of your tent, they will convey you to Paradise.¹

Allāh’s recognition is dependent on recognition of the self

Hadrat Shaykh ‘Abd al-Ghanī ar-Rāfi‘ī at-Tarābilisī *rahimahullāh*, the author of *Tarsī’ al-Jawāhir al-Makkīyyah* writes:

أقول قد أجمع العارفون على أن معرفة الله تعالى متربة على معرفة
النفس، فمن عرف نفسه فقد عرف ربه.

*The ‘ārifūn concur that the recognition of Allāh ta’ālā is dependent on the recognition of the self, because the one who recognizes his self has certainly recognized his Lord.*²

In his book *Natā’ij*, Sayyid Mustafā ‘Arūsī explains the words “the one who recognizes his self” as follows:

The person who recognizes his self and its attributes, and realizes that they are the effects of Allāh ta’ālā and His attributes, and reflections of His names,

¹ *Dalīl al-Fālihīn*.

² *Tarsī’ al-Jawāhir al-Makkīyyah*, p. 19.

then he has recognized the truth. This means that the person learns these points through his feelings and presence, and not through proofs and evidences. Because this is the type of knowledge of the ‘ulamā’ of customs. The essence of all this is that all things apart from Allāh *ta’ālā* are the effects of Allāh *ta’ālā* which stem from His actions. The person who understands this through exposition and emotion has, so to say, recognized Allāh *ta’ālā*.¹

Note: Some ‘ulamā’ explain the above by saying that the person who realizes the incapability of his self has recognized the power and might of Allāh *ta’ālā*. The one who recognizes his ignorance has recognized the knowledge and wisdom of Allāh *ta’ālā*. (compiler)

Hadrat Ibrāhīm ibn Ad-ham learns recognition from a monk

Ibrāhīm ibn Ad-ham *rahimahullāh* said: I learnt recognition from a Christian monk whose name was Abū Sam’ān.

He had discarded the world and used to live in a forest, hungry and thirsty, for a long period of time. The monk’s story is a very admonitory and astonishing story.

Hadrat Ibrāhīm ibn Ad-ham *rahimahullāh* continues: “I asked the monk, ‘Since when are you living here?’ He replied: ‘I am living in this monastery for the past 70 years.’

I asked: ‘What do you eat?’ He replied: ‘I eat just one chickpea every night.’ (in other words, just one chickpea in 24 hours).

¹ *Hāshiyah Tarsī’ al-Jawāhir al-Makkīyyah*, p. 20.

I said: ‘One single chickpea is very little. How do you make do with so little food, and what is the reason for this?’

قال: ترى الدير بحذائك؟ قلت نعم. قال إنهم يأتوني في كل سنة يوما واحدا، فيزبون صومعتي ويطوفون حواليها ويعظموني بذلك، فكلما تناقلت نفسي عن العبادة ذكرتها تلك الساعة، وأنا أحتمل جهد سنة لعز ساعة، فاحتمل يا حنيفي جهد ساعة لعز الأبد، فوقر في قلبي المعرفة.^١

He replied: Can you see those houses in the distance?
*I replied: ‘Yes.’ He said: ‘The residents of that place come just once a year to my monastery. They decorate it and make *tawāf* of it out of love and respect for me. Whenever my self finds it burdensome to engage in worship, I remind it of that single hour in the year in which the people pay their respects to me. Thus, I bear the hardships of the entire year for that single hour of respect. O Muslim brother! In this one hour of this worldly life (one’s entire life in this world is like an hour of the Hereafter), you must bear the pain and hardship for the eternal life of the Hereafter.’”*

Ibrāhīm ibn Ad-ham says: “This advice of the monk created in my heart the greatness of the recognition of Allāh *ta’ālā*.”

The crux of this story is that the monk discarded the world, engaged in worship according to the Christian religion by day and night, remained hungry for the entire year, and ate just one chickpea in 24 hours because the Christian people used to assemble in his

^١ حلية الأولياء، ج ٨، ص .٣٩

monastery only once a year, pay their respects to him and make tawāf of his monastery out of love for him. This meeting used to last for an hour or two.

Thus, we see the monk bearing hardships and difficulties for the entire year merely for this annual meeting. Look at the valuable piece of advice which he gave to Hadrat Ibrāhīm ibn Ad-ham rahimahullāh! O Ibrāhīm! You are a Muslim. You believe in the eternal joy and honour of the Hereafter. Therefore, O Muslim, take a lesson from my condition. In order to enjoy the eternal honour and unending joy of the Hereafter, you must willingly engage in Allāh's worship and His remembrance, and bear the hardships of discarding the enjoyments of this world. This worldly life is extremely short. It will pass by like a single hour, after which you will acquire eternal honour and joy.

Ibrāhīm ibn Ad-ham *rahimahullāh* continues: The monk, Abū Sam'ān said to me: "I would like to apprise my people about your honour and greatness through additional information." He then asked me to go down and stand on a spot from where I can see the people from a distance.

قال إبراهيم: فنزلت فأدلى لي ركوة فيها عشرين حمصة، فقال لي: أدخل الدير فقد رأوا ما أدلني إليك.

I descended from the monastery and stood on a certain spot. The monk lowered his pitcher towards me. It contained 20 chickpeas. He then said to me: "Go towards those houses because the people there saw what I lowered to you."

When I went to that locality the people said to me: "O Muslim brother! What did our monk give you when

he lowered his pitcher to you?” I informed them that he placed 20 chickpeas in the pitcher and lowered it to me.

قالوا: وما تصنع به؟ نحن أحق به، قالوا ساوم، قلت عشرين دينارا، فأعطيوني عشرين دينارا.

They asked: “What are you going to do with it? We have more right over it. Tell us your price and we will pay you for it.” I said: “20 dīnārs.” They paid me the 20 dirhams and bought the chickpeas.

Ibrāhīm ibn Ad-ham *rahimahullāh* continues: When I went back to the monk, he asked: “O Muslim brother! What did you do with those chickpeas?” I replied: “They believed that your chickpeas were blessed and therefore paid me 20 dīnārs for them.”

قال: أخطأت، لو ساومتكم عشرين ألفاً لأعطيوك، هذا عز من لا يعبده، فانظر كيف يكون عز من يعبده. يا حنيفي! أقبل على ربك ودع الذهاب والجبيهة.^١

The monk said: You made a mistake. Had you asked them 20 000 dīnārs for those chickpeas they would have paid you. This is the honour accorded by Allāh to the one who does not worship Him. What, then, can be said of the one who worships Him? O Muslim! Turn your attention to Allāh, worship Him, and give up moving around pointlessly.”²

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat *rahimahullāh* used to read this story to us from *Ihyā’ al-‘Ulūm* with much

¹ حلية الأولياء، ح ٨، ص ٢٩

² *Gulistān Qanā’at*, p. 373.

enthusiasm. However, I could not find it despite searching for it. (compiler)

The easiest way of reaching Allāh is to realize one's helplessness

Hadrat Junayd *rahimahullāh* said that the statement of Hadrat Abū Bakr *radiyallāhu 'anhu* on the subject of tauhīd is the most comprehensive.

سبحان من لم يجعل خلقه سبيلاً إلا بالعجز

Glory to the One who made no path other than helplessness for His creation.

Hadrat Sayyid Ahmad Kabīr Rifā'i *rahimahullāh* (d. 578 A.H.) says:

Dear friends! I exhausted my life, traversed every path which I gauged to be the correct one through a genuine intention and striving. I have concluded that the closest, most luminous and most beloved path is that of practising on the Sunnat of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* and following the ways of the humble ones. Hadrat Abū Bakr *radiyallāhu 'anhu* said that all praise is due to Allāh who made no path other than submission the means to reach Him. (Every person can therefore choose submission as opposed to its opposite).¹

The embodiment of submission – Muḥammad Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

¹ *Al-Bunyān al-Mushayyad*, p. 95; *Aqwāl Salaf*, vol. 3, p. 188.

الْعَجْزُ فَخْرٌ

Submission is my pride.

Hadrat Maulānā Qādī Muhammād Sulaymān Mansūrpūrī rahimahullāh writes in Rahmatul Lil 'Ālamīn:

We generally hear the quotation:

الْفَقْرُ فَخْرٌ

Poverty is my pride.

However, the experts in the field of Hadīth state that these words are not established from Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam. Hadrat 'Allāmah Muhammād Tāhir Patnī rahimahullāh quotes the words "Submission is my pride" in his *Majma' al-Bihār*.

The word 'ajz refers to submission. It also refers to the inability to carry out a task which was delegated. However the latter meaning cannot apply to Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam because his entire pure life was a manifestation of work, action, and total and complete striving.

Thus, the meaning of 'ajz in this context is that of submission and humbleness before Allāh ta'ālā. This is the meaning which is suited to the greatness and might of Allāh ta'ālā, and the condition of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam.

Look at the affluent people of the world and see how their pride and arrogance become inflated by just a little worldly progress, and they are unable to contain themselves. On the other hand, examine the life of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam who was helped and supported by every atom of the ground

and every star of the sky, whose instructions were carried out immediately and whose greatness was sung in the heavens and earth. Despite all this, he offered his submission, humbleness and humility before Allāh *ta'ālā* at every moment of his life; and he considered his submission to be a source of pride.

Examine the pure supplications of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* which dissipate the heedlessness of the heart and remove the veil of the soul in such a manner that the most heedless person's heart is awakened and submits before the might of Allāh *ta'ālā*.

One supplication is presented as an example. The reader is requested to ponder over its style, look at the loftiness in position, and see how these words emanated from the heart and tongue. They are themselves expressions of submission. See how it is considered to be a source of pride. It also teaches his followers what example they ought to follow.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ تَسْمَعُ كَلَامِي، وَتَرَى مَكَانِي، وَتَعْلَمُ سِرِّيْ وَعَلَانِيَّتِيْ، لَا يَخْفَى
عَلَيْكَ شَيْءٌ مِّنْ أَمْرِيْ، وَأَنَا الْبَائِسُ الْفَقِيرُ، الْمُسْتَغِيْثُ الْمُسْتَجِيْرُ،
الْوَجْلُ الْمُشْفِقُ، الْمُقْرُ الْمُعْتَرِفُ بِدَنَيْ. أَسْأَلُكَ مَسَالَةَ الْمِسْكِينِ،
وَأَبْتَهِلُ إِلَيْكَ ابْتِهَالَ الْمُدْنِبِ الدَّلِيلِ. وَادْعُوكَ دُعَاءَ الْخَائِفِ الْصَّرِيرِ،
وَدُعَاءَ مَنْ خَصَعَتْ لَكَ رَقَبَتُهُ، وَفَاضَتْ لَكَ عَبْرَتُهُ، وَذَلَّ لَكَ جِسْمُهُ،
وَرَغَمَ لَكَ أَنْفُهُ. اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَجْعَلْنِي بِدُعَائِكَ شَقِيًّا، وَكُنْ بِي رَءُوفًا رَّحِيمًا،
يَا حَيْرَ الْمَسْتُولِيْنَ، وَيَا حَيْرَ الْمُعْطِيْنَ.

*O Allāh! You hear my speech, You can see where I am,
You know whatever I conceal and whatever I disclose,
nothing of mine can remain concealed from You. I am*

the one who is afflicted, the one who is in need, the one who is crying out for help, the one who is seeking refuge, the one who is in fear, the one who is in awe [of You], the one who admits and confesses his sins. I beg of You the begging of a destitute, I beseech You the beseeching of a wretched sinner, I ask You the asking of a fearful person who has been afflicted by a calamity, and the asking of a person whose neck is submitted before You, whose tears are flowing for You, whose body is humbled before You, and who has submitted himself before You. O Allāh! Do not make me despondent in my supplication to You. Be kind and merciful to me. O the best of those who is asked! O the best of those who bestows!

Allāh is the Greatest! This is that lesson of recognition with which, if a believer, presents himself with his heart and tongue in the court of Allāh *ta’ālā*, then His mercy will most certainly steer him, His love will enlighten his path, and sincerity and devotion will elevate him from this earthly level to the rank of acceptance and honour. Congratulations to such people!¹

Note: Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh spent the whole month of Ramadān 1383 A.H. in explaining the above du‘ā’. This was then compiled and collated, and printed under the title *I’tirāf-e-Dhunūb*. I then added *I’tirāf-e-Qusūr* to it and had both published together.² All praise is due to Allāh *ta’ālā*, the ‘ulamā’ and Sufis approved of the addendum just as they did of the original. (compiler)

¹ *Rahmatul Lil ‘Ālamīn*, vol. 3, p. 231.

² All praise is due to Allāh *ta’ālā*, this book has been translated into English and is available under the title *Confession of Sins*. (translator)

Allāh's recognition is life to the heart

Hadrat Khwājah Muḥammad Ma'sūm Sirhindī rahimahullāh said: I cannot understand how a person who is devoid of Allāh's recognition is living his life! And how he is attracted to other things, while his condition ought to be as described in the following couplet:

How can I occupy my eyes and heart with something else when my heart is searching for You alone, and my eyes are desirous of beholding You alone!?¹

¹ *Maktubāt Ma'sūmīyyah.*

TASAWWUF

Honourable reader! An old, authoritative and well-known book on the subject of *tasawwuf* is *Kitāb at-Ta'arruf Li Madh-hab Ahl at-Tasawwuf* of Shaykh Abū Bakr ibn Abī Is-hāq al-Kalābāzī *rahimahullāh* (d. 385 A.H.). This book is well-received among the Sufi circles to this day, and commentaries on it have been written in every era. The greatness of this book can be gauged from the statement of Shaykh Shihāb ad-Dīn Sahrawardī *rahimahullāh* (d. 585 A.H.) when he said:

لَوْلَا تَعْرَفْ لِمَا عَرَفَ التَّصْوِيفُ

*Had it not been for the book at-Ta'arruf we would not have known the science of tasawwuf.*¹

My heart desires to quote a few lines from this book with regard to the reason why the Sufis are referred to as Sufis. The elders have a few statements in this regard. These are quoted here. Allāh willing, they will prove to be impressive.

قولهم في الصوفية لِمَ سُمِيتُ الصَّوْفِيَّةُ صَوْفِيَّةً.

قالت طائفة إنما سُمِيت الصَّوْفِيَّةُ صَوْفِيَّةً لصفاء أسرارهم ونقائص آثارهم.

Why are the Sufis referred to as Sufis? It is because of the purity of their internal selves and spotlessness of their effects and contributions.

¹ Professor Yūsuf Salīm Chistī: *Tārīkh Tasawwuf*, p. 335.

وقال بعضهم للصوفي من صفت لله معاملته فصفت له من الله عز وجل كرامته.

A Sufi is one whose relationship with Allāh is pure, so Allāh's affection towards him is pure.

وقال قوم إنما سموا صوفية لأنهم في الصف الأول بين يدي الله تعالى بارتفاع هم إليه وإقبالهم بقلوبهم عليه ووقفهم بأسرارهم بين يديه.

Sufis are named such because they are in the first row in front of Allāh ta'ālā on account of their lofty aspirations, their turning to Him with all their heart, and their standing before Him with all their secrets and mysteries.

وقال قوم إنما سموا صوفية لقرب أوصافهم من أهل الصفة الذين كانوا على عهد رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم.

They are named Sufis because their qualities are very close to the people of Suffah in the time of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam.

وقال قوم إنما سموا صوفية للبسهم الصوف، أما من جعل نسبتهم إلى الصوف فإنه غير عن ظاهر أحواهم.

*They are named Sufis because they were *sūf* (woollen garments). The one who attributes them to this [wool] does so on the basis of their external conditions.*

Tasawwuf

Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh writes in *Tasawwuf Aur Nisbat Sūfiyyah*:

Hadrat Abū Yahyā Zakarīyyā Anṣārī Shāfi‘ī rahimahullāh says that the origins of tasawwuf are found in the Hadīth of Jibrā'il 'alayhi salām in which it is said:

ما الإحسان؟ قال أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ كَأَنَّكَ تَرَاهُ فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَرَاهُ فَإِنَّهُ يَرَاكُ.

What is ihsān? It means you must worship Allāh as though you are seeing Him. If you cannot imagine seeing Him, you must believe that He is seeing you.

Tasawwuf is another name for ihsān. We learn from this that a Sufi is one who is close to Allāh *ta’ālā* and one who sees Him. We learn from the Qur’ān itself that there are different levels of people. Some of them are the as-hāb al-yamīn (people of the right side), others are referred to as the muqarrabīn (those who are close to Allāh *ta’ālā*). The person who ensures that his *īmān* is correct and practises according to the orders and prohibitions of the Sharī‘at then he is from among the as-hāb al-yamīn. The one who has these qualities and the following additional qualities, then he is referred to as a muqarrab, a muhsin and a Sufi. The additional qualities are: (1) his times of negligence and heedlessness are minimal, (2) there is an abundance of optional acts of obedience and devotions in him, (3) the remembrance of Allāh *ta’ālā* overwhelms his heart, (4) he is continuously beseeching Allāh *ta’ālā* and supplicating to Him.¹

The reason for the name tasawwuf

After the blessed era of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam, those who were the seniors among the Muslims did not have any specific name (except for

¹ *Ma’ārif Sūfiyyah*, p. 272.

Sahābah of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam). This is because there was no greater virtue than being a Sahābī to which a person could be attributed. When the era of the Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum ended and the next era arrived, those who had the honour of the company of the Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum were known as Tābi'ūn. After that, they were divided into various levels. Those who were very particular in adhering to Dīnī matters were referred to as zāhid and 'ābid (ascetics and worshippers). Thereafter innovations began spreading and different groups began competing against each other to the extent that each group claimed that ascetics and worshippers were found only in its group or party. On seeing this, the elite from the Ahl as-Sunnat who had adopted the companionship of Allāh ta'ālā for themselves and safeguarded their hearts against all that would cause negligence and heedlessness, coined the name tasawwuf for their creed and path. The seniors and elders of this group came to be known by this name from the second century of the Hijrah. In other words, they were referred to as Sufis.¹

Application of the name tasawwuf

Although the name tasawwuf became common after much time, there is no doubt that its application was to be found in the first era of Islam. The author of *Ibdā'* writes:

ظهرت التصوف في القرون الأولى للإسلام فكان له شأن عظيم، وكان المقصود منه في أول الأمر تقويم الأخلاق، وتهذيب النفوس وترويضها

¹ *Qushayriyyah*, p. 8.

بأعمال الدين، وجدبها إليه، وجعله وجданا لها، وتعريفها بحكمه
وأسراره بالتدريج.

When tasawwuf appeared in the first centuries of Islam, it enjoyed a great status. From the beginning its objective was to set right ethics, to culture and habituate the self to actions of Dīn, to draw the self towards Dīn, to make Dīn a temperament of the self, and to accustom it gradually to the injunctions and mysteries of Dīn.¹

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh says:

Tasawwuf was a phenomenal concept which the scholars of tasawwuf defined as follows:

هو علم تعرف به أحوال تزكية النفوس وتصفية الأخلاق وتعمير
الظاهر والباطن لنيل سعادة الأبدية

It is a science through which the ways of purifying the self, setting right of character, and rectifying the internal and external are learnt in order to acquire eternal bliss.

Now which aspect of this definition could be wrong? Is it wrong to purify the self? Is it a bad thing to set right character and morals? Is rectifying the internal and external selves a futile act? Is it a waste of time to acquire eternal bliss? These are obviously excellent objectives whose realization is essential.²

¹ Ma'ārif Sūfiyyah, p. 274.

² Ma'ārif Sūfiyyah, p. 275.

The objective of taṣawwuf: to acquire affinity with Allāh

Hadrat Shāh Walī Allāh Muḥaddith Dehlawī rahimahullāh writes in *Tafhīmāt Ilāhīyyah* with reference to affinity with Allāh *ta’ālā*:

The Sufis' affiliation and affinity with Allāh *ta’ālā* is a very great thing, but there is no regard for their customs and practices. This will weigh heavily on many people but Allāh *ta’ālā* has delegated this task to me, this is why I will have to speak accordingly. I cannot bother about the statements of Zayd and ‘Umar [every Tom, Dick and Harry].¹

Note: The above statement of Hadrat Shāh Sāhib rahimahullāh proves the importance of affinity with Allāh *ta’ālā*. Another point which we learn is that we must speak out the truth without fear of any criticism from anyone. (compiler)

Affinity with Allāh is fundamental

مراجع الطريق كلها إلى تحصيل هيئة نفسانية تسمى عندهم بالنسبة،
لأنها انتساب وارتباط بالله عزوجل وبالسكينة والنور.

*The fundamental of the path is the realization of a psychological state which the Sufis refer to as nisbat (affinity) because it entails an affiliation and bond with Allāh *ta’ālā*. It is considered to be a source of tranquillity and effulgence.*

¹ *Tafhīmāt Ilāhīyyah.*

قال مرشدنا: وهذه النسبة لا تحصل إلا بعد انقطاع الارتباطات كلها بما سوى الله. كما قال سيدنا حضرة جنيد رحمه الله تعالى: اتصال الحق بقدر الانفصال عن الخلق.

Our mentor said: This affinity can only be acquired when all affiliations and contacts apart from Allāh ta‘ālā are severed. Hadrat Junayd rahimahullāh said: A person’s affiliation and bond with Allāh ta‘ālā will be according to the extent of the severance of his affiliation with the creation.

Shaykh Sa‘dī rahimahullāh said:

The outcome of futile relationships is nothing but futility. Once you break those relationships you will reach Allāh.

ولا تظنن أن النسبة لا تحصل إلا بهذه الأشغال، بل هذه طرق لتحصيلها من غير حصر فيها. غالب الرأي عندي أن الصحابة والتابعين كانوا يحصلون السكينة بطرق أخرى. فمنها: المواظبة على الصلوات والتسبيحات في الخلوة مع المحافظة على شريطة الخشوع والحضور. ومنها: المواظبة على الطهارة وذكر هاذم اللذات وما أعد الله للمطاعين من الشواب ولل العاصين له من العذاب، فيحصل انفكاك عن اللذات الحسية وانقلاب عنها. ومنها: المواظبة على تلاوة الكتاب التدبر فيه استماع كلام الراعظ وما في الحديث من الرقاق. وبالجملة فكانوا يواظبون على هذه الأشياء مدة كثيرة فتحصل ملكة راسخة وهيأة نفسانية فيحافظون عليها بقية العمر. وهذا المعنى هو المتوارث

عن رسول الله صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم من طریق مشائخنا. لا شک فی ذلك. وإن اختلف الألوان واختلف طرق تحصیلها.

Do not think that the above-mentioned affinity can be acquired only through these exercises. The fact of the matter is that there is no limit to the ways in which it can be acquired. I am inclined to think that the Sahābah and Tābi'ūn used to acquire affinity through other ways. These ways include strict adherence to salutations [to Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam] and remembrance of Allāh ta'ālā in seclusion with the precondition of humility and presence of mind. It includes purity and the remembrance of death which cuts off all pleasures. Furthermore, the person must constantly think of the rewards which Allāh ta'ālā has in store for His obedient servants and the different types of punishments which await the sinners. If he adheres to this and thinks of it constantly, it will result in his separation and severance from physical pleasures. It also includes reading the Qur'ān regularly, pondering over its meanings, listening to the one who advises him, and reflecting over those Ahādīth which soften the heart. In short, when the Sahābah and Tābi'ūn adhered to the above for lengthy periods of time, they acquired an intensely deep closeness with Allāh ta'ālā and they used to continue on this path for the rest of their lives. This is the objective which has been inherited from Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam and come down to us through our mentors. There is no doubt in this even though the ways and methods of realizing nisbat may differ.¹

¹ Hadrat Shāh Walī Allāh Muḥaddith Dehlawī: *al-Qaul al-Jamīl*.

Hadrat Hakimul Ummat rahimahullāh says: The reality is that nisbat in its broadest meaning refers to an affiliation with Allāh ta'ālā. Based on this general meaning, even a flagrant sinner and immoral person is a man of nisbat.

ولو كان فاسقا فاجرا

This is because his affiliation with Allāh ta'ālā is affirmed merely on the basis of īmān:

وهو مناط صحة إطلاق النسبة وقد تحقق بالإيمان

In the definition of the Sufis, nisbat refers to that bond with Allāh ta'ālā for which two things are vital: (1) excessive remembrance of Allāh ta'ālā, (2) continuous obedience to Him. Without these two, the nisbat as defined by the Sufis cannot be realized and it is not within a person's choice, rather:

موعودة الترتب على الأمور الإختيارية.

It is dependent on certain matters which are within a person's choice.

فـكأنها اختيارية ولا يخفى أن كثرة الذكر والمحافظة على العبادة أمران اختياريان لأن صدورهما عن الاختيار من البديهيات الأولية.

Thus, it is as though it is within a person's choice. Excessive remembrance of Allāh ta'ālā and continuous obedience are both within a person's choice, after all, it is glaringly clear that they are executed by a person's choice.

Through the above-defined nisbat a seeker develops such a strong and deep bond with Allāh ta'ālā that it is rarely neglected in quality and quantity:

ويكون صاحب النسبة العاشق المولع في عدم النسيان وعدم الذهول
وفي الاتيمار بالأوامر والانتهاء عن التواهي.

In short, the person of nisbat has a natural aversion towards acting against the Dīn as general believers have a rational aversion towards it. The primary objective of all the different forms of dhikr and other spiritual exercises is to acquire the above-defined nisbat which is obligatory because the hypocrites have been criticized for the opposite of abundant dhikr, viz. remembering Allāh *ta’ālā* very little.

Looking at the Qur’ān is beneficial for affinity

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh used to repeatedly say that some seniors said that if a person has a weakness in his affinity, he must look at the House of Allāh [the Ka‘bah]. It will strengthen his bond with Allāh *ta’ālā*.

Note: Glory to Allāh! What an easy prescription. We ought to practise on it.

Nonetheless, I can apply the above principle and say that since the House is attributed to Allāh *ta’ālā* and a person strengthens his affiliation with Allāh *ta’ālā* by looking at His House, in like manner, a person could certainly strengthen his affiliation by looking at the word of Allāh *ta’ālā*, i.e. the Qur’ān. In fact, I can say that it is not possible for everyone to look at the House of Allāh because a person has to go to Makkah Mukarramah to look at it. On the other hand, it is easy for every member of Islam – male and female – to look at the Qur’ān. Thus, we have to engage in abundant recitation of the Qur’ān and look at it with respect and esteem. Affiliation with Allāh *ta’ālā* will

certainly be developed in this way. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta’ālā* alone. (compiler)

It is essential for ‘ulamā’ to acquire affinity with Allāh

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh said: I say to the Muslim masses that they are obligated to practise on the external acts of the Shari‘ah – like *salāh*, fasting and so on – with sincerity and devotion, and to abstain from committing sins. However, this is not enough for the ‘ulamā’. In addition to the above, it is necessary for them to acquire affinity with Allāh *ta’ālā*. If they do not, they will be questioned for it and they will be deprived of blessings in this world as well. It is essential for a person to be a man of affinity in order for him to pass on blessings to others.

Note: By the will of Allāh *ta’ālā*, look at the excellent manner in which he differentiated between the ‘ulamā’ and non-‘ulamā’. This was really a grand position of Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh when he made it essential for the masses to carry out the obligatory acts and necessary to abstain from sins, especially the major sins. This will suffice for them to acquire Allāh’s pleasure. This is why when I addressed a general assembly at the khānqāh in Kantāriyah, I said to them: “You people have assembled here out of a quest for Dīn. Now remain firm on this. Be regular with *salāh* and fasting, and abstain from sins. Whether we meet or not, as long as you are concerned about your rectification, you will – *inshā Allāh* – continue progressing. Be convinced about this because Allāh *ta’ālā* does not allow the quest of a seeker to go to waste.” (compiler)

Differences in the condition of seekers

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh said: In the past when the Sufi masters used to confer khilāfat to anyone or when ‘ulamā’ used to give a certificate to a student, they used to feel a heavy weight and responsibility. They felt it was a trust from Allāh *ta’ālā* and they would make du‘ā’ to Allāh *ta’ālā* to enable the person to fulfil this trust in an excellent manner. Unfortunately this is no longer the situation. Instead, the acquisition of these positions are now used to acquire wealth and authority. We seek refuge in Allāh *ta’ālā*.

Hadrat Shaykh Akbar Muhibb ad-Dīn ibn al-‘Arabī rahimahullāh states in *Ādāb ash-Shaykh wa al-Murīd*:

إن الزمان مشحون بالدعاؤى الكاذبة العريضة، فلا مرید صادق ثابت
القدم في سلوكه، ولا شیخ محقق ينصحه فيخرجه من رعونة نفسه
وإعجابه برأيه ويعزب لخ عن طريق الحق، فالمريد يدعى الشیخوخة
والریاسة، هذا كله تخبيط وتلبیس. (ص ٥)

This era is filled with long drawn out claims. Neither do we see any murīd who is genuine and firm in the path, nor a shaykh who is firmly established to advise his murīd, and to remove him from his frivolity and egotism, and to lay open the true path before him. Consequently, the murīd claims seniority and greatness. All this is nothing but insanity and deception.

We learn from the above that after traversing the entire journey, the first obstacle which a seeker encounters is his claim to excellence and ostentation. This stems from an absence of sincerity and non-

rectification of this self. As long as this is not abandoned, he will not succeed. Understand this well.

Abandoning worship because of not experiencing sweetness in it

We also get some immature people who, when they do not experience any sweetness and joy in their worship, they abandon it. The author of *Rūh al-Ma'ānī* says with reference to such people:

مَثُلُّهُمْ كَمَلُّ الَّذِي اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا حَفَلَّا أَضَاءَتْ مَا حَوْلَهُ ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ
بِنُورِهِمْ وَرَرَكَهُمْ فِي ظُلُمٍ لَا يُبَصِّرُونَ.

Their likeness is similar to that person who kindled a fire. Then when the fire lit up all that was around him, Allāh took away their light and left them in utter darkness (where) they could not see anything.¹

Just as this person and his companions were left in the dark after having got some light, the hypocrites fell into darkness and misguidance after the truth was clear to them. Just as the eyes, ears and tongues of these people who kindled the fire were rendered useless when they fell into darkness and misguidance, their condition became as described below:

صُمُّ بُكْمُ عُمِّي فَهُمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ

They are deaf, dumb and blind; so they will not return [to the straight path].²

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 17.

² Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 18.

(ومن البطون القرآنية التي ذكرها ساداتنا الصوفية نفعنا الله تعالى بهم) أن الآية مثل من دخل طريقة الأولياء بالتقليد لا بالتحقيق فعمل الظاهر وما وجد حلاوة الباطن فترك الأعمال بعد فقدان الأحوال.^١

From among the Qur'ānic mysteries which our Sufi seniors mentioned is that the verse contains an example of the one who enters the path of the aulīyā' through blind following and not through investigation. He then only acted on the external actions due to which he did not experience internal sweetness. This is why he gave up external actions altogether. How, then, will he be able to enjoy internal spiritual fruits and results!?

The author of *Rūh al-Ma'ānī* then writes:

وقال أبو الحسن الوراق هذا مثل ضربه الله تعالى لمن لم يصحح أحوال الإرادة فارتقي من تلك الأحوال بالدعوى إلى أحوال الأكابر، فكان يضيء عليه أحوال إرادة لو صححها بملازمة آدابها، فلما مزجها بادعوى أذهب الله تعالى عنه تلك الأنوار وبقي في ظلمات دعاويه لا يبصر طريق الخروج منها، نسأل الله تعالى العفو والعافية، وننعواذه من المhour بعد الكور.^٢

Abul Hasan al-Warrāq rahimahullāh said: This is an example of a person who did not even rectify the

¹ روح المعاني، ج ١، ص ١٦٨.

² روح المعاني، ج ١، ص ١٦٨.

conditions of will. Subsequently, he reached the conditions of the seniors through claims. The conditions of will would have been illuminated to him had he rectified them by adhering to their etiquette. However, when he adulterated them with claims, Allāh ta'ālā took away that effulgence from him and he was left in the darkness of his claims, unable to find an exit from it. We beg Allāh ta'ālā for pardon and wellness, and we seek refuge in Him from loss after having experienced success.¹

The following is stated in *Sirāt Mustaqīm*:

A major reason why a seeker is deprived of divine blessings and favours is the evil qualities of his animalistic self, e.g. miserliness, jealousy, pride, devouring unlawful wealth, backbiting, lying, slandering, ostentation, greed, avarice and so on. The pious predecessors considered the purification of these evils to be of foremost importance. They used to remove these qualities from their hearts solely for Allāh's pleasure and uproot them completely so that no trace remains, and their hearts are totally purified. This is why they become eligible for Allāh's limitless favours. It is by virtue of the purification of their hearts which they did solely for Allāh's pleasure that they used to be accepted by the Creator and the creation.

When a person traverses the different levels of sulūk and still does not receive Allāh's favours, we can conclude that the

¹ *Rūh al-Ma'ānī*, vol. 1, p. 168.

effects of all those evil qualities or some of them are still in his heart. The presence of these are obstacles to the descent of Allāh's favours.¹

Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ismā'īl Shahīd Dehlawī rahimahullāh states that the presence of evil qualities are obstacles to divine blessings and favours. This is why the seniors of the past considered the purification of character to be of foremost importance. They also state that a person may have followed the path prescribed by the seniors, but if all or some of the evils still remain within him, the path will not open fully to him.

Hadrat Hājī Imdādullāh Sāhib Muhājir Makkī rahimahullāh says that as long as character is not rectified, a person does not even develop the capability of acquiring affinity with Allāh *ta'ālā*.

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh said: From what I understand, the reason for this is that from among the evil qualities, pride, jealousy, anger, greed and avarice, ostentation, and claims to excellence are the "mother of all illnesses". They are either from Shaytān or belong to the unbelievers – both of whom have earned Allāh's wrath. Thus, if a person has the qualities of those who earned Allāh's wrath, how can he become a beloved of Allāh *ta'ālā*? This is why it is extremely important and most essential to remove these evil qualities – especially claims to excellence – and to focus on the rectification of character. Understand this well. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta'ālā* alone.

¹ Sirāt Mustaqīm, p. 67.

Hadrat Maulānā Rūm *rahimahullāh* makes reference to this as follows:

That person who makes claims to excellence about himself is deprived of Allāh's proximity and acceptance in His court.

He also makes reference to the opposite in the following couplet:

The person who sees his own defects has in fact hastened and rushed towards Allāh *ta'ālā*.

Giving up egotism is the way to proximity

Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ya'qūb Sāhib Nānautwī *rahimahullāh* was the head teacher at Dār al-'Ulūm Deoband. He writes a most important point in one of his letters:

The essence of the path of proximity [to Allāh *ta'ālā*] is to give up egotism. The treatment for it is as described in *Minhāj al-'Ābidīn*. The latter Sufi masters prescribe abundant dhikr, eating less, sleeping less, speaking less and intermingling less with people. The source of this is that through abundant dhikr, everything is cleansed at once.¹

Love – an easy way to give up egotism

I think that love is the easiest and quickest route to giving up egotism. Through striving and rectifying the small ailments of the self, the self can be overpowered to a certain extent. However, the self

¹ *Ya'qubīyyah*, p. 11.

does not die as long as it does not pass through the phase of love. Maulānā Rūm *rahimahullāh* says in this regard:

The one whose garment is pierced by love
is totally purified of greed and all other
defects.

Thus, we see that love is the way to remove greed and other evil qualities. There is still the contention whether all the evils of the self come to an end or whether it is overpowered and made subservient, due to which it cannot act on its demands. Nonetheless, the capabilities of the evil qualities remain inside because they are its intrinsic elements, and we know that intrinsic elements cannot be separated from the source.

At this point, I recall a very beautiful example given by Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Qāsim Sāhib Nānautwī *rahimahullāh*. Allāh *ta’ālā* had blessed him with knowledge and sciences of this nature. He says: The quality of coolness is an intrinsic quality in water and can never be separated from it. So much so that if you were to boil it to the point that if it is poured on your body it will burn you, yet if you pour that same boiling water over a fire it will extinguish it. The reason for this is that the heat which we see is temporary. It is acting like fire on our bodies but its intrinsic quality of coolness is still found in it. This is why it extinguished the fire. The same can be said about the self. It develops such capabilities through the heat of love, that it does not act against the pleasure of Allāh *ta’ālā*. As for whether the power of opposition [not acting against the pleasure of Allāh *ta’ālā*] no longer remaining in it, this is not necessary, and is not even detrimental to us. If water maintains its intrinsic quality of coolness even after

heating it, let it be so because its temporary heat is sufficient for our cooking needs. Why, then, should we bother about why coolness is to be found in its essence?

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat *rahimahullāh* says: Whether love results in the complete termination of the self or the termination of its demands, either of the two are sufficient for the realization of our objective. I was saying to you that love is an easy and quick path to putting an end to the egotism of the self. This is what the seniors of Dīn have been constantly saying. The reason for this is that when love becomes perfect, it leaves no place in the heart for anything besides the Beloved. This is what is gauged from the statements of the spiritual masters. I have rarely come across an explanation of this theme as good as that of Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ya'qūb Sāhib *rahimahullāh*. He says:

The essence of love is for the lover to obliterate himself before the beloved and to lose all desires. If not, the love is defective and the beloved will be part of the desires and not the objective of love.¹

Glory to Allāh! What a beautiful and excellent way of explaining love. That is, the lover becomes obliterated before the beloved. This can also be referred to as abandoning egotism. Egotism is also an obstacle which, if removed, a person will be successful. Hadrat Hāfiẓ *rahimahullāh* says in a couplet:

There is no obstacle between the lover
and the beloved apart from egotism of the

¹ *Ya'qūbīyyah*, p. 14.

lover. O Hāfiẓ! You too must remove your egotism.

This obstacle will not be removed without first developing love. How is this love acquired? Understand well that there is nothing greater than the company of the people of love. This includes remembering love to such an extent that the person starts loving love itself. Man has to have love for love first, and then he develops love for the beloved. A poet rightly said:

O grief of love! Why are you standing at the door? O my beloved! O my brother!
Come in.

Hadrat Ḥakīmul Ummat's statements on tasawwuf

The essence of the path

1. This is the only way of reaching Allāh *ta'ālā*, viz. blameworthy characteristics must be removed, praiseworthy characteristics must be developed, sins must be given up, one must be inspired towards acts of obedience, negligence and heedlessness with regard to Allāh *ta'ālā* must depart, and turning towards Allāh *ta'ālā* must be developed.¹
2. On many occasions I said to the students and masses to become firm on two things, and I guarantee they will reach Allāh *ta'ālā*. One is to abstain from sin. The other is to speak less and to go into a little seclusion for dhikr and reflection.²

¹ *Kamālāt Ashrafiyyah*, p. 177.

² *Kamālāt Ashrafiyyah*, p. 177.

The objective of sulūk

3. The objective of sulūk is Allāh's pleasure. After that, two things are necessary, viz. knowledge of the path and practising on it. The path is one, i.e. adhering to external and internal injunctions. There are two things which would aid a person on this path: (1) dhikr which a person can engage in regularly, (2) company of the men of Allāh as much as possible. If a person does not have sufficient time for the latter, reading and studying the lives and statements of the seniors is an alternative. Two things are obstacles on the path or prevent one from realizing the objective, viz. sins and preoccupation in futile activities.

After that, it depends on each person's capabilities. These will determine how quickly or how long it will take him to realize the objective. This is the gist of the path.¹

An explanation of Sharī'at, tarīqat and haqīqat

In his *Makātib Rashiḍīyyah*, Hadrat Maulānā Rashiḍ Ahmad Gangohī rahimahullāh explains this to a seeker in the following manner:

In reality, the Sharī'at is obligatory and the fundamental objective. The tarīqat is the internal Sharī'at. And haqīqat and ma'rifat complete and perfect the Sharī'at. Total following of the Sharī'at cannot be realized without ma'rifat.²

He explains the objective of sulūk in a very comprehensive manner:

¹ *Kamālāt Ashrafiyyah*.

² *Makātib Rashiḍīyyah*, p. 24.

The sum objective of sulūk is to have an aversion for sins and a yearning for obedience. Spiritual conditions, restlessness and so on are not the objectives. A servant is a servant on account of servitude, not because of restlessness.¹

I now quote the statement of Hadrat Shāh Walī Allāh Sāhib rahimahullāh on the subject of affinity, and his approval – in fact, preference – of those who possess it. He writes:

والذي نفسي بيده هذا الثالث أدق المقاصد الشرعية مأخذها، وأعمقها
محتمداً بالنسبة إلى سائر الشرائع، وبمنزلة الروح من الجسد، وبمنزلة
المعنى من اللفظ، وتتكلف بها الصوفية رضوان الله عليهم، فاهتدوا
وهدوا، واستقوا وسقوا، وفازوا بالسعادة القصوى وجازوا السهم
الأعلى.

I take an oath in the name of the Being in whose control is my life. This third point is the most intricate of the objectives of the Sharī'ah as regards its source, the deepest as regards its origin, it is like the soul in the body and the meaning to the word. The Sufis – may Allāh be pleased with them - took responsibility for it. Consequently, they were guided and they guided others, they drank of it and made others to drink. In this way they acquired the greatest fortune and the largest share.

¹ *Makātib Rashīdīyyah*, p. 94.

² تفہیمات الہیۃ، ج ۱، ص ۱۳

Look at the powerful statement of Hadrat Shāh Sāhib rahimahullāh on the subject of Allāh consciousness and how he praised those who were devoted to it! He refers to this objective as the deepest and most intricate because it is the soul of everything else. Anything which has this quality is always the most intricate. I do not think that the need for tasawwuf can be explained in a better way. Just as fiqh is considered to be the most intricate, the deepest and the most complex of external sciences; in like manner Shāh Sāhib rahimahullāh refers to internal fiqh – Allāh consciousness and sincerity – to be the most intricate and most complex.¹

Note: All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā* the honourable 'ulamā' and jurists are fulfilling their responsibilities in today's times as well. May Allāh *ta'ālā* reward them for their efforts and bless them with more inspiration. However, we are certainly found wanting in the third important service to Dīn which the genuine Sufis have shouldered. May Allāh *ta'ālā* enable us to atone for it and inspire us to fulfil this responsibility. Āmīn. (compiler)

Explanation of tasawwuf

Some scholars define tasawwuf as character and ethics. Others say:

النسبة مع الحق والشفقة على الخلق

*It refers to affiliation with Allāh *ta'ālā* and affection towards the creation.*

One point which has to be borne in mind is that it is not essential to resort to softness and leniency in

¹ *Ta'līfat Muslihul Ummat*, vol. 4, p. 111.

every situation related to the truth. Rather, there are times when adopting the opposite approach is unavoidable.

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh used to quote the following text on the subject of character:

اعلم أن حسن الخلق هو معاملتك مع كل أحد بما يسره إلا فيما
يخالف الشرع.

Good character refers to your interaction with every person in a manner which brings joy to the person except in matters which are against the Shari'ah.¹

We learn from this that there are times for leniency and harshness when enjoining good and forbidding evil. A person must resort to his understanding when deciding what course of action to take. If he is confused about a certain matter, it will be necessary for him to resort to leniency. It is therefore incorrect to say that there is nothing but leniency in taṣawwuf. The fact of the matter is that when an action is against the Shari'at, then it is essential to adopt harshness. In fact, this harshness in itself is an act of leniency and good character. Understand this well.

Differentiating between occasions of leniency and harshness

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh would constantly quote the following statement of Hadrat Imām Ghazzālī rahimahullāh:

¹ *Ma'ārif Sūfiyyah*, p. 52.

والحاجة إلى العنف قد تقع ولكن على الندور، إنما الكمال من يميز موضع الرفق عن موقع العنف، فيعطي كل امرئ حقه، فإن كان قاصر البصيرة وأشكل عليه... حكم واقعة من الواقع فليكن ميله إلى الرفق، فإن النجاح معه في الأكثري.

There are rare occasions when harshness is needed. An expert is one who can differentiate between the occasions of leniency and harshness, and accords to each person his due. If the person is short-sighted or finds it difficult to decide on a matter, he should incline towards leniency because there is more likelihood of success in it.

Salvation depends on actions

The following is stated in *Iḥyā’ al-‘Ulūm*:

أما بعد. رحي النجاة تدور على الأعمال ولا يعتمد بالأعمال إلا بالمواظبة عليها وعلى حقوقها، وهو المراقبة ولا يتم هذه المواظبة والمراقبة إلا بإلزام النفس الأعمال.

أولاً وهو المشارطة - ثم ملاحظة هذه المشارطة كل وقت.

ثانياً وهو المراقبة. ثم الإحتساب على النفس في وقت خاص إنها وقت الشرط أم لا.

ثالثاً وهو المحاسبة. ثم علاجها بمشقة تصلحها به إذا لم تف بالشرط.

¹إحياء العلوم، ج ٣، ص ١٨٦.

رابعاً وهو المعاقبة. ثم تأديبها بفنون من الوظائف الثقيلة جبراً لما فات منها إذا رأها توانت.

خامساً وهو المجاهدة. ثم توبيخها والعزل عليها إذا استعصت وحملها عليها.

سادساً وهو المعاشرة. ويرجع الجميع إلى عدم إهمالها لحظة فتجمح وتشرد.

Salvation revolves around actions. Actions are only considered when a person is consistent in carrying them out and in fulfilling their rights. This is also known as murābatah. Consistency is only complete when the self is imposed to carry out actions. (In other words, to make this condition on the self that it will have to do these things). This is known as mushāratah. The next step is to be conscious of mushāratah all the time (and not to allow the self to become lax in carrying out actions). This is known as murāqabah. The third step is to set aside a time in which a person takes stock of his self as regards its actions and to check whether it fulfilled its condition or not. This is known as muhāsabah. The fourth step is that if he finds his self to have fallen short in fulfilling its condition, he must impose appropriate hardship on it to rectify it so that it carries out its tasks with renewed energy. This is known as mu'āqabah. The fifth step is that when he sees that his self is lazy and has become lax, he must punish it through different forms of striving and devotions so that he can make up for what has passed. This is known as mujāhadah. The sixth step is that if his self becomes overwhelmed by the heavy forms of striving, he must

reprimand and castigate it, and put it on the path by making it feel ashamed. He must put it back into action in whatever harsh or lenient way he can. This is known as mu'ātabah. The crux of all this is that the self must not be left idle for a single moment or else it will find an opportunity to become rebellious.

The ummat can experience life of the heart only by practising on the Qur'ān

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَرْفَعُ بِهَذَا الْكِتَابِ أَقْوَامًا وَيَضْعِفُ بِهِ آخَرِينَ

Allāh ta'ālā elevates certain people through this Book and debases others through it.

The author of *Mirqāt*, Hadrat Mullā 'Alī Qārī rahimahullāh provides a most beautiful explanation of the above Hadīth. It ought to be embedded in our hearts. It reads as follows:

Allāh ta'ālā will elevate some people through this Book, i.e. those who believe in it, honour and respect it, and practise on its injunctions. Allāh ta'ālā will debase other people on account of the very same Book. The fortunate ones will be conferred with high ranks in Dīn and in their worldly matters on account of the Qur'ān. In this world they will be blessed with a wholesome life, and in the Hereafter they will be included with those whom Allāh ta'ālā favoured. As for those who are not like them, they will be toppled from the high levels and dropped to the lowest of the low. Allāh ta'ālā says that He leads astray many people through the Qur'ān and gives guidance to

¹ رواه مسلم، مشكوة: ص ١٨٤.

many through it. The Qur'ān is like sweet water for the beloved ones (they are quenched through it) while it is blood for those who are deprived. They are destroyed on account of it. Allāh ta'ālā says: We have revealed in the Qur'ān that which is a cure and mercy for the believers, and a cause of loss for the wrongdoers. 'Allāmah Tībī *rahimahullāh* says that the person who reads the Qur'ān and practises on it with devotion will be rewarded with loftiness by Allāh ta'ālā. As for the one who reads it merely to show off and does not practise on it, Allāh ta'ālā will debase him.¹

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat *rahimahullāh* explains the same Hadīth as follows:

We learn from this Hadīth that the Qur'ān has both qualities. A person who believes in it, respects it and recites it is honoured and elevated. In the same way, the one who does not believe in it, does not respect it and does not recite it is debased and disgraced. Today we see ourselves disgraced and humiliated throughout the world. It is not because of others. Rather we are the cause. We cut off our ties with the Qur'ān, we do not respect and honour it, we do not read it, and we feel that we are not in need of practising on it. Consequently, the Book of Allāh is also displeased and has deprived us of its blessings. Disgrace and humiliation have become an intrinsic part of our condition. We seek refuge in Allāh ta'ālā.

Note: This is a most admonitory and enlightening explanation by Hadrat Muslihul Ummat *rahimahullāh*. Those who are associated with him ought to make this a part and parcel of their lives.

¹ *Mirqāt*, vol. 5, p. 12.

May Allāh ta’ālā reward him with the best of rewards. Āmīn. (compiler)

Genuine happiness is confined to following the Sunnat

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam said:

عليكم بسنتي وسنة الخلفاء الراشدين المهدىين، تمسكوا بها واعضوا
عليها بالتواجذ.^١

Adhere to my Sunnat and the Sunnat of the rightly-guided caliphs. Hold on firmly to it with all your might.

In his explanation of the above Hadīth, Hadrat Mullā ‘Alī Qārī rahimahullāh expounds on the effects of following the Sunnat. It reads as follows:

لأن تحصيل السعادات الحقيقية بعد مجانبة كل صاحب يفسد الوقت،
وكل سبب يفتن القلب منوط باتباع السنة بأن يتمثل الأمر على
مشاهدة الإخلاص، ويعُظِّم النهي على مشاهدة الخوف، بل باكتفاء
آثار الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم في جميع موارده ومصادره وحركاته
وسكناته ويقظته ومنامه حتى يلجم النفس بلجام الشريعة ويتجلى في
القلب حقائق الحقيقة بتفصيله من مفاتح الأخلاق وتنويره بأنوار
الذكر والمعرفة والوفاق وتعديله بإجراء جميع حركات الجوارح على
قانون العدل حتى يحدث فيه هيئة عادلة مسنونة من آثار الفضل

¹مشكوة، ص ٣٠

يستعد لقبول المعارف والحقائق ويصلح أن ينفح فيه روح الله
المخصوص بسلوك أحسن الطرائق.^١

The realization of true happiness is confined to following the Sunnat. Total following of the Sunnat will only happen when a person remains aloof from every such companion who wastes time, and every such cause which casts a person into tribulations. He must carry out orders with devotion, and – with fear within him – he must consider the prohibitions to be extremely dangerous. He must follow in the footsteps of Rasūlullāh ﷺ in walking, sitting, residing, travelling, moving around, moments of inactivity, wakefulness, sleeping and so on. He must rein his carnal self with the rein of the Shari'at and polish his heart with lofty character to the extent that the realities become luminous in the heart. And the heart becomes embellished and enlightened with the light of dhikr, recognition and inspiration. Every movement of his must be totally and completely balanced in line with the law of justice. A balanced prescribed form must be developed in him through the effects of virtue. And through these, he must develop the capability of accepting the facts and realities. In this way, he must be able to receive the special spirit of those who have traversed the path of sulūk in the best manner.

In his explanation to the above text, Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh writes:

“The realization of true happiness is confined to following the Sunnat.” We can rephrase this and say: The realization of wellness in both worlds is

^١مرقة المفاتيح، ج ١، ص ٣٧٤

dependent on following the Sunnat. A person will experience spiritual and physical health, wellbeing, and true life of the heart if he is particular about following the Sunnat.

Happiness through following the Sunnat will be acquired when a person keeps away from the company of a person who wastes time, and remains aloof from all such causes which cause confusion and uncertainty in the heart. A person rightly said:

As far as possible, remain far from an evil companion because he is more harmful and more destructive than the worst of snakes.¹

Corruption of the heart and wasting time

Maulānā Sayyid Muhammad Ahmad Yār Sāhib lists ten things from which no benefit is derived. They are:

- وبعد! وددت أن أذكركم ونفسي بعشرة أشياء ضائعة لا ينتفع بها:
١. علم لا يعمل به.
 ٢. عمل لا إخلاص فيه ولا اقتداء.
 ٣. ومال لا ينفق منه، فلا يستمتع به جامعه في الدنيا ولا يقدمه أمامه إلى الآخرة.
 ٤. وقلب فارغ من محبة الله والشوق إليه والأنس به.
 ٥. وبدن معطل من طاعته وخدمته.

¹ *Ta'līfāt Muslihul Ummat*, vol. 3, p. 320.

٦. ومحبة لا تقييد برضاء المحبوب وامتثال أوامره.
٧. وقت معطل عن استدراك فارط واغتنام بروقרצה.
٨. وفكرة يجول فيما لا ينفع.
٩. وخدمة من لا تقربك خدمته إلى الله ولا تعود عليك بصلاح دنياك.
١٠. وخوفك ورجاؤك لمن ناصيته بيد الله وهو أسير في قبضته ولا يملك لنفسه ضرا ولا نفعا ولا موتا ولا حياة ولا نشورا.

I would like to remind you and myself of ten destructive things from which no benefit is derived:

1. Knowledge which is not practised.
2. Practice in which there is no sincerity.
3. Wealth which is not spent. The one who accumulates it neither enjoys it himself in this world, nor does he send it forward for his Hereafter.
4. A heart which is devoid of Allāh's love, yearning for Him and affinity with Him.
5. A body which is "paralysed" from obeying Allāh ta'ālā and serving Him.
6. Love which is not restricted by the pleasure of the Beloved and carrying out His orders.

7. Time which is devoid of sending reward for the future, or acquiring piety and closeness [to Allāh ta'ālā].
8. A mind which thinks about things in which there is no benefit.
9. Serving someone whose service will not take you closer to Allāh ta'ālā and will not bring any goodness to your worldly matters.
10. Your fearing and having hope in someone who is under Allāh's control, who is His prisoner, and who does not have the power to harm, benefit, cause death, and give life after death to even his own self.¹

Maulānā Sayyid Muhammad Ahmad Yār Sāhib writes further on:

وأعظم هذه الإِضاعات إِضاعتَان هما أصل كل إِضاعة، إِضاعة القلب وإِضاعة الوقت، فإِضاعة القلب من إِيشار الدنيا إلى الآخرة، وإِضاعة الوقت من طول الأُمَل، فاجتمع الفساد كله في اتباع الهوى وطول الأُمَل، والصلاح كله في اتباع المُهْدَى والاستعداد للقاء، والله المستعان.

The biggest of the above “time-wasters” are two. They are the cause of all the others. Wasting of the heart and wasting of time. Wasting of the heart entails giving preference to this world over the Hereafter. Wasting of time entails have long hopes and wishes. All corruption revolves around following one’s desires and long hopes. Rectitude entirely revolves around following guidance and making preparations to meet Allāh ta'ālā. Help ought to be sought from Allāh ta'ālā alone.

¹ Majallah al-Madrasah as-Saulatiyah, 1435 A.H.

Maulānā Sayyid Mu_{hammad} Ahmād Yār Sāhib then makes a very comprehensive supplication:

اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْنَا مَحَبَّتَكَ وَطَاعَتَكَ وَرِضَاكَ وَجَنَّتَكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ،
وَارْزُقْنَا مَحَبَّةَ رَسُولِكَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَطَاعَتَهُ
وَتَصْدِيقَهُ وَالْإِقْتِداءُ بِهِ فِي كُلِّ حَالٍ وَثَبَّتَنَا بِالْقَوْلِ الثَّابِتِ عَلَى سُنْتِهِ فِي
الْخَالِ وَالْمَالِ، وَاحْسَرْنَا فِي زُمْرَتِهِ، وَأَدْخِلْنَا فِي شَفَاعَتِهِمْ وَأَوْرِدْنَا عَلَى
حَوْضِهِ الْعَذْبِ الشَّهِيْرِ الرَّلَالِ، وَوَالِدِينَا وَأَزْوَاجِنَا وَذُرِّيَّاتِنَا وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ،
إِنَّكَ يَا رَبَّنَا عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ
أَجْمَعِينَ.¹

O Allāh! Bless us with Your love, obedience, pleasure and Paradise. O You who are all-mighty, most generous. Bless us with love for Your Messenger Mu_{hammad} sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam, obedience to him, affirmation of him, and following him in every situation and condition. Keep us steadfast with the true word on his Sunnat in this world and the Hereafter. Raise us with his group, admit us in his intercession, and enable us to drink from his fountain of sweet and quenching water. And also our parents, our spouses, our children and all Muslims. O our Allāh! You have power over everything. Salutations to our master Mu_{hammad} sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam, his family and his companions.²

¹ مجله المدرسة الصولوية، سنة ١٤٣٥ هـ.

² *Majallah al-Madrasah as-Saulatiyah*, 1435 A.H.

Humility and submission in the heart is life for the heart

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam himself made a general du'a' for humility. He said:

اللَّهُمَّ أَحْيِنِي مِسْكِينًا وَأَمْتَنِي مِسْكِينًا، وَاحْسِرْنِي فِي زُمْرَةِ الْمَسَاكِينِ.

O Allāh! Let me live as a humble person, let me die as a humble person, and raise me among the group of humble people.

وَسَأَلَ الشَّيْخَ زَكَرِيَاً عَنْ مَعْنَى هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ فَقَالَ مَعْنَاهُ طَلْبُ التَّوَاضُعِ وَالْخُضُوعِ، وَأَنْ لَا يَكُونَ مِنَ الْجَبَابِرَةِ وَالْمُتَكَبِّرِينَ وَالْأَغْنِيَاءِ الْمُتَرْفِينَ، وَمِنْهُ أَخْذَ السَّبِيْكِيْ قَوْلَهُ الْمَرَادُ اسْتِكَانَةُ الْقَلْبِ لَا الْمَسْكَنَةُ الَّتِي هِيَ مِنَ الْفَقْرِ، فَإِنَّهُ أَغْنَى النَّاسَ بِاللَّهِ.^١

Shaykh Zakarīyyā rahimahullāh was asked about the meaning of this Hadīth. He said: It means that the person is asking Allāh ta'ālā for humbleness and submission, and not to make him from among the tyrants, proud ones, and wasteful and extravagant wealthy people. 'Allāmah Subkī rahimahullāh says that it also refers to the submissiveness of the heart. He says that the maskanat in this Hadīth does not refer to poverty because Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam was the wealthiest of people by the grace of Allāh ta'ālā.

Note: We should make it a habit of making this du'a' of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam:

¹فيض القدير، ج ٢، ص ١٠٦

اللَّهُمَّ أَحْيِنِي مِسْكِينًا وَأَمْتُنِي مِسْكِينًا، وَاحْشُرْنِي فِي رُمْرَةِ الْمَسَاكِينِ.

O Allāh! Let me live as a humble person, let me die as a humble person, and raise me among the group of humble people.

The desirability of a living heart

Hadrat 'Allāmah Ibn Taymīyyah *rahimahullāh* used to say that the one who regularly reads the following 40 times between the Sunnat and *fard* of the fajr *salāh* will be blessed with a living heart and his heart will not die.

يَا حَيُّ يَا قَيُومُ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

There seems to be no harm if the following words are added to the above:

بِرَحْمَتِكَ أَسْتَغْفِرُ

Note: Glory to Allāh! What an easy prescription for acquiring a living heart. May Allāh *ta'ālā* inspire us to practise. Āmīn. (compiler)

The importance of a living heart

عن أبي أمامة رضي الله عنه عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال من قام ليلاً العيدان محتسباً لم يمت قلبه يوم تموت القلوب. (ابن ماجة)

Hadrat Abū Umāmah radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: If a person spends the two nights of 'id in worship solely for reward from Allāh ta'ālā, his heart will not die on

the terrifying day of the Resurrection when hearts will die (out of fear)."

A sound heart

Allāh ta'ālā says:

يَوْمَ لَا يَنْفَعُ مَالٌ وَلَا بَنُونَ، إِلَّا مَنْ أَتَى اللَّهَ بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيمٍ.

The day when neither wealth nor children will be of any use. Except he who comes to Allāh with a sound heart.¹

The author of *Rūh al-Ma'ānī* gives five meanings for a sound heart:

١. الذين ينفق ماله في سبيل البر.
٢. الذي يرشد بنيه إلى الحق.
٣. الذي يكون خاليا من العقائد الباطلة، أي من الكفر والشرك والبدعة.
٤. الذي يكون خاليا من الشهوات التي تؤدي إلى النار.
٥. الذي ليس فيه غير الله.

1. *The one who spends his wealth in good works.*
2. *The one who steers his children towards the truth.*
3. *The one who is free from false beliefs, i.e. from unbelief, polytheism and innovations.*

¹ Sūrah ash-Shu'arā', 26: 88-89.

² روح المعاني، ج ١، ص ١٠١

4. *The one who is free from desires which lead him towards the Hell-fire.*

5. *The one who has nothing apart from Allāh ta'ālā in him.¹*

A pure clean heart is most beloved to Allāh

قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم: ألا وإن الله أوانی في أرضه وهي القلوب، فأحب الأوانی إلى الله تعالى أصفاها وأصلبها وأرقها. أصفاها من الذنوب، وأصلبها في الدين، وأرقها على الإخوان.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: Listen! Allāh has certain utensils in His earth, they are the hearts. The most beloved utensils (hearts) in the sight of Allāh are those which are purest from sins, most firm in matters of Dīn, and softest towards their fellow brethren.

Note: What an important Hadīth! Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam referred to the hearts as Allāh's utensils and encouraged towards their purity and cleanliness in order for them to be loved by Allāh ta'ālā. This proves the importance of rectifying and straightening the heart. Unfortunately there is general negligence in this regard. We seek refuge in Allāh ta'ālā. (compiler)

Four types of hearts

Imām Ahmad ibn Hambal rahimahullāh relates a Hadīth which explains four types of hearts. It reads as follows:

¹ *Rūh al-Ma'ānī*, vol. 1, p. 101.

عن أبي سعيد رضي الله عنه قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم القلوب أربعة (١) قلب أجرد فيه مثل السراج يزهر، (٢) وقلب أغلف مربوط على غلافه، (٣) وقلب منكوس، (٤) وقلب مصفح. فاما القلب الأجرد فقلب المؤمن سراجه فيه نوره. وأما القلب الأغلف فقلب الكافر. وأما المنكوس فقلب المنافق عرف ثم أنكر. وأما القلب المصفح فقلب الإيمان فيه كمثل البقلة يمدّها الماء الطيب. ومثل النفاق فيه كمثل القرحة يمدها القيح والدم. فأي المادتين غلت على الأخرى غلت عليه.^١

*Hadrat Abū Sa‘īd radiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam said: There are four types of hearts: (1) A heart which is ajrad – like a barren field in which a lamp is lit. (2) A heart which is aghlaf – covered by a sort of covering. (3) A heart which is mankūs. (4) A heart which is musaffah. The ajrad heart is the heart of a believer, and the lamp which is in it is his light. The aghlaf heart is the heart of an unbeliever. The mankūs heart is the heart of a hypocrite – he recognized the truth and then rejected it. The musaffah heart is the one in which there is īmān and hypocrisy. The īmān which is in such a heart is like greenery which grows with water. The hypocrisy in it is like a boil which increases in size with pus and blood. The person will be categorized depending on whichever of the two ingredients become more.*²

¹ المسند لأحمد، ج ٣، ص ٧١.

² Hadrat Muslihul Ummat: *Tahdhīr al-‘Ulamā’*.

Note: The heart in which a lamp is shining brightly will obviously be referred to as a living heart. May Allāh *ta'ālā* bless us with an effulgent heart. Āmīn.
(compiler)

QUOTATIONS FROM SHIFĀ'-E-DIL

Categories of hearts

Allāh ta'ālā says:

إِنَّ السَّمْعَ وَالْبَصَرَ وَالْفُؤَادَ كُلُّ أُولَئِكَ كَانَ عَنْهُ مَسْئُولاً

Surely the ears, the eyes and the heart – all of them – will be questioned thereof.¹

The rank of the heart over the other body parts is like that of a king over his army. All matters and affairs are decided by him. The heart instructs the body parts as it wants and they all remain in its obedience. It is through the heart that the body parts find the paths of steadfastness and deviation. Solutions to all complexities and problems are found by following and obeying the heart. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

أَلَا إِنْ فِي الْجَسْدِ لِضَعْفَةٍ إِذَا صَلَحَتْ صِلْحَةُ الْجَسْدِ كُلِّهِ، وَإِذَا فَسَدَتْ فَسَدَ الْجَسْدُ كُلِّهِ، أَلَا وَهِيَ الْقُلُوبُ. (متفقٌ عَلَيْهِ)

Remember! There is a piece of flesh in the human body. If it is sound, the entire body is sound. If it is unsound, the entire body becomes unsound. Understand well! It is the heart.

The fact of the matter is that the heart is really the king of all the body parts; they carry out whatever order it issues, and accept every gift which comes from it. It is through the focus of the heart that the body parts find steadfastness and the correct path. The heart is the one which is responsible for Dīn, and

¹ Sūrah Banī Isrā'īl, 17: 36.

the one which is accountable. Every guardian or supervisor will be questioned about his subjects. This is why the seekers of the path consider the setting right and rectifying of the heart to be the most superior task. Those who engage in worship and spiritual exercises accord a lot of importance to pondering over its ailments and their treatment.

A heart can be dead or living

There are three categories as regards the life and death of hearts: (1) a sound or living heart, (2) a dead heart, (3) a sick heart.

A sound heart

Only a person who comes with a sound heart on the day of Resurrection will receive salvation. Allāh ta'ālā says in this regard:

يَوْمَ لَا يَنْفَعُ مَالٌ وَلَا بَنُونَ، إِلَّا مَنْ أَتَى اللَّهَ بِقُلْبٍ سَلِيمٍ.

The day when neither wealth nor children will be of any use. Except he who comes to Allāh with a sound heart.¹

A sound heart is also defined as one which is pure from every desire which is against Allāh's order and prohibition, and every doubt which is in conflict with Allāh's order. It is never pleased with servitude to anyone apart from Allāh ta'ālā and acting contrary to the decisions of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. Its worship and servitude are solely and purely for Allāh ta'ālā. It has conviction in Allāh ta'ālā alone and love only for Him. Its reliance is solely on Allāh ta'ālā and it turns to Him alone. It

¹ Sūrah ash-Shu'arā', 26: 88-89.

has fear for Him alone and pins its hopes only on Him. All its actions are resplendent with sincerity and devotion. When it loves someone, it is solely for Allāh's sake. When it dislikes someone, it is expressly for Allāh *ta'ālā*. When it gives, it gives for Allāh's sake. When it refuses, it refuses solely for Allāh *ta'ālā*. These points are not enough for it. Rather, apart from Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, it is free from submitting to the decision of any other person. It is prepared to practise solely on Dīn with full determination and resoluteness, and has rejected the statements and actions of others. It does not have the desire to put forward the belief and view of anyone if it is against Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. Allāh *ta'ālā* says in this regard:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تُقْدِمُوا بَيْنَ يَدَيِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
سَمِيعٌ عَلَيْهِ.

O believers! Do not be forward in the presence of Allāh and His Messenger. Continue fearing Allāh. Surely Allāh is all-hearing, all-knowing.¹

A dead heart

This is the exact opposite of a sound heart. It has no recognition of its Creator. It abstains from His worship despite His command. It has no interest in Allāh's love and pleasure. It remains immersed and drowning in worldly enjoyments and comforts despite Allāh's anger and displeasure. It disregards Allāh's order for the slightest worldly profit irrespective of whether Allāh *ta'ālā* is pleased or displeased. It

¹ Sūrah al-Hujurāt, 49: 1.

remains occupied in worshipping others apart from Allāh *ta'ālā*. If it loves anyone, it does so for its own self. If it hates anyone, it is for its own self. If it gives to anyone, it gives for its own benefit. If it refuses to give, it is for its own self. Its self becomes the most superior thing to it, and it has more love for its self than it has for Allāh *ta'ālā*. The self becomes its imām, carnal desire is its guide, ignorance is its commander, and heedlessness is its conveyance. It is fully immersed with realizing worldly objectives and motives with its life, heart and thoughts. It remains intoxicated and mad in its love for worldly goods and the desires of its self. It is addressed from every near and distant place, and called towards Allāh and the Hereafter, but it does not lend an ear to any well-wisher. Instead, it runs behind every rebellious devil, and the world itself is its criterion for pleasure and displeasure. His carnal self makes it blind and deaf to everything else apart from falsehood. Thus, keeping the company of such people and living in their society is synonymous to consuming poison, and is from among the causes of destruction.

A sick heart

A sick heart contains elements of life and illness, each element pulling it towards itself. When one overpowers the other, it results in qualities such as Allāh's love, belief and conviction in Him, devotion to Him and reliance in Him. These are from the causes of its life. When the other element gains the upper hand, it results in love for desires, preference to this world over the Hereafter, greed for worldly acquisitions, jealousy, pride, egotism and so on. These are from the causes of its destruction. This heart is surrounded by the demands and pulls of these two opposing elements. One calls it towards

Allāh *ta’ālā*, Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* and the Hereafter. The other calls it towards the world and this temporary life. Depending on its personal temperament and inclination, it accepts the invitation of either of the two.

The first heart is filled with life, humble, soft and perceptive. The second heart is devoid of life, extremely dry and lifeless. The third heart is a sick heart – it is either close to peace and security, or on the verge of destruction. We seek refuge in Allāh *ta’ālā*.

Signs of healthy and vibrant hearts

One sign is that it departs from this world and settles down in the Hereafter. It lives there as though it is one of its residents. It then returns to the world of travel – this world – takes its necessary provisions and goes back. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said to Hadrat ‘Abdullāh ibn ‘Umar *rādiyallāhu ‘anhu*: “O son of ‘Umar! Live in this world like a stranger or one who is crossing the path.”¹

The sicker the heart the more preference it gives to the world. It considers the world to be its homeland to the extent that it is included among its people.

The sign of a healthy heart is that it constantly warns man so that he is blessed with turning to Allāh *ta’ālā*, submits before Him, and develops a bond with Him like the deep love which one has with one’s beloved. After acquiring Allāh’s love, His remembrance and serving Him; the person becomes independent of the love of everyone else, the

¹ Bukhārī.

remembrance of others, and the need to serve anyone else.

Another sign of a healthy heart is that if it misses a certain act of worship or devotion, it becomes far more saddened and grieved than a greedy and avaricious person is grief-stricken by the loss of his wealth and property.

Another sign of a healthy heart is that it is intensely desirous of Allāh's worship like a hungry person who is desirous of food and drink. Hadrat Yahyā ibn Mu'ādh rahimahullāh said: When a person experiences joy and happiness in worshipping Allāh *ta'ālā*, all people will experience joy and happiness at serving such a person. The one whose eyes experience coolness at Allāh' remembrance, all eyes will experience coolness when they look at him. (In other words, the general public will be happy in serving and visiting such a person, and will consider it to be an honour. This is clearly seen with the pious elders).

A sign of a healthy heart is that all its concerns are severed and they become focused on just one concern, viz. Allāh and His worship.

Another sign of a healthy heart is that it is far more miserly in wasting time than a miser is over his wealth.

When a healthy heart enters salāh, its worries and grief disappear, and it experiences peace and comfort. It experiences coolness of its eyes in salāh and perceives joy in its heart because of salāh.

A healthy heart never becomes lazy of Allāh's remembrance, is never fed up of His worship, and does not find affinity with anyone apart from Him.

Yes, it does find affinity with the person who points it towards Allāh *ta’ālā* and reminds it of Him.

A healthy heart is more concerned about rectifying its intention than action itself. It is an embodiment of sincerity, devotion and desiring the wellbeing of others. It is intensely concerned about punctuality and regularity in actions, purification of the self and Allāh-consciousness. It considers itself most defective in fulfilling the rights of Allāh *ta’ālā*.¹

¹ Mahbūb Ahmad Nadwī: *Shifā’-e-Dil*.

Man should always ask for increase in knowledge

There is no limit to knowledge. Although Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam was blessed with the knowledge of the past and future generations, Allāh ta'ālā ordered him to make du'a' for an increase in knowledge:

فُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

Make du'a' like this: O Allāh! Increase my knowledge and understanding in such a way that I can understand the meanings and mysteries of Your Book, and the wisdoms behind Your injunctions as much as I can.

Tirmidhī and Ibn Mājah relate from Hadrat Abū Hurayrah radiyallāhu 'anhu who said that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam used to make the following supplication:

اللَّهُمَّ انْفَعْنِي بِمَا عَلِمْتَنِي وَعَلِمْنِي مَا يَنْفَعُنِي وَزِدْنِي عِلْمًا، وَاحْمُدْنِي
عَلَى كُلِّ حَالٍ، أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ حَالٍ أَهْلِ النَّارِ.

O Allāh! Enable me to benefit me from the knowledge which You gave me. Teach me more of what will be useful to me, and increase my knowledge. All praise is due to Allāh ta'ālā in every condition. I seek refuge in Allāh from the condition of the people of the Hell-fire.

A person should never consider the knowledge which he acquired to be sufficient. Every 'ālim – no matter how senior he is – must constantly ask for an increase in his knowledge. To this end, he must consider it essential to accompany and follow an 'ālim who is senior to him. This is because:

فوق كل ذي علم عليم

Above every knowledgeable person there is someone who is more knowledgeable.

Hadrat Imām Rabbānī Shaykh ‘Abd al-Qādir Jīlānī rahimahullāh writes in his commentary to the above verse:

قُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا بِمَا فِيهِ مِنْ نَفَائِسِ الْمَعْلُومَاتِ وَعَجَابِ الْمَعَارِفِ وَالْحَقَائِقِ.^١

O my Allāh! Increase my knowledge with sciences in which there are excellent facts and unique realities.

Note: Glory to Allāh! What an enlightening explanation. May Allāh ta’ālā accept this supplication in our favour by virtue of His grace and kindness. Āmīn. (compiler)

Knowledge of exposition is also necessary

قال الغزالي في أقسام علوم الآخرة: فالقسم الأول علم المكافحة، وهو علم الباطن وذلك غاية العلوم، فقد قال بعض العارفين من لم يكن له نصيب من هذا العلم أخاف عليه سوء الخاتمة، وأدنى نصيب منه التصديق به وتسليميه لأهله.^٢

Imām Ghazzālī rahimahullāh said with reference to the types of sciences of the Hereafter: The first category is ‘ilm al-mukāshafah (exposition). It is

¹ تفسير جيلاني: ج ٣، ص ١٦٥

² إحياء علوم الدين، كتاب العلم.

knowledge of the internal self. It is the peak of all sciences. One of the spiritual masters said: I fear a bad death for the one who does not have a share of this science. The minimum share of this science is to affirm it and to acknowledge and accept those who have it.

Those ‘ulamā’ who did not pay attention to this science eventually and finally expressed their regret at not having it.

‘Allāmah Ibn Ṣalāh said: ‘Allāmah Qutb Tūfānī said to me on two occasions that he heard Imām Fakhr ad-Dīn Rāzī *rahimahullāh* saying: “If only I did not occupy myself in scholastic theology (*'ilm al-kalām*) as much as I did.” He began crying after saying this.

‘Allāmah Ibn Ṣalāh *rahimahullāh* relates that Imām Rāzī *rahimahullāh* used to say: I gained proficiency in all the fundamentals of scholastic theology and philosophy. However, I finally realized that neither is the thirst of the thirsty quenched through these sciences, nor are the sick ones cured. I realized that the best path is that of the Qur’ān. I now read the following in affirming the greatness of Allāh *ta'ālā*:

وَاللَّهُ هُوَ الْغَنِيُّ وَأَنْتُمُ الْفُقَرَاءُ

Allāh alone is the independent one, while you all are in need.

لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ

There is nothing similar to Him.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Say: He is Allāh, the one.

I read the following in affirming the Being of Allāh *ta’alā*:

الرَّحْمَنُ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ اسْتَوْى

The Merciful, who is established on the Throne.

يَخَافُونَ رَبَّهُمْ مِنْ قَوْقَهِمْ

They fear their Sustainer from above them.

إِلَيْهِ يَصْعُدُ الْكِلْمُ الظَّلِيبُ

It is to Him that the good word ascends.¹

Note: Glory to Allāh! The verses which Imām Rāzī *rahimahullāh* read or wrote in support of Islamic beliefs is a wide door of knowledge and recognition for us. It paves the way for us to furnish more proofs and evidences of this nature. May Allāh *ta’alā* bless us with the bounties of knowledge, recognition and insight so that we can benefit from the Qur’ān, Sunnat and sciences of our elders. Āmīn. (compiler)

Similarly, Imām Ghazzālī *rahimahullāh* was immersed in the external sciences, and in teaching and writing on the subjects of logic and philosophy. Towards the end of his life, a certain condition was exposed to him. He describes it in the following text which Hadrat Maulānā Sayyid Abul Hasan ‘Alī Nadwī *rahimahullāh* quoted in his *Tārīkh Da’wat Wa ‘Azīmat*. I take the opportunity of quoting it here:

Personal experience and a comprehensive insight into the speculative as well as religious sciences led Imām Ghazzālī *rahimahullāh* to the conclusion that

¹ *Aqwāl-e-Salaf*, vol. 3, p. 239.

scholastic theology has only limited utility that may sometimes be even harmful in particular cases. He ultimately came to regard theology as a medicine that should not be administered to healthy people who did not need it. Sufficient nourishment could be provided amply through the Qur'ān. He maintained that the Qur'ān contained a superior logic, as its arguments are quite satisfying to people with common sense. In his last book, *Iljām al-'Awām 'An 'Ilm al-Kalām* (Restraining the Laity from the Science of Theology), Imām Ghazzālī *rahimahullāh* observes:

فأدلة القرآن مثل الغذاء وينتفع به كل إنسان، وأدلة المتكلمين مثل الدواء وينتفع به أحداث الناس ويستضرر به الأكثرون، بل أدلة القرآن كلامه الذي ينتفع به الصبي الرضيع والرجل القوي، وسائر الأدلة كالأطعمة التي ينتفع بها الأقوباء مرة ويمرضون بها أخرى، ولا ينتفع بها الصبيان أصلاً.

The Qur'ānic arguments are like food that provides nourishment to everyone, while the logical system built up by the theologians is similar to a medicine that can be administered profitably only to a few and may even have harmful effects for others not requiring it. The Qur'ānic reasoning resembles water that can be taken both by the weak child and the robust youth, while theological argumentation is like a rich food that provides nourishment to the latter but is indigestible and even harmful to the former.

Continuing on the evil effects of dialectics, he writes:

والدليل على تضرر الخلق به المشاهدة والعيان والتجربة، وما ثار من الشر منذ نبغ المتكلمون وفشت صناعة الكلام من سلامة العصر الأول من الصحابة عن مثل ذلك.

The proof that people have been harmed by polemical theology is clear through observation and experience and through the rise of many evils that were not to be found during the times of the Companions.¹

Recitation of the Qur'ān opens the door to knowledge

Allāh ta'ālā says:

أُتْلِ مَا أُوْحِيَ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْكِتَبِ

Read what is revealed to you of the Book.

'Allāmah Baydāwī rahimahullāh says in his commentary to the above:

تقريباً إلى الله بقراءته وتحفظاً لألفاظه واستكشافاً لمعانيه، فإن القارئ المتأمل قد ينكشف له بالتفكير ما لم ينكشف له أول ما قرع سمعه.

The order to read the Qur'ān is given so that proximity to Allāh ta'ālā may be realized through its recitation. Secondly, the words of the Qur'ān will be preserved. Thirdly its meanings will be exposed through constant repetition. When a person reads the Qur'ān repeatedly by pondering over it, certain meanings become exposed to him which were not exposed to him the first time he heard it.

¹ *Tārīkh Da'wat Wa 'Azīmat*, vol. 1, p. 187.

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat *rahimahullāh* used to like this explanation of 'Allāmah Baydāwī *rahimahullāh*. He used to quote it to us and say: I will add one sentence to it:

تلذذا بقراءته

The reader will experience joy from reading the Qur'ān.

I say that there will be no harm if another statement is added to it:

تسننا بسنة النبي الكريم صلى الله عليه وسلم في تلاوة القرآن

The Qur'ān is recited to acquire the Sunnat of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam.

In this way, in addition to the reward for reading the Qur'ān, the reader will receive the reward of following the Sunnat of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam.

Hadrat Ja'far Sādiq advises his son, Hadrat Mūsā Kāzim

A few students and companions of Hadrat Ja'far Sādiq *rahimahullāh* relate that they went to visit him on one occasion. His son, Hadrat Mūsā Kāzim *rahimahullāh*, was sitting in front of him. He advised his son as follows:

يا بني أقبل وصيقي واحفظ مقالتي فإنك إن حفظتها تعيش سعيدا
وتموت حميدا:

١. يا بني، من رضي بما قسم له استغف، ومن مد عينيه إلى ما في يد غيره مات فقيراً، ومن لم يرض بما قسمه الله له اتهم الله في قضائه.
٢. ومن استصغر زلة نفسه استعظم زلة غيره، ومن استصغر زلة غيره استعظم زلة نفسه.
٣. يا بني، من كشف حجاب غيره انكشفت عورات بيته.
٤. من سل سيف البغي قتل به.
٥. ومن احتضر لأخيه بئراً سقط فيها.
٦. ومن دخل السفهاء حقر ومن خالط العلماء وقر.
٧. ومن دخل مداخل السوء اتهم.
٨. يا بني، إياك أن تزري بالرجال فيزري بك.
٩. وإياك والدخول فيما لا يعنيك فتنزل لذلك.
١٠. يا بني، قل الحق لك أو عليك، تستشان من بين أقرانك.
١١. يا بني، كن لكتاب الله تاليا.
١٢. وللإسلام فاشيا.
١٣. وبالمعرفة آمراً وعن المنكر ناهيا.

١٤. ولمن قطعك واصلا، ولمن سكت عنك مبتدئا.
١٥. ولمن سئلك معطيا.
١٦. وإياك والنميمة، فإنها تزرع الشحناء في قلوب الرجال.
١٧. وإياك والتعرض لعيوب الناس، فمنزلة التعرض لعيوب الناس
بمنزلة المهد.
١٨. يا بني، إذا طلبت الجود فعليك بمعادنه، فإن للجود معادن،
وللمعادن أصولا، وللأصول فروعا، وللفروع ثمرا، ولا يطيب
ثمر إلا بأصول، ولا أصل ثابت إلا بمعدن طيب.
١٩. يا بني، إن زرت فزر الأخيار ولا تزر الفجار، فإنهم صخرة لا
يتفجر مأواها، وشجر لا يخضر ورقها، وأرض لا يظهر عشبها.
قال علي بن موسى، مما ترك هذه الوصية إلى أن توفي.^١

O my dear son! Remember my advice and listen to what I have to say. If you practise on it you will live an enjoyable life and have an enviable and praiseworthy death.

1. *The one who is content with what he has will be independent of all apart from Allāh ta’ālā by virtue of the richness of his heart. The one who looks at the wealth of others out of greed or jealousy will most certainly die a pauper. The one who is not pleased with Allāh’s sustenance will make accusations*

^١ حلية، ج ٣، ص ١٩٥.

against Allāh ta'ālā (which is most destructive, so abstain from it).

2. The one who considers his own sins to be small will regard the sins of others to be big. The one who considers the sins of others to be small will consider his own sins to be big.

3. The one who exposes the faults of others will find that his own or his family's hidden faults will become exposed. (Save yourself by concealing the faults of others so that your faults remain concealed).

4. The one who unsheathes the sword of rebellion and sedition will be killed by his own sword.

5. The one who digs a hole for others to fall in will himself fall in it and be destroyed.

6. The one who joins the company of foolish and irreligious people is considered wretched and disgraceful. The one who remains in the company of 'ulamā' and auliyyā' is considered to be honourable and respectable.

7. The one who goes to evil places stands accused. That is, people consider him to be evil.

8. O my beloved son! Do not accuse people of faults or else they too will respond by doing the same to you.

9. Do not become involved in useless activities or else you will be disgraced.

A Hadīth states: *The beauty of a person's Islam lies in his keeping away from futilities. (compiler)*

10. O my dear son! Always speak the truth irrespective of whether it will be beneficial or harmful to you in the worldly sense. If you are able to do this, you will enjoy a lofty position among your peers.

11. O my beloved son! Read the Qur'ān excessively because it is a very blessed act.

12. Try to propagate Islam (according to your capability because this is obligatory on every Muslim).

13. Enjoin good and forbid evil (i.e. encourage people to do good and prohibit them from evil because this is essential).

14. If any relative breaks ties with you by fighting with you or through any other way, you must endeavour to reconcile with love and kindness. If a relative or friend severs ties with you and stops speaking to you, you must be the first one to try and reconcile.

A Hadīth states: "Join ties with the one who severs them." (compiler)

15. If a person asks you for anything, give him according to what you can afford.

16. Abstain from tale-bearing (carrying tales with the intention of mischief) because it results in separation and hatred both of which are impermissible.

17. Do not search for the faults of others because this is synonymous to making yourself a target for accusations (in other words, people will popularize your faults).

18. O my dear son! If you need to ask anything from anyone then ask for it from a mine of generosity, i.e. from a person of noble lineage. This is because generosity has its source, a source has its origins, and origins have their subsidiaries, and subsidiaries bear fruits, and fruits are only as good as their origins. No origin is firm unless it has a pure source, i.e. it is dependent on a pure lineage.

19. *O my dear son! If you want to visit anyone then visit good people and do not visit sinners. A sinner is like a rock from which no water gushes forth, a tree whose leaves never become green, and a ground whose grass never grows.*

'Alī ibn Mūsā ibn Ja'far said: My father, Mūsā ibn Ja'far, adhered to this advice until his death.

Dear brothers! These are 19 pieces of advice which are most important. If a person practises on them, he will be able to enjoy the delights of this world and the Hereafter. Unfortunately, it is extremely rare to find only a few people practising on only a few of these golden words of advice.

We make du'a' to Allāh ta'ālā to inspire us to practise on all these pieces of advice. Āmīn. (compiler)

THE PROPAGATIONAL AND RECTIFICATIONAL SYSTEM OF ISLAM

It was a good coincidence that while I was writing *Hayātul Qulūb*, Fahīm Ahmād Lucknowī gave me an important book titled *Islām Kā Tablīghī Wa Islāhī Nizām* (The Propagational and Rectificational System of Islam) written by Hadrat Maulānā Iḥtishām al-Haq Sāhib Kāndhlawī rahimahullāh. I studied it from cover to cover and benefited tremendously from it. I was especially impressed by the themes related to “the progressive aspect of work”. My heart desires that I quote it in its entirety so that every seeker of the path may benefit. Hadrat Maulānā Sayyid Muḥammad Wādīh Rashīd Sāhib Nadwī wrote with reference to this book:

The objectives and guidelines which the author noted hold the position of a foundation upon which a human can become a high-ranking human, and a Muslim can become a very distinguished Muslim. It is not only those who are attached to the work of Da'wat and Tablīgh who can benefit from this book. Rather, the elite and the laity can obtain guidelines for their lives through it.

The subject matter now follows.

The progressive angle of the work of Tablīgh

When some people adhered to the initial course of action for a period of time, and its effects and fruits were observed, Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad Ilyās Sāhib rahimahullāh felt that in this very system such

points should be included through which the stations of Tariqat could be traversed, and the methods of the Sufi masters which were in vogue among them for reaching Allāh *ta’ālā* should be incorporated in this work. Hadrat asked me to carry out this task but I continually declined because I felt I was not qualified for it. But Hadrat persisted and this persistence and my refusal continued for a month. I eventually agreed, put pen to paper and a booklet *Islāmī Zindagi* was prepared. I had to refer to several books on the subject of tasawwuf and I concluded that *Sirāt-e-Mustaqīm* of Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Muhammad Ismā’īl Sāhib Shahīd Mu_haddith Dehlawī *rahimahullāh* is a very comprehensive work on the subject of the Sharī’at and Tariqat. I found this book to be closest to this system [of Tabligh]. In fact, if one ponders over it, he will conclude that it is a detailed constitution for this work. I did my utmost to extract the essence of this book and then to fill it into this work.

In *Islāmī Zindagi*, the objective of the Sharī’at and Tariqat was explained, the fundamental of which is to establish a bond with Allāh *ta’ālā* and to reach Him.

The objective of the Sharī’at

The objective of the Sharī’at is that a correct bond and relationship be established between the Master and the servant, and that man’s entire life be embodied in servitude. This is the meaning of Islam.

In Tariqat, those practices and exercises are practised which are means towards reaching Allāh *ta’ālā* and increase the bond with Him.

Love is of two types, personal and rational. These two are then explained:

The objective of commissioning Prophets is to invite towards rational love. This is why it is referred to as *īmānī* love. The path through which it is acquired is the path of prophet-hood.

Īmānī love is then explained and this is the way of acquiring it:

The objective of life: Servitude to the Master

We learnt previously that servitude to the Master is the objective of life, and servitude depends on love and respect. Thus, the fundamental axis of man's spiritual life is to develop a bond of love and respect with Allāh *ta'ālā*. Without this there is no life. In fact, it will be a life of animals.

This is why actions which increase and intensify this love and respect are laid down as essentials for every Muslim. These are known as the pillars of Islam. Apart from these, there are actions which create freshness and a sparkle in a person's spiritual life, and aid in creating the element of love and respect for Allāh *ta'ālā*. Their virtue and excellence are explained to the extent that man automatically inclines towards them. The following are the most superior and most important actions:

1. Abundant remembrance of Allāh *ta'ālā*.
2. Recitation of the Qur'ān.
3. The importance of acquiring knowledge of Dīn.
4. The superiority of striving in Allāh's cause.

We learn that the manner of acquiring *īmānī* love and the means for the continuity of the element of love and respect lies in remaining attached to these actions. These actions are not the objectives themselves but are means towards the real objective.

However, since the real objective cannot be realized without these means, it becomes essential and necessary to adopt them.

After this initial prelude and the correction of our intention, the fundamental work is presented as follows:

Six important actions

(1)

The first and most important action is to remind one's self of the greatness and love of *Lā Ilāha Illallāh Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh* to the extent that it permeates the heart and mind. The more the mind delves into the depths of this kalimah, the more it will be filled with the emotion of love. Repeating the kalimah abundantly results in freshness and lushness in one's īmān. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said to the *Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum*: "You must continually freshen your īmān." They asked: "How?" Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* replied: "By repeating *Lā Ilāha Illallāh* abundantly."

This is why the Sufi masters first instruct every person to read this kalimah. They ask them to repeat it until its love and greatness permeates the heart, mind, veins and every part of the body.

When the meaning of this kalimah encompasses a person, the doors of progress open to him. (The meaning of this kalimah is then explained).

(2)

To understand the reality of *salāh* and develop an attachment to it to the extent that genuine comfort, peace and tranquillity are experienced in *salāh*. (The

reality of salāh and the manner of performing a genuine salāh is then explained).

(3)

To develop an attachment to the Qur'ān. The person must set aside a certain time to read the Qur'ān daily with full respect, and to ponder over its meanings. Allāh *ta'ālā* sent a complete constitution for the guidance of His creation via His Messenger *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. The path to man's rectitude, success, progress and excellence is explained in it. Success and salvation have been confined to following it. Every single thing which is contained in it is the truth, it has to be accepted and it has to be practised upon. Its every word is a light and guidance for the way. This royal edict is like a fundamental constitution for human life. The person who makes it the foundation of his life and appoints it as his leader and guide will certainly be successful. If not, he will be destroyed.

The Qur'ān is that grand edict of the King of kings who is the Creator and Master of the Throne, the earth and skies, the sun and moon, humans, animals, jinn, the plant kingdom, inanimate objects and everything else. Every single thing – whether big or small – is under His control. His speech is in line with the greatness and might which He is eligible for. The more respect, honour, and love His speech is received with, the closer a person will be in His court, and according to that extent he will receive the blessings of the Highest Companionship (*al-Mala' al-A'lā*). Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

الَّذِينَ أَتَيْنَاهُمُ الْكِتَابَ يَتَلَوُهُ حَقًّا تَلَوَتِه طُولُكَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِهِ طَوْمَنْ
يَكْفُرُ بِهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْخَسِرُونَ.

Those people to whom We gave the Book, they recite it as it ought to be recited. It is they who have conviction in it. And whoever would reject it, it is they who will be the losers.¹

A few etiquette when reciting the Qur'ān

1. After performing wudū', sit down with utmost respect, facing the qiblah, with your head lowered, sitting as you would in salāh, and read the Qur'ān by pausing in-between and pronouncing the words correctly.

This is the external respect. The fundamental respect is that of the heart. However, since the external has an effect on the internal, external respect is also necessary.

2. The heart must be filled with love and respect for this sanctified speech. The effects of this must be seen on the outside as well. A person must develop that condition which is described in the Qur'ān as follows:

اللَّهُ نَزَّلَ أَحْسَنَ الْحَدِيثِ كِتَابًا مُّتَشَابِهًا مَّا نَيِّرْنَا تَقْسِيرُ مِنْهُ جُلُودُ الَّذِينَ
يَنْخَشُونَ رَبَّهُمْ ثُمَّ تَلَئِنُ جُلُودُهُمْ وَقُلُوبُهُمْ إِلَى ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ، ذَلِكَ هُدَى اللَّهِ
يَهْدِي بِهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ، وَمَنْ يُضْلِلِ اللَّهُ فَمَا لَهُ مِنْ هَادٍ.

Allāh revealed the best speech, a Book, in unison with itself and oft-repeated. [Whereat] the hairs stand on end on the skins of those who fear their Sustainer. Thereafter, their skins and hearts soften to the remembrance of Allāh. This is the guidance of Allāh. He shows the way thereby to whomever He wills. Him

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 121.

whom Allāh leads astray, he has no one at all to guide him.¹

This is the internal respect. The more the respect and love for this speech is embedded in the heart, the more the heart will be filled with light, effulgence and blessings.

3. If you are able to understand the meaning of the Qur’ān, then do not read any verse without understanding it. Rather, ponder over every theme carefully and try to refresh its meaning in your heart. Never suffice with your own understanding. Instead, whenever you have any doubt, consult a righteous ‘ālim. Allāh ta’ālā says:

كِتْبٌ أَنزَلْنَا إِلَيْكُمْ مُّبَرَّأٌ لِّيَدَبُرُوا أَيْتَهُ وَلِيَتَذَكَّرُ أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ .

It is a blessed Book which We revealed to you so that people may contemplate over its verses and intelligent people may comprehend it.²

This verse points to the objective behind the revelation of the Qur’ān.

4. Affirm every theme with your heart, and do not allow any room for doubts and misgivings. Allāh ta’ālā says:

ذَلِكَ الْكِتْبُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ، هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

There is no doubt in this book. (It) guides those who fear.³

¹ Sūrah az-Zumar, 39: 23.

² Sūrah Sād, 38: 29.

³ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 2.

If – unfortunately – you cannot even read the Qur’ān, you must be remorseful over this shortcoming and dedicate some time daily to learn the Qur’ān.

(4)

Some time must be spent in Allāh’s remembrance.

When the tongue repeatedly speaks about the beauty of something, a person inevitably develops an attachment for it. When the beauty of a thing envelops the eyes and embeds itself in the heart, the tongue spontaneously speaks about it all the time. The heart constantly thinks about it. We learn from this that if you want to develop a bond with someone, you must repeat the person’s name with yearning and enthusiasm all the time, and speak about the person’s good qualities. Once a bond of love is established, then the beloved is remembered in all conditions – while standing, sitting, waking up, lying down and so on. Remembrance of the person pulsates the heart all the time.

If a complete bond of love is established with Allāh *ta’ālā*, a person will most definitely remember Him all the time and speak about Him. He will not enjoy any period of tranquillity without taking the Beloved’s name. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

اَلَا يَذْكُرِ اللَّهُ تَعْظِيْمُ الْقُلُوبُ

Listen! It is only in Allāh’s remembrance that the hearts experience tranquillity.

The more Allāh’s excellent qualities and attributes are expressed by the tongue, the more the heart will become attached to Him.

There is no limit and end to Allāh’s qualities. His ocean is a shore-less ocean. If there is any deficiency

in the love and bond, then the method of removing it is also the same. That is, to ponder over Allāh's excellent and beautiful qualities, place them in the heart, and speak about them with yearning and enthusiasm. This will gradually result in a bond with Allāh *ta'ālā*. The more His qualities will be embedded in the heart, the more it will be filled with His love. And love for all apart from Him will disappear. This is why there is great virtue in and emphasis on remembrance of Allāh *ta'ālā*. Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا كَثِيرًا وَسَبِّحُوهُ بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلًا.

O believers! Remember Allāh with unceasing remembrance. And continue glorifying Him morning and evening.¹

وَلَا تَكُونُوا كَالَّذِينَ نَسُوا اللَّهَ فَإِنَّهُمْ أَنفُسَهُمْ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْفَسِقُونَ.

Do not be like those who forgot Allāh so He caused them to forget their own selves. They are the flagrant sinners.

وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَنْ ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنْكاً وَخَمْشَرَةً يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ أَعْمَى.

Whoever turns away from My remembrance, for him is a life of constriction and on the day of Resurrection We shall raise him up blind.²

One point you must be mindful of is that the Almighty King whose name you are taking is fully aware of you, He is listening to you, and has full knowledge of the condition of your heart. You must therefore remember Him with the respect and love

¹ Sūrah al-Ahzāb, 33: 41-42.

² Sūrah Tā Hā, 20: 124.

which is suited to His greatness and might. At the same time, He is most merciful and kind; He will remember you with His kindness and affection. Allāh ta'ālā says:

فَادْكُرُونِي أَذْكُرْكُمْ

Remember Me and I will remember you.

If you take His name heedlessly and without any attention, although it will certainly leave its mark on you and bear fruition at some time, you will not be eligible for His kindness and affection on account of your heedlessness and negligence.

The initial form of dhikr is:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ
إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ.

This must be repeated 100 times in the morning and evening while pondering over its meaning, and saying it with respect, love and with full concentration. This should be followed by durūd sharīf and istighfār – any amount specified by yourself. There are great virtues for this as mentioned in the Ahādīth. Once the heart becomes accustomed to these forms of dhikr and you render them regularly and punctually, you must consult a Sufi shaykh who is strict in following the Sunnat and ask him what else you should read.

(5)

Making efforts to acquire knowledge of Dīn.

The purpose of man's creation is Allāh's worship and obedience to Him. The means to this worship and obedience is obedience to Rasūlullāh sallallāhu

'alayhi wa sallam and following him. Obedience and worship of Allāh *ta'ālā* cannot be fruitful without obedience to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. Any step which is taken against Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* will cause a person to shift from the straight path and convey him towards destruction. It therefore becomes essential for a person to learn the order of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* in every department of life at every step of the way, and to then practise accordingly. This is why much emphasis is laid on acquiring knowledge of Dīn. It is therefore essential for every Muslim to endeavour to acquire knowledge of Dīn according to his capability and the time which is available to him.

This in no certain way means that every person must give up his occupation and take admission in a madrasah. Rather, while a person is occupied in his work, he must set aside some time for learning Dīn. This could take two forms:

1. To keep the company of people of the heart, men of spirituality, those who are pious and possess knowledge of Dīn. He must take benefit from their teachings and statements. The company of righteous people of this nature creates effulgence and capability in the heart. The teachings and statements of the *auliyā'* emanate from the heart; this is why they make an impact on the hearts of others. This removes the hardness of the heart, creates concern for the forthcoming life, and generates enthusiasm for servitude and obedience to Allāh *ta'ālā*. He says in this regard:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَكُوْنُوا مَعَ الصُّدِّيقِينَ

O believers! Continually fear Allāh and remain with the truthful.¹

2. Read books through which the orders of Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* are learnt, enthusiasm to carry those orders is created, and the mind is nurtured towards religious sentiments.

A few points on reading books are noteworthy:

- a) Religious books should not be read for mere passing of time or for increase in facts. This will amount to extreme ingratitude towards Dīn. The purpose of reading Dīnī books should be to learn the injunctions of Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* so that one may act accordingly and acquire the pleasure of Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. It is with this objective that this knowledge should be received. There must be enthusiasm, yearning and respect when acquiring it.
- b) When choosing which books to read, the writings of such seniors must be selected regarding whose religiosity and following of the Sharī'at you have full confidence. It is most reckless to read the book of every Tom, Dick and Harry. The slightest slip up in this regard can cause a person to destroy his Dīn.
- c) Once you learn that a certain point is an order of Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, you must accept it without any hesitation – irrespective of whether you understand it or not. This is because human intellect is absolutely useless before the order of Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*.

¹ Sūrah at-Taubah, 9: 119.

(6)

To strive for the supremacy of Allāh's injunctions and the Dīn of Muḥammad *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* because this is the fundamental purpose of jihād in Allāh's cause and its supreme objective.

Allāh *ta'ālā* promulgates His orders in this world for the establishment of peace and security. He could have decreed to compel every single human to accept His orders. But divine will was against that. Rather, He made this world a place of tests so that whoever does good or bad does so by his own choice; he is not totally and absolutely compelled. Allāh *ta'ālā* created good and evil, and explained to man the consequences of both so that man could use his intellect and choose the better path. Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

وَقُلِ الْحُقْقُ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ قَفْ فَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيُؤْمِنْ وَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيَكْفُرْ لَا إِنَّا
أَعْتَدْنَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ نَارًا.

Say: The truth is from your Sustainer. Then whoever wills, let him believe; and whoever wills, let him disbelieve. We have prepared for the sinners a fire.¹

لَا إِكْرَاهٌ فِي الدِّينِ لَا قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيْرِ حَفَّ مَنْ يَكْفُرُ بِالظَّاغُوتِ
وَرَوَى مِنْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرُورَةِ الْوُثْقَى قَلَا انْفِصَامَ لَهَا طَوَّالَ اللَّهُ
سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ.

There is no compulsion in matters of religion. Surely guidance has been separated from deviation. Now whoever renounces the devious ones and has

¹ Sūrah al-Kahf, 18: 29.

conviction in Allāh, then he has held on to the firm bond which will never break. Allāh is all-hearing, all-knowing.¹

If the entire world chooses the path of evil, it will not affect the greatness and might of Allāh *ta’alā* in the least. However, His kindness and affection demand that His creation chooses the path of righteousness and be a willing embodiment of it. Allāh *ta’alā* sent thousands of Prophets and Messengers so that they may place humanity on the path of righteousness through wisdom and sound admonition. Allāh *ta’alā* then terminated prophet-hood and messenger-ship with the chief of all, Mu^{hammad} Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam*. This task is now given to his followers for eternity. It is by virtue of this task that they are given the title of “best of nations”. The greatest act of virtue and the fundamental concern is to show the straight path to a deviated person. The misguided creation must be conveyed to the court of the Creator. This was the task with which Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* was delegated. Allāh *ta’alā* says:

أَدْعُ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحِكْمَةِ وَالْمَوْعِظَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ وَجَادِلْهُمْ بِالْأَيْتِيِّ هِيَ أَحْسَنُ

Invite to the way of your Sustainer with wisdom and kind admonition; and argue with them in a way that is best.²

It was this core principle of concern for one’s fellow humans which was laid down as an essential for

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 256.

² Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 125.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam and his followers. Allāh ta'ālā says:

فُلْ هَذِهِ سَبِيلِي أَدْعُوكُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ قَفْ عَلَى بَصِيرَةٍ أَنَا وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَنِي طَوْسُبْحَنَ اللَّهِ وَمَا آنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ.

Say: This is my path. I invite towards Allāh with insight, I and whoever is with me. Allāh is pure. And I am not of those who ascribe partners.¹

وَمَنْ أَحْسَنْ قَوْلًا مِمَّنْ دَعَا إِلَى اللَّهِ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا وَقَالَ إِنَّمَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

Who can better in speech than the one who invites towards Allāh, does good and says: I am of those who are Muslims?

We learn from this that the primary objective of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam was to invite people towards Allāh ta'ālā, show the true path to the wandering ones, and to guide those who have deviated. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam then included every follower of his for the progress, continuity and preservation of this objective.²

Note: By the will of Allāh ta'ālā, the above themes are most beneficial for all sections of the community – the elite and the laity. They are most worthy of putting into practice. Inspiration is from Allāh ta'ālā alone. (compiler)

I now take the opportunity of presenting to the reader an explanation and elucidation of those special

¹ Sūrah Yūsuf, 12: 108.

² Maulānā Muhammad Ihtishām al-Hasan Kāndhlawī: *Islām Kā Tablighī Wa Islāhī Nizām*, pp. 105-123.

blessed words which are found in the Qur'ān, Ahādīth and books of the Sufis. These explanations have been sourced from authentic books especially from *Tafsīr Nukāt* of Hadrat Maulānā Sayyid Sulaymān Nadwī *rahimahullāh*. Allāh willing, once these meanings are clearly understood, they will be sources of enlightenment for all Muslims and those treading the path of sulūk. It may very well be that the hearts will be blessed with life. This is certainly not difficult for Allāh *ta'ālā*. (compiler)

EXPLANATION OF QUR'ĀNIC TERMS

Hidāyat

Out of His mercy for His creation, Allāh *ta'ālā* taught it the following supplication:

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Show us the straight path, enable us to tread it, and convey us to our destination.

Hidāyat means to guide or steer someone with kindness and affection. This is why in reality it is always used on occasions of good.¹

Allāh *ta'ālā* taught this *du'a'* to His creation in Sūrah al-Fātiḥah which is a most comprehensive sūrah. Therefore, this supplication is the most comprehensive, as stated by Ibn Taymīyyah.

It is necessary to read this supplication in every *rak'at* of *salāh* in the course of reading Sūrah al-Fātiḥah.

We can therefore say that:

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Is a most comprehensive and important *du'a'* which has been taught to man. No member of the human race can be independent of it. Without the straight path, there is no success in this world and in the Hereafter. This *du'a'* is an elixir for worldly challenges as well, but people do not pay attention to it.

¹ Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*.

The words “guide us” not only mean, show us the straight path. Rather, its meaning is much deeper. It also means, cause our hearts to be convinced about the correctness of this path, create enthusiasm within us to tread this path, makes its difficulties easy for us, and after enabling us to tread it, safeguard us from wandering elsewhere. All these meanings are included.

The “alif lām” in *al-sirāt* is for ‘ahd. This means that it refers to the straight path which Allāh *ta’ālā* Himself opened for His servants. It is the path which guarantees success in Dīnī and worldly matters. It is the same path to which all the Prophets and Messengers invited. It is the path which was followed by all of Allāh’s righteous servants. It is the shortest and easiest path. The deviated ones paved many deviated paths from it. On the other hand, the straight path is standing on its own, and those who were desirous of reaching Allāh *ta’ālā* always trod this path and reached their destination. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* explained the straight path on one occasion by drawing a straight line on the ground. He then drew lines that were cutting across on either side and said to the *Sahābah radiyallāhu ’anhuma* that this centre line is the straight path, the other lines which are cutting across are deviated paths to which a devil is inviting the people.¹

Although a person may be on the straight path with respect to certain matters, he still has to seek it and ask for it because there are different levels of the straight path. After every level of perfection there is another one which is higher than the previous one.

¹ *Tadabbur-e-Qur’ān*, p. 16.

Some levels are high while others are low. The person who is on the lower level must seek the higher level. The one who is on the higher level must seek the next level which is higher than it. This continues to infinity.

Straightness of the path is based on several factors:

The shortest path. The shorter path is normally the straighter one, as opposed to the long path.

Cleanliness of the path. The straight path is completely devoid of rocks, stones, soil, thorns and other harmful objects.

A poet rightly said:

Choose the straight path even if it is far.

Safety of the path. It has to be safe from thieves, animals of prey and other harmful animals. The path must also be free from not having food and drink. If a person wants to reach his destination, the straight path will have to fulfil these conditions. If a person is on the straight path in one aspect, it is necessary for him to seek the other aspects.

A further explanation of the above is that a person must distance himself from relationships of the self by becoming immersed in Allāh's dhikr. This is the shortest path.

The safest path is through worship and pondering over Allāh's signs in the creations by following the Shari'at.

Following the path of concessions as given by the Shari'at is the cleanest path as opposed to the path of monasticism and extremism.

Straightness is also of three types: (1) straightness in words, (2) straightness in actions, (3) straightness in

conditions. When a person chooses straightness in one, it is necessary for him to seek the others as well. We learn from this that whether a person is a novice, in the intermediate phase or has reached the peak; he cannot do without the straight path.

This is why this du'a' has been prescribed at the time of supplications and Allāh's servants have been taught to say it. After all, to choose the middle way and to abstain from excesses and shortcomings are desirable qualities in every department of Dīn.¹

This is why Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* would constantly make du'a' for hidāyat. For example:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْهُدَى وَالثَّقْلَى وَالْعَفَافَ وَالْغِنَىٰ. اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنِي وَسَدِّدْنِي.

O Allāh! I beg You for guidance, piety, chastity and independence. O Allāh! Guide me and keep me on the balanced path.

After explaining hidāyat, I feel it would be appropriate to follow it with an explanation of īmān and Islam as explained by Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī rahimahullāh in Hayāt al-Muslimīn. I take the opportunity of quoting it here.

Īmān and Islam

The words "Islam" and "īmān" are very close in meaning.

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْأَسْلَامُ

¹ *Tafsīr 'Azīzī*.

Undoubtedly the [true] religion in Allāh’s sight is Islam.¹

Allāh ta’ālā says:

وَمَنْ يَبْتَغِ عَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ، وَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنَ
الْحُسْرِينَ

Whoever seeks a religion other than Islam, it will never be accepted from him. And in the Hereafter he is doomed.²

Allāh ta’ālā says:

وَمَنْ يَرْتَدِدْ مِنْكُمْ عَنْ دِينِهِ فَيَمُتْ وَهُوَ كَافِرٌ فَأُولَئِكَ حَبْطُتْ أَعْمَالُهُمْ
فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَأُولَئِكَ أَصْحَبُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا حَلِيلُونَ.

Whoever from among you turns away from his religion [Islam] and dies in the state of unbelief, then the [good] deeds of such have been ruined in this world and in the Hereafter. They are destined to live in the Hell-fire. They shall abide therein forever.³

The ruin of one’s deeds in this world means that the person’s wife comes out of his marriage, he will not receive any share of inheritance if any of his Muslim relative passes away from whom he could have received an inheritance; and when he dies, no janāzah salāh is performed for him. His ruin in the Hereafter entails remaining in the Hell-fire forever and ever.

¹ Sūrah Al ‘Imrān, 3: 19.

² Sūrah Al ‘Imrān, 3: 85.

³ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 217.

Ruling: If this person re-enters the fold of Islam, he will have to enter into a new marriage with his wife provided she is willing. If she is not, he cannot compel her to marry him.

Allāh ta‘ālā says:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَالْكِتَبِ الَّذِي نَزَّلَ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ وَالْكِتَبِ الَّذِي آتَرَلَ مِنْ قَبْلٍ طَوْمَنْ يَكْفُرُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلِئَكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَقَدْ ضَلَّ ضَلَالًا بَعِيدًا إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا ثُمَّ كَفَرُوا ثُمَّ آمَنُوا ثُمَّ كَفَرُوا ثُمَّ ازْدَادُوا كُفُرًا لَمْ يَكُنْ اللَّهُ لِيغْفِرَ لَهُمْ وَلَا لِيَهُدِّيهِمْ سَيِّلًا.

O believers! Have conviction in Allāh, His Messenger, the Book which He revealed to His Messenger, and in the Book which He revealed previously. Whoever does not believe in Allāh, His angels, His Books, His Messengers, and in the day of Resurrection has strayed very far away. Those who became Muslims and then became unbelievers, then became Muslims, then became unbelievers, then continued increasing in their unbelief [i.e. until death] – Allāh will never forgive them nor will He show them the way [to Paradise].¹

Allāh ta‘ālā says:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِأَيْنَنَا سَوْفَ نُصْلِيهِمْ نَارًا طَلْكَمَا نَضَجَتْ جُلُودُهُمْ بَدَأْنَهُمْ جُلُودًا غَيْرَهَا لِيَدْوُقُوا الْعَذَابَ طَإِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَرِيزًا حَكِيمًا.

¹ Sūrah an-Nisā’, 4: 136-137.

وَالَّذِينَ أَمْنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّلِحَاتِ سَنُدْخِلُهُمْ جَنَّتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَرُ
خَلِيلِينَ فِيهَا آبَدًا طَلْهُمْ فِيهَا أَرْوَاحُ مُظَاهَرٍ وَنُدْخِلُهُمْ ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا.

*Surely those who rejected Our verses [i.e. they did not choose *īmān*], We shall cast them into the Hell-fire. [Their condition in it will be that] when their skins get burnt [by the fire], We will change their skins for other skins so that they may continuously taste the punishment. Surely Allāh is powerful, wise. Those who believed and did good deeds, We shall certainly enter them into gardens beneath which rivers flow, abiding therein forever. For them, therein, are spouses purified. And We shall enter them in a dense shade.¹*

These verses describe – to a certain extent – the bounties of Paradise for the Muslims and the torments of the Hell-fire for the non-Muslims. Other verses and *Aḥādīth* contain many descriptions of the bounties of Paradise and the torments in the Hell-fire.

O Muslims! This worldly life is very short. If you remain steadfast on Islam and accept that you will have to bear some hardships, then the moment you pass away, you will experience such comfort and peace that you will forget all your hardships. If – Allāh forbid – a person turns away from Islam out of certain motive or to save himself from some type of calamity, then the moment he dies, he will have to face such torments which will cause him to forget all the comforts and luxuries of this world. Subsequently, he will never gain salvation from these calamities. A person having a little intelligence will

¹ Sūrah an-Nisā', 4: 56-57.

not forsake Islam even if he were to receive the kingship of the entire world.

O Allāh! Guide our brothers and set right their intellects.

Tauhīd

Tauhīd is the life and soul of all the principles of Islam. Linguistically it means to recognize and accept something as one. In the definition of the Shari'at it refers to accepting Allāh *ta'ālā* as one with one's heart and soul. In other words, a person must believe with his heart and soul that Allāh *ta'ālā* has no partner and no equal as regards His Being and His attributes and qualities. This is tauhīd. It has two levels:

The first level is to consider Allāh *ta'ālā* to be alone in His Being and attributes, to abstain from worshipping any creation, and to abstain from believing that it has its own power of benefiting or harming. This is the tauhīd of the people of the Shari'at.

According to the people of the *Tariqat*, tauhīd means to abstain from setting one's gaze on anyone apart from Allāh *ta'ālā*. They feel that it is polytheism to even set one's gaze on the causes. One must focus only on the One who brings the causes into existence – this is tauhīd [according to them] and it is a more perfect level than the previous one. The Sufis say that tauhīd means to observe the Oneness of Allāh *ta'ālā*. To put it in another way, it means that a person must turn away from all that is created and fleeting, and focus solely on the One who is eternal and has been since eternity.

A general acknowledgement of tauhīd is found in all religions. Even nations which are open polytheists and idol worshippers believe in an absolute all-powerful being, but they believe in the plurality of his attributes and qualities. Christians believe in three gods but also say that these three are one. No matter how wrong this expression of theirs maybe, it certainly proves that they too do not approve of abandoning tauhīd in its entirety. Instead of abandoning it completely, they feel it is better to combine polytheism with tauhīd even though this combination entails the combination of opposites.

In short, a general acknowledgement of tauhīd is found in all religions. Nonetheless, the peculiarity and distinctiveness which Islam enjoys is that it calls to such a complete and pure tauhīd which is totally and absolutely pure from even the inklings and notions of glaring and subtle forms of polytheism.

The tauhīd of Islam is that the God of the entire universe is one. He is the One who brought all this into existence. He alone fulfils the needs of all. One God alone is administering the whole world without any difficulty and without any partner. He neither has any partner in His Being nor in His attributes and qualities. The qualities of creating, giving life, being the knower of the unseen, giving sustenance, being worthy of worship, etc. are qualities which are peculiar to Allāh ta‘ālā alone. Apart from Islam, the adherents of other religions believe that these qualities are found in their saints and prophets. This is the defect in their tauhīd. For the completion and perfection of tauhīd, Islam laid down the obligation and essentiality of tauhīd in Allāh’s Being, His attributes and His worship. So much so, Islam has

even prohibited and made unlawful a prostration of respect (which was permitted in other religions).¹

Risālat

Prophet-hood and messenger-ship is the second principle of Islam. Like belief in the Oneness of Allāh *ta’ālā*, it is compulsory to believe that messenger-ship is true and to accept it. Just as Allāh *ta’ālā* created doctors and physicians for the treatment of our physical ailments, He sent Prophets and Messengers for the treatment of our spiritual ailments. It is through them that our spiritual illnesses and ailments are treated. One of the duties of the Prophets is to explain to us certain things which our intellects cannot fathom on their own. Our intellects have the capability of understanding them but only when they are explained to us by someone else. This is similar to how we cannot understand the nature and effects of medicines without doctors and physicians explaining them to us. These are then fully affirmed after we experience them. A few fundamental themes on this second principle of Islam are now presented to the reader.

The rank of prophet-hood

Allāh *ta’ālā* created various types and categories of things in this universe. There is no type wherein there are no differences between members of that type or category. For example, some rocks are of no value while others are diamonds. In the plant kingdom we see spinach and herbs, and we also come across saffron. In the plant kingdom there are

¹ Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Uṣūl-e-Islam*, p. 10.

donkeys and dogs, and there are also goats and buck. Among humans, the heart of one person is as clear as a mirror, while the heart of another is as hard as a rock or steel. The rays of the sun fall on all – steel and mirror. The one whose heart is as clear as a mirror absorbs the rays of the sun and its reflection is seen in him. The heart which is not yet a mirror, or it is a mirror but is covered with rust or has turned black will not accept the rays of the sun. The fault lies with the recipient and not the benefactor. One can understand from this that the effulgence of the “light of the heavens and earth” can be accepted only by that heart which is pure from all types of evils and has been cleansed of every type of rust.

From the human race, those whose selves are clear and glittering like a mirror, and are pure from animalistic and satanic elements are selected by Allāh *ta’ālā* for His ambassadorship and deputyship. Allāh *ta’ālā* honours them with His special speech and apprises them of His injunctions and guidelines so that these pure souls can become the means for conveying Allāh’s message to His servants. This is so that they can place His servants onto the path of guidance and rectitude, and save them from Hell by warning them of the things which would destroy them. They are to inform them of Allāh’s prohibitions and bring them onto the path of salvation. Those whom Allāh *ta’ālā* sends for the guidance of His creation and conveying of His message and injunctions are – in the terminology of Islam – known as Prophets and Messengers.

The words *Nabī* and *Nubūwwat* are derived from *naba’* which means news or information. In the definition of the Shari‘at, a *Nabī* is that selected servant of Allāh *ta’ālā* who is instructed by Him to

guide mankind, and to convey His orders and instructions. Or, to put it differently, a Prophet is that special servant whom Allāh ta’ālā selected for His special information and orders. He has to convey this information to the creations which possess intellects. They are to apprise them of all the things which would be the means for their success and goodness in matters related to their Dīn and worldly life. Thus, the special servant who receives the information from Allāh ta’ālā and conveys it to the servants is a Nabī, and the passing on of that information is known as Nubūwwat. Like ambassadorship, this is a very high rank conferred by Allāh ta’ālā to His special and selected servants. Ibn Amīr al-Ḥāj writes in *Sharh Tahrīr al-Usūl*:

قال بعض المحققين أجمع الأقوال الشارحة للرسالة الإلهية أنها سفارة بين الحق تنبه أولي الألباب على ما يقصر عنه عقولهم من صفات معبودهم ومعادهم ومصالح دينهم ودنياهم ومستحبثات تهديهم ودافع ثبيه ترديهم.^١

Some erudite scholars say that the most comprehensive definition of prophet-hood and messenger-ship is that it refers to that position of ambassadorship between Allāh ta’ālā and His creation so that this ambassador of Allāh ta’ālā (i.e. the Prophet) may apprise people of intellect of those things which their intellects cannot fathom [on their own]. For example, the attributes of Allāh ta’ālā, matters related to the Hereafter, their religious and worldly benefits. And to guide and steer them through

¹ شرح تحرير الأصول: ج ١، ص ٧

sound advice and admonition, and to remove those doubts and misgivings which could lead to their destruction.

Although the Prophets speak to people of matters which are beyond their intellects, they have that capability of understanding them when they are explained and expounded to them. This is similar to how a person cannot understand the nature of a medicine unless it is explained to him by a doctor. Once the doctor explains it to him, he understands it, his intellect affirms it, and he then applies it.

Some scholars are of the view that Nubūwwat means loftiness and highness. Thus, a Nabī is one who enjoys a high and lofty rank in the court of Allāh ta'ālā. Without having undergone a process of learning, education and striving, he is conferred with such knowledge and sciences by Allāh ta'ālā which are beyond normal intellect. These sciences cannot be acquired by striving and working for them. They are then instructed by Allāh ta'ālā that whatever injunction, information or message He gives to them from time to time must be conveyed to His servants. The one who conveys these sciences and injunctions to His servants is called a Nabī. And this lofty and grand position and rank is known as Nubūwwat and Risālat – prophet-hood and messenger-ship. Obviously, there can be no position and rank higher than that of ambassadorship and deputyship on behalf of Allāh ta'ālā.

وَاللَّهُ يَخْتَصُ بِرَحْمَتِهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ

Allāh selects for His mercy whomever He wills.

This is that grand position before which the kingdom of this entire world is absolutely and totally

worthless. This is why all Muslims unanimously state that prophet-hood is purely a bestowal and gift from Allāh *ta'ālā* – He confers it to whomever He wills.

Philosophers are of the view that prophet-hood can be acquired through striving and practising. They feel that it is earned. On the other hand, Muslims believe that it is a divine bestowal. No matter how worthy and qualified a person may be, he cannot become an ambassador or a minister of his own accord unless the king or prime minister appoints him to that post. A royal decree or edict is necessary for this position, mere qualification is not enough.

Difference between a Nabī and a Rasūl

Some scholars are of the view that there is no difference between a Nabī and a Rasūl, and that both words refer to the same person. Others are of the view that there is a difference; and this is the view of the majority. They say that a Nabī is general while a Rasūl is specific. The person who receives divine revelation from Allāh *ta'ālā*, and is ordered to guide people and convey Allāh's orders is a Nabī. If he has any other distinguishing quality, e.g. he is given a new Book, a new Sharī'at, or – the Sharī'at is not new but he is sent to a new nation, or he is sent to combat and fight the rejecters, then he is known as a Nabī Rasūl or Rasūl Nabī. For example, Hadrat Ismā'il *'alayhis salām* had the Sharī'at of Hadrat Ibrāhīm *'alayhis salām* but he was sent to a different nation, viz. the Jurhum.

Allāh *ta'ālā* honoured every Prophet with revelation and the descent of angels. Every Prophet was given certain miracles through which his prophet-hood was proven. Certain Prophets were given special

distinguishing accolades, e.g. Hadrat Ādam ‘alayhis salām was created directly by Allāh ta’ālā, appointed as His vicegerent, and the angels were made to prostrate before him. Hadrat Mūsā ‘alayhis salām had the honour of speaking directly to Allāh ta’ālā, and so on.

Thus, from among the Prophets, those who, in addition to receiving divine revelation and miracles, were given some other distinguishing accolade are known as Nabī Rasūl or Rasūl Nabī.¹

The Resurrection and the Hereafter

Belief in the Resurrection and the Hereafter is from among the absolute principles and beliefs of Islam. After inviting to tauhīd, the Prophets ‘alayhimus salām informed their respective nations about the Hereafter. There will come a time when this entire universe will be destroyed. Allāh ta’ālā will revive all who have died and were reduced to bits. Every body will be reattached to its soul. After bringing the people back to life, the first thing which Allāh ta’ālā will do to them is take a stock of their deeds and actions. They will be questioned about whatever they did in this world. They will be rewarded or punished according to their actions. Some people will be admitted into Paradise while others will be cast into Hell. All true and divinely revealed religions unanimously believe in the concept of the Hereafter. In the Qur’ān Allāh ta’ālā repeatedly makes mention of belief in Him with belief in the Hereafter. In fact, the need for religion is based on the concept of the Hereafter, i.e. what is to happen after having passed

¹ Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Usūl-e-Islam*, p. 25.

through this temporary world. As for those who do not believe in such a concept and are of the view that:

إِنْ هِيَ إِلَّا حَيَاةُنَا الدُّنْيَا تَمُوتُ وَخَلِيَا وَمَا لَحْنُ بِمَبْعُوثَيْنَ

There is nothing but our living in this world. We die and we live. We will not be raised again.¹

Then such people have no need for a religion, nor do they have to become engaged in any discussions about the Resurrection, reward and punishment.

The Islamic belief is that after this life is another life which is actually the real life. Allāh ta’ālā is the only truly and genuinely existing One. His power and will brought this universe from non-existence into a tangible and physical world. Its reality is nothing but an outward display. There will come a day when this entire universe will be lowered into the valley of death and obliteration by Allāh’s will. This is known as the Resurrection. This will be followed by a third will of Allāh ta’ālā when the entire creation will be removed from that valley of death and non-existence and brought to life once again. There will now be a new display of Allāh’s will.

وَإِنَّ إِلَى رَبِّكَ الْمُنْتَهَى

Everything will have to return to your Sustainer.²

كُلُّ إِلَيْنَا رَاجِعُونَ

All are to return to Us.

¹ Sūrah al-Mu’minūn, 23: 37.

² Sūrah an-Najm, 53: 42.

In the definition of the Shari'at this is known as the Hashr.¹

Taqdīr

The issue of taqdīr (fate and predestination) is a complex one. However, after accepting the existence of a Creator, it is even more difficult to reject this issue. The one who leaves the path of moderation as explained by the Shari'at has to reject guidance. In other words, he either had to accept that man is constrained like a rock, or he had to accept that he is equal to the Creator in the attribute of creating. A few points are presented here for you to ponder over. Even though the issue may not be solved through these points, it is possible that they will enable further discovery and exposition. We seek help from Allāh *ta'ālā*.

The issue of taqdīr as explained in *Bayān al-Qur'ān*

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوْاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَمْ أَنذَرْتَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ

*Surely those who have disbelieved, the same it is to them whether you warn them or do not warn them, they will not believe.*²

No one should be under the misconception that many unbelievers embrace īmān. The fact of the matter is that this verse does not refer to all unbelievers. Rather, it specifically refers to those

¹ Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Usūl-e-Islam*, p. 108.

² Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 6.

regarding whom Allāh *ta’ālā* knows that they will die as unbelievers. This verse does not intend to state that there is no need to threaten them with Allāh’s punishment and to convey His orders to them. This was the special task of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*. What it actually means is that you should not worry about their embracing īmān and do not be grieved by their refusal. There is no hope of their embracing īmān. From this, it does not necessarily mean that it is futile to convey Allāh’s orders to them, and how was a futile action placed on Rasūlullāh’s shoulders? The fact is that a futile action refers to something in which there is no benefit whatsoever. Here, if these people are not going to benefit, let it be so; it will certainly be of benefit to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* because he will be receiving the reward for conveying the message. How, then, can it be futile!?

Another point is that since Allāh *ta’ālā* already informed us that they will not believe – and we know that it is impossible for something opposite to what Allāh *ta’ālā* said to occur – we should not consider them to be excused from embracing īmān.

This statement of Allāh *ta’ālā* is similar to when a specialist physician says that a certain patient has reached the fourth level in tuberculosis and he will not recover from it. Obviously, the patient did not succumb to tuberculosis by the physician saying it. Rather, he is suffering from it from before due to some negligence on his part. In fact, the physician said it because he is already suffering from it.

In the same way, when Allāh *ta’ālā* said that a certain unbeliever is not going to embrace īmān it is not because Allāh *ta’ālā* said it, rather Allāh *ta’ālā* said it because he is like that. His not being eligible

for *īmān* is because of his own mischievousness, obstinacy and opposition to the truth. For example, it is observed that when a person is bent on opposing another and spends all his time and efforts in this, then the ability to reconcile becomes less and less, until it becomes non-existent.

Similarly, Allāh *ta’ālā* placed the ability for accepting the truth in every person from the time he was born, as mentioned in a *Hadīth*. But this person, due to his desires and personal motives, opposes the truth until a time comes when this ability disappears completely. At such a time, he reaches a condition in which a spiritual doctor can say that this person will not accept the truth because his innate capability is no longer existing. Now there is no rational objection to this.

A clear solution to the issue of *taqdīr*

Read the above lines several times because you will not find such a clear and simple solution to the issue of *taqdīr* even in large voluminous books provided you also have the will to understand it. I consider it appropriate to present to the reader the couplets of Hadrat ‘Allāmah Muhammad Anwar Shāh Kashmīrī rahimahullāh on this subject. It has encompassed all the previous details in a very comprehensive and excellent manner. If you understood the previous details, you will be able to remember the answer to objections on this issue from these couplets.

أيا صاحبي إن الكلام بقدرتك - طويل وتحرير الخلاف يطول

My dear friend! The story of your strength is long. If details of the different creeds are also explained, the story will become much longer.

ففيك اختيار ليس منك وذلك - لغير اختيار لا يكمنك ذهول

Therefore listen to the gist of it. The power of choice has certainly been created in you, but you have no choice over this choice. Thus, there is compulsion here as well, but not on actions; on choice.

وأما اختيار مستقل فإنه - محال فلا يسألك عنه سؤل

As for an unfettered choice over which there is no compulsion, it is impossible for the creation. Neither can the creation become the Creator, nor can it receive independent choice. Therefore, no one who is desirous of it should ask you for it.

فأفعالنا منا على اختيارنا - ولكنها نحو القدير يؤل

Our actions emanate out of our choice and our will. However, since our power and choice are bestowed to us from the all-powerful One, our actions are attributed to Him as well.

وهذا هو الكسب الذي كلفوا به - وفيه اقتصاد فليكنك قبول

The difference between creation and earning as explained by Imām Mātirīdī rahimahullāh is the same here, and this is the middle path. You should therefore accept it gladly.

ويشمل شر ما ينبغي له - فيزعمه الظلم الصريح جهول

As for the issue of reward and punishment, it is clear that evil results in evil; but an ignorant person considers it to be oppression.

كثيراً ث خبث البذر ث بث نباته - طباعاً ولا يأتيه قال يقول

Look! If a spoilt seed is planted, will the tree not be spoilt like it? Now is there anyone who asks why did a spoilt tree sprout from it?

وليس جزاء ذاك عين فعالنا – ولكن ستراً حال سوف يزول

If you think about it, the thing which you consider to be recompense is not really recompense. Rather, they are those very same actions which you did in the world which will appear before you in the form of reward and punishment in Paradise and Hell. The veil which prevents you from seeing it in this world will be raised on the day of Resurrection, and you will see this point clearly then.

ولا يstoi الميزان إلا بخصلة – تفوت بأدنى ميلة فيعول

There is only one way the two pans of the scale can remain equal. The moment there is an inclination to one side, it will end. In the same way, as regards taqdīr, the pans of compulsion and choice have to be kept balanced. If not, you will be included among the Jabariyyah or Qadarīyyah.

وصلی اللہ تعالیٰ علی خیر خلقہ وخیرتہ سیدنا محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم تسليماً کثیراً کثیراً .

Salutations and peace of Allāh ta’ālā to the best and choicest of His creations, our Master Muhammad sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam.¹

¹ *Riyād as-Sunnah* (*Mulaqqab bi Futūhāt Madanīyyah*), vol. 2, p. 26.

The 'ismat of the Prophets

The reality of 'ismat

Imām Mātirīdī *rahimahullāh* says that 'ismat is that special bestowal and kindness of Allāh *ta'ālā* which keeps the Prophets '*alayhimus salām* obedient to Allāh *ta'ālā* all the time, and keeps them away from committing the slightest act of disobedience. However, it is not in the sense that the very strength and power to commit it is taken away from them, because when a person is made accountable, it is essential for the quality of choice to be maintained in him. This is so that the issue of reward and recompense remains sensible. The creation which does not have this quality has not been made accountable. Consequently, the issue of reward and punishment does not apply to it.

Hadrat Shāh Ismā'il Shahīd *rahimahullāh* explains the above words of Imām Mātirīdī *rahimahullāh* in his own simple words.

The 'ismat of the Prophets '*alayhimus salām* means that Allāh *ta'ālā* has preserved and protected their words, actions, worship, habits, dealings, character and conditions from the interference of the self and of Shaytān, even if it be in the form of an error or forgetfulness. Allāh *ta'ālā* places His angels with them to protect and keep watch over them so that even the soil of

humanness cannot taint their pure selves with the slightest blemish.¹

The Prophets are ma'sūm

Obviously, a person can only be a close associate of another if he is in line with his pleasure in every way. If even a single aspect of his life is against the temperament of the other, then whether he has all excellent qualities or not, they will be the same. If a person is extremely beautiful and handsome, but his one eye is squint or blind, his entire face becomes blemished on account of this one defect. In short, if a person has even a single characteristic which is against the other's pleasure, he will not be eligible for proximity and closeness. This is why it is essential for the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' to be total embodiments of obedience and for them not to have even a single thing which is contrary to Allāh's pleasure. This is why we say that the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' are ma'sūm.

The meaning of 'iṣmat

'Iṣmat means that the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' do not even have the element within them to disobey Allāh *ta'ālā* or to commit a sin. Bearing in mind that they have no evil quality whatsoever in them – in fact all their qualities are in line with Allāh's pleasure and will – it is normally impossible for them to commit a sin. This is because self-chosen actions are subservient to qualities. The type of quality a person has will determine the type of actions which will emanate from him. If he has the quality of generosity,

¹ *Riyād as-Sunnah (Mulaqqab bi Futūhāt Madanīyyah)*, vol. 2, p. 215.

you will see him giving and gifting. If he has the quality of miserliness, he will be concerned about accumulating every single small item. If he has the quality of bravery in him, he will display courage, fortitude and resoluteness. If he is a coward, fleeing and submitting will disgrace him in this world. Thus, if a person is an embodiment of obedience, in whom there is no evil quality whatsoever, how can disobedience, rebellion and improper actions emanate from him?!

Yes, it is possible for the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' to – out of forgetfulness or misunderstanding – consider an act which is against Allāh's pleasure to be according to His pleasure or vice versa. However, this is not referred to as disobedience or sin. A sin is an act which is done wittingly and deliberately with the intention of disobedience. A mistake is referred to as a slip up. This is why when a person apologizes, he says: "I forgot" or "I misunderstood". If a mistake was also a sin, then this apology will be an acknowledgement of an error and not an apology.¹

Ihsān

When Jibra'il '*alayhis salām*' asked Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* about *ihsān*, he replied:

أَن تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ كَمَا كُنْتَ تَرَاهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَرَاهُ فَإِنَّهُ يَرَاكُ.

That you worship Allāh ta'ālā as though you are seeing Him. If you cannot see Him, then know for a fact that He is seeing you.

¹ Maulānā Zafar Ahmad 'Uthmānī: *Wilādat Muhammadiyyah Kā Rāz*, p. 107.

I will first quote a text from *Tarjumān as-Sunnah* of Hadrat Maulānā Badr 'Ālam Sāhib Muhājir Madanī rahimahullāh on the subject of *ihsān*. All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā* it contains unique sciences.

قال (جبرئيل عليه السلام) فأخبرني عن الإحسان، قال (رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم) أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ كَأَنَّكَ تَرَاهُ، إِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَرَاهُ فَإِنَّهُ يَرَاكُ.

Hadrat Jibra'il 'alayhi salām said: "Tell me what is *ihsān*?" Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam replied: "You must worship Allāh *ta'ālā* with such focus and attention that it is as though you are seeing Him. Even though you do not see Him in reality, He certainly sees you in reality." (You must then worship Him with as much humility as demanded by this knowledge).

The above translation is based on the preferred explanation of 'Allāmah Muhiy ad-Din Nawawī rahimahullāh. The gist of his explanation is that human nature makes a great distinction between presence and absence. When a servant has to carry out a task in the presence of his master, he will do it with humility, concentration and good etiquette. But once he moves away slightly from him, then all his natural willingness disappears and turns into shortcomings and misdemeanours. This difference of attitude is really a type of hypocrisy. The Sharī'at wants to purify us of this defect and convey us to the lofty pedestal of genuine sincerity. This is why the above Hadīth states that it is the duty of a servant to become accustomed to such a type of worship in every situation and condition as though he is carrying it out in Allāh's presence. Obviously this depends on utilizing all the different forms of striving

and motivation to realize that we can see Allāh *ta'ālā*. In fact, even in this condition of presence, carrying out an action beautifully and with due respect is due to us thinking that He is watching us. If we cannot worship Allāh *ta'ālā* while imagining that we are seeing Him, we certainly have this knowledge that He is watching us. If this is the fundamental reason for humility and submission, and we have this knowledge [that He is watching us] all the time, there should be no difference between presence and absence.

الَّمْ يَعْلَمُ بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ يَرَى

Does he not know that Allāh is watching?

Hadrat Maulānā Badr 'Ālam Muḥājir Madanī rahimahullāh writes towards the end:

This Hadīth is popularly known as Hadīth-e-Jibraīl. It also contains a question about Islam and īmān. From the reply we learn that the word Islam is more connected to the external, and īmān to the internal. Based on this, īmān has a higher status than Islam. Islam without īmān is not worthy of consideration.

The Hadīth-e-Jibraīl was quoted by the author under the discussion on Hadīth number 241 which was narrated by Hadrat Ibn 'Abbās radiyallāhu 'anhu. While explaining this Hadīth, the author delves into the subject of *ihsān*. It is also beneficial and enlightening. It is quoted here:

Hāfiẓ Fadlullāh Taurbashtī rahimahullāh says that this conversation [between Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* and Jibraīl 'alayhis salām] took place shortly before the Farewell Pilgrimage – not long before the termination of divine revelation and completion of Dīn. Hāfiẓ Ibn Hajar rahimahullāh says

that it could have well taken place after the Farewell Pilgrimage. Their view is based on a narration of Ibn Mandah in which the following words are mentioned:

أَنْ رَجُلًا فِي آخِرِ عُمُرِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ جَاءَ...

A man came to Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam in the latter part of his life.

Both of the above views are possible when looking at the words “in the latter part of his life”. Nonetheless, the point which is certainly clear is that this incident occurred towards the end of Rasūlullāh’s life. Divine revelation was to come to a complete end forever. It was therefore necessary for the unlettered Arab nation to which Dīn was coming down gradually for the last 23 years to be given a short and comprehensive list. To this end, Allāh ta’ālā selected His most dignified angel, made him to pose the most fundamental questions, and enabled Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam to give the ultimate answers to those questions. In this way, the Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum who were seated silently, heard a satisfying and convincing list of what Dīn entails.

This Hadīth states that there are three levels of Dīn, viz. the lowest, the middle and the highest. The first entails saying the kalimah shahādah, and embellishing it with the five pillars of Islam with one’s external body parts even if the heart is not illuminated with the realities of īmān. The consequence of this incomplete submission will certainly cause a person to occasionally succumb to the veil of negligence and fall into disobedience. The

¹ عمدة القاري: ٣٤٠

Qur'ān expresses this type of faith in the following words:

قَالَتِ الْأَعْرَابُ أَمَّنَا، قُلْ لَمْ تُؤْمِنُوا وَلَكِنْ قُولُوا آسْلَمْنَا، وَلَمَّا يَدْخُلِ
الْإِيمَانَ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ.

The Bedouins say: "We have believed." Say: "You have not believed." Rather, you should say: "We have become Muslims." Īmān has not yet penetrated your hearts.¹

The Bedouins say: "We have believed." You (O Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*) say: Do not make this claim just yet. At present you only have external submission. Yes, it is hoped that Dīn will descend into your hearts in the future, after which your internal self will also be an embodiment of submission just as your external self is. This is known as īmān and it is the second or middle level of Dīn. On reaching this level, it becomes necessary to carry out and preserve the obligations, and to abstain from the prohibitions.

After this if Allāh *ta'ālā* steers a fortunate person and he is able to progress further, he will reach the third level where there is no difference in the heart between presence and absence. While living in this world, the person is able to worship Allāh *ta'ālā* in the veil of the unseen as though he can see Him. The Qur'ān makes reference to these three levels in the following verse:

¹ Sūrah al-Hujurāt, 49: 14.

لَمْ أَوْرَثْنَا الْكِتَبَ الَّذِينَ اصْطَفَيْنَا مِنْ عِبَادِنَا، فَمِنْهُمْ ظَالِمٌ لِنَفْسِهِ
وَمِنْهُمْ مُقْتَصِدٌ، وَمِنْهُمْ سَابِقٌ بِالْخَيْرَاتِ بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ، ذَلِكَ هُوَ الْفَضْلُ
الْكَبِيرُ.

Then We made inheritors of the Book those whom We chose from among Our servants. There are from among them he who wrongs himself, among them he who follows a middle way, and among them he who has gone ahead with good deeds by the order of Allāh. This, indeed, is the supreme virtue.¹

After this, even though the person does not acquire the ‘ismat which is enjoyed by the Prophets ‘alayhimus salām, he certainly inherits a sample of it. This third level is known as ihsān.²

We now quote an explanation of ihsān from an Arab scholar by the name of Muhammad ibn Riyād al-Ahmad al-Atharī from his book *al-Iklīl Sharh Hadīth Jibrā'il*.

قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أن تعبد الله كأنك تراه، فإن لم تكن
تراه فإنه يراك.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam replied: “That you must worship Allāh ta‘ālā with such focus and attention that it is as though you are seeing Him. Even though you do not see Him in reality, He certainly sees you in reality.”

Ihsān is the opposite of isā'ah (to do bad). Ihsān means that a person must bring good into existence

¹ Sūrah al-Fātir, 35: 32.

² *Tarjumān as-Sunnah*, vol. 1, p. 503.

and desist from evil. The good must be spent on Allāh’s servants through one’s wealth, knowledge, position and body. (In other words, he must spend his wealth for the works and needs of Allāh’s servants, quench their thirst for knowledge, be of assistance in matters related to position and authority if he can, and serve them physically).

Spending one’s wealth in charity

Thus, a person must spend his wealth, give in charity and pay zakāh. The most superior form of monetary *ihsān* is the paying of zakāh. This is because it is one of the pillars of Islam, and one of its supreme foundations. A person’s Islam is completed and perfected through zakāh. It is the most beloved form of spending in Allāh’s sight. Close to it are all those expenses which are obligatory on man to spend on. In other words, on his wife, parents, children, brothers, sisters, their children, his maternal and paternal uncles and aunties, and so on. This is followed by spending on the poor and needy. Students of Dīn are also among those on whom one should spend.

Good works in matters related to power and authority

People are of different levels. Some are close to the king. They must use this position, for example by interceding before the king if someone requests intercession. Such people could also repulse harm from the person. Another way is to draw the people of authority towards goodness.

The meaning of conveying academic benefit

It entails offering your wealth to Allāh's servants in gatherings, special and general assemblies, and teaching them goodness and Allāh-consciousness even if you are sitting and having tea with them. If there is a general assembly, then convey knowledge to the people there. However, it is necessary to be wise and prudent in these situations so that your presence is not seen as a burden by them in the sense that the moment everyone is seated, you start teaching them and speaking about religious matters. When advising the Sahābah *radīyallāhu 'anhūm*, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam used to give due consideration to their tiredness and boredom. He would not speak for too long because humans become tired and bored. When this happens, it results in weakness. Too much of a good thing is sometimes disliked. Sometimes when people speak too much about goodness, people begin to dislike goodness itself.

The meaning of physical ihsān

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said that helping a person to get onto his conveyance or loading his goods onto it is also a form of charity in your favour. Helping such a person entails loading him and his goods onto his conveyance, or giving him directions. All other similar actions are included in ihsān and entail kindness towards Allāh's servants.

The meaning of ihsān in worship

This means that you must worship Allāh *ta'ālā* as though you are seeing Him, as stated by Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam. Worship of this nature will be considered to be a worship carried out with

enthusiasm and yearning. Worship with enthusiasm and yearning is when the self prompts the person towards worship. This is because it only desires what it loves. This is why it reminds him constantly. It is as though Allāh *ta’alā* is right before it. It therefore seeks His pleasure and then acquires His proximity.

The meaning of “If you cannot see Him, then know for a fact that He is seeing you”

If you cannot imagine Allāh’s presence, you should at least believe that He is watching you. Worship of this nature will be referred to as a worship of affirmation and fear. This is why it is a lower level of *ihsān*. If you cannot worship Allāh *ta’alā* as though He is right before your eyes, while you are seeking Him and your self is also prompting you towards Him, then worship Him as though He is seeing you. Your worship in this way will be like the worship of a fearful person, and like the one who is fleeing from His punishment. This is a lower level of worship from the original form.

‘Allāmah Ibn Qayyim *rahimahullāh* says that the worship of Allāh *ta’alā* and the worship of the Merciful one must be based on absolute love for Him and total submission of the servant. These two – i.e. intense love for Allāh *ta’alā* and total submission of the servant – are the fundamentals of worship.

Worship is based on two things: (1) Intense love for Allāh *ta’alā* in one’s heart. (2) The servant must consider himself to be absolutely nothing. There is yearning in love and fear in submission. This is what *ihsān* in Allāh’s worship entails.

If a person continues worshipping Allāh *ta’alā* as described above, he will very quickly become His devoted servant. Such a person will not be ostentatious, will not desire name and fame among

people, and will not want their praises. Whether people come to know of the nature of his worship or not, his worship will remain the same. He will carry it out with sincerity and devotion in every condition. In fact, the perfection of his sincerity will be when he hopes that people do not come to know of his worship and it is done secretly with his Sustainer. Yes, its announcement can be advantageous to the Muslims or to Islam itself. For example, the worshipper is one whom the masses follow and emulate. He wants his worship to be known to them so that his friends and associates may emulate him in this manner of worship. There is good in it and attention should be given to this advantageous angle. It could prove to be superior to and better than worship done in secrecy.

This is why Allāh *ta’ālā* praises those who spend their wealth in secrecy and in public. When a person realizes that carrying out worship in secrecy is effective in rectifying his heart, is beneficial to it, and is more effective in humility before Allāh *ta’ālā* and turning to Him; then he does it in privacy. And when the situation is such that a public form of worship has the advantage of displaying the Shari’at, and will be advantageous to Islam and the Muslims; he worships Allāh *ta’ālā* publicly. A true believer looks at what is more effective for rectification. The angle of worship which will be more beneficial will obviously be superior. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta’ālā* alone.¹

¹ *Al-Iklīl Sharh Hadīth Jibrā’il*, pp. 18-20.

A comprehensive and enlightening explanation of ihsān

By Hadrat Maulānā ‘Abd al-Ghanī Sāhib Phūlpūrī rahimahullāh, khalifah of Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf ‘Alī Thānwī rahimahullāh.

Linguistically ihsān means to create beauty and goodness in a thing. The root of this word is husn – beauty. In the definition of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam, ihsān refers to a certain type of imagination and meditation. In other words, in every act of worship a servant has this thought in his heart that his true object of worship, his Master, Creator and the Sustainer of the entire universe is watching him. Although we are not blind, we do not have the ability to see Allāh *ta'ālā* with these eyes. However, because He is definitely seeing us, it is as though we too are seeing Him. This is similar to a blind person meeting a person who has vision. When the blind person returns to his house-folk, he informs them that he saw such and such person. Although he did not really see the other person, it will be said as though he saw him. In the Hereafter Allāh *ta'ālā* will give these eyes the ability to see Him. In this world, these eyes are being made through the rays of *īmān*, Islam and ihsān. They will be made in this world and be opened in the Hereafter.

Note: Glory to Allāh! What an excellent explanation of this reality. (compiler)

There is a glaring connection between the linguistic and terminological meaning of ihsān. Beauty in a person's *īmān* and Islam is only realized when the spirit of ihsān enters him. Ikhlās is another name for ihsān. As regards the reality, the two are the same. Ihsān in *īmān* is required, and so is ihsān in Islam.

Ihsān in Islam – i.e. in the kalimah shahādat, ṣalāh, fasting, hajj, zakāh – will be achieved when these obligations are carried out while thinking and imagining that Allāh *ta’ālā* is watching us. Whatever moments are passed in negligence of this thinking – whether moments when saying the kalimah shahādat, performing ṣalāh, keeping fast, paying zakāh – are not counted as moments of obedience and servitude.

The same can be said of ihsān in īmān. The heart is the repository of īmān. The more this meditation in the heart that Allāh *ta’ālā* is watching us, the more firm, perfect and complete the īmān will be. Whatever moments are passed in negligence of this thinking will be counted as being devoid of ihsān in the person’s īmān. Ihsān is the soul of all the pillars of īmān and Islam. In the absence of the feeling of ihsān and the soul of worship, the act of worship will be fulfilled but there will be no beauty in it. The form will be there but not the spirit.

The servitude which is alluded to in the words “that you worship Allāh” is a servitude and a slavery which is never separated from the servant and slave. A slave remains a slave all the time. A servant is a servant all the time. He is a servant when he is in ṣalāh, and also a servant when he is buying and selling in the business places, when he is eating and drinking, when he goes to sleep and when he wakes up. He is Allāh’s slave until eternity. A labourer is sometimes a labourer and sometimes not. An employee is an employee sometimes and sometimes not. But a slave is never free from the bondage of slavery and servitude. He is born a servant. Being a servant has been placed within him.

The slavery and servitude which is mentioned in the words “that you worship Allāh” is inside the servant at every breath he takes. He is a servant from the time he is born until he dies – at every moment of activity and inactivity of his life. Thus, to embed this meditation and thinking in one’s heart is not specific to the definitional and popular meaning of worship. Rather, it has to be with a person at every moment. He has to think to himself that Allāh *ta’ālā* is watching him when he is walking, when he is speaking, when he is looking with his eyes, in his manner of speech, and so on. He has to be aware of his servitude and position as a slave. This can be included in every breath he takes.

Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf ‘Alī Thānwī rahimahullāh said to me on one occasion: “There is a station which is higher than *ikhlās* (sincerity and devotion).” He then explained: “It is the station of *fanā’iyyat* (self-obliteration). Allāh *ta’ālā* cast its explanation in my heart that when it comes to *ikhlās*, a servant is conscious of his existence in his actions. Although “as though you can see Him” is realized fully, a slight spark of turning to Allāh *ta’ālā* remains. I have done this action by the grace of Allāh *ta’ālā*. The “I” in this statement is not blameworthy but praiseworthy. However, there is yet a station which is higher than this. The Sufis refer to it as *fanā’ al-fanā’*. It means that you must obliterate yourself completely. Whatever good deeds you carried out through these limbs which are loaned to you must not – in the least – be attributed to yourself. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

مَا أَصَابَكَ مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ فَمَنْ اللَّهُ بِهِ ذُو قُوَّةٍ وَمَا أَصَابَكَ مِنْ سَيِّئَةٍ فَمَنْ تَفْسِيكَ

Whatever good reaches you, it is from Allāh. Whatever harm afflicts you, it is from your self.¹

The more firmly ihsān is embedded in the heart, the stronger the level of servitude. The strongest level of ihsān whereby a person is never unmindful of Allāh *ta'ālā* and is always aware that Allāh *ta'ālā* is watching him is enjoyed specifically by the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*'. They are always aware of it in the most complete and perfect degree. As for the *Auliyā'*, there are moments when they become unmindful of this, but they make up for it through seeking forgiveness. Nonetheless, the extent and nature of their ihsān is still stronger and higher than that of the masses.

Some commentators of Hadīth explain two levels of ihsān from this Hadīth. One is that we are seeing Allāh *ta'ālā*, and the other is that Allāh *ta'ālā* is seeing us. However, I have heard from my Hadīth teacher, Hadrat Maulānā Mājid 'Alī Sāhib Jaunpūrī rahimahullāh, that when his teacher, Hadrat Maulānā Rashīd Ahmad Gangohī rahimahullāh, explained it, he said that the Hadīth scholars made a judgemental error when they said that there are two levels of ihsān. He says that the letter *fā* in *Fa'in lam takun tarāhu* is for *ta'lil* (to demonstrate a reason).

The Hadīth will therefore translate thus: Serve Allāh *ta'ālā* in such a way as though you are seeing Him because if you are not seeing Him, He is seeing you.

Thus, if His looking is certain and absolute, it is as though you are also seeing Him. If worship is done with this thought in mind, it will be pure from ostentation. The demand for ihsān commences from

¹ Sūrah an-Nisā', 4: 79.

the time a person turns mature and continues to the last moment of his life. Let alone the masses, even the scholars are under the assumption that the imagination that we are seeing Allāh ta'ālā is confined to salāh and recitation of the Qur'ān. Whereas, from the following words of the Qur'ān, it becomes clear that we are ordered to fulfil the duty of a slave and of servitude until death:

وَاعْبُدْ رَبَّكَ حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَكَ الْيَقِينُ

Continue worshipping your Sustainer until the inevitable [death] comes to you.¹

Every breath of a slave is a slave. Whether he is busy engaged in business in the bazaar or conversing with people, he is mindful of the fact that Allāh ta'ālā is watching him. Whether it be in the tone of his speech, the blinking of his eyes, the way he sits or the manner in which he walks; he is on his guard and he checks whether servitude and slavery are found in him, or whether the subtle sparks of pride and egotism are also included.

وَعَبَادُ الرَّحْمَنِ الَّذِينَ يَمْسُونَ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ هُونَا وَإِذَا خَاطَبُهُمُ الْجَاهِلُونَ
قَالُوا سَلَامًا.

The servants of the Merciful are they who walk humbly on earth. When the ignorant ones address them, they reply: "Peace!"²

¹ Sūrah al-Hijr, 15: 99.

² Sūrah al-Furqān, 25: 63.

Maulānā 'Abd al-Ghanī Sāhib Phūlpūrī: *Ihsān Kiyā Hei*.

The extent of ihsān

Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

وَأَحْسِنْ كَمَا أَحْسَنَ اللَّهُ إِلَيْكَ

Do good [to others] as Allāh has done good to you.¹

People erroneously attach ihsān to wealth, affluence and other major things; and assume that poor people can do no ihsān. The fact is that to do good to people does not require wealth; it requires a heart. Its extent is vast.

Hadrat Barrā’ ibn ‘Āzib *radīyallāhu ‘anhu* relates: A Bedouin came to Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam and said: “O Rasūlullāh! Show me something which if I do I will enter Paradise.” Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam said: “Your statement may be very short, but your question is vast. Free those who are enslaved and emancipate the necks.” The man said: “O Rasūlullāh! Are these two not the same?” Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam replied: “No. If you alone free a person, then you have removed him from slavery. If you join someone else and help him monetarily to free someone, then you have released his neck. You must continue spending [in charity], and be good to your relatives who wrong you. If you cannot do this much, then feed the hungry, provide drink to the thirsty, enjoin good and prohibit evil. If you cannot do this much, you should at least restrain yourself from everything but good.”²

Hadrat Abū Dharr *radīyallāhu ‘anhu* asked: “O Rasūlullāh! Teach me an action together with īmān.” He replied: “Give some of the sustenance which Allāh

¹ Sūrah al-Qasās, 28: 77.

² *Al-Mustadrak*.

ta'ālā gave you to others.” He asked: “O Rasūlullāh! What if the person is himself a pauper?” He replied: “He must do righteous deeds with his tongue.” He asked: “What if he cannot talk?” Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* replied: “He must help the downtrodden.” He asked: “What if he is weak and cannot help him?” Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: “He must carry out the task of the one who cannot carry it out.” He asked: “What if the person himself is just as incapable?” Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: “He must save the people from his own offences.”¹

Ma'iyyat-e-Ilāhīyyah

By Hadrat Maulānā Shāh 'Abd al-Ghanī Sāhib Phūlpūrī rahimahullāh.

نَحْمَدُهُ وَنُصَلِّيُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ، أَمَا بَعْدُ أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ. بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ.

Qur'ānic verses on ma'iyyat-e-ilāhīyyah

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ اتَّقُوا وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ مُحْسِنُونَ

*Surely Allāh is with those who are righteous and those who do virtuous deeds.*²

وَهُوَ مَعَكُمْ أَيْنَمَا كُنْتُمْ

*He is with you wherever you are.*¹

¹ *Al-Mustadrak. Tafsīrī Nukāt*, vol. 1, p. 498.

² Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 128.

وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ

Remain with the truthful ones.²

The above verses are from different places in the Qur'ān. The first two verses give us the glad tidings of Allāh's ma'iyyat (i.e. Allāh *ta'ālā* is with us). The third verse shows us how to acquire this ma'iyyat. One of the accepted principles of tafsīr is that the Qur'ān explains itself. From the combination of these verses from different places, a major branch of learning is acquired, viz. the way to acquire the ma'iyyat of Allāh *ta'ālā*. Allāh *ta'ālā* is all-wise. He has a bond of mercy and affection with His servants. Had He confined Himself to giving the glad tidings of His ma'iyyat and not shown the way to its acquisition, there would have been many of His servants who would have given their lives out of anxiety and restlessness. Nonetheless, His unlimited mercy demanded that while giving His servants various glad tidings, He also showed them the way of acquiring them. When issuing His orders and injunctions, He even showed them easy methods of carrying them out. Allāh is the Lord of the universe; He has a strong bond of mercy and love with His servants. Allāh *ta'ālā* Himself says:

وَاللَّهُ رَؤُوفٌ بِالْعَبَادِ

Allāh is extremely kind to His servants.

He has the love of nurturing them and the love of creating them.³

¹ Sūrah al-Hadid.

² Sūrah at-Taubah.

³ *Ma'iyyat-e-Ilāhī*, p. 10.

Types of ma'iyyat

There are several types of Allāh's ma'iyyat. One type is with the entire universe.

وَاللَّهُ يَكْعِبُ شَيْءٍ عَمَّا يُحِبُّ

Allāh encompasses everything.

Based on the general nature of this verse, the entire creation enjoys the ma'iyyat of Allāh *ta'ālā*.

Hadrat 'Ārif rahimahullāh conveys this theme in the following couplets:

The bond of creation and providing sustenance is enjoyed by all the creations. However, the closeness of divine revelation and divine love is enjoyed by special servants. There are many categories of closeness. Like the rays of the sun take on one form when they strike a mountain, and a different hue when they strike on gold.

The various creatures on land and sea – every one of them have a different type of ma'iyyat with Allāh *ta'ālā*. Every member of the different classes of creation enjoys a different type of ma'iyyat with Allāh *ta'ālā*. The nurturing and training of each one is also different. The beautiful names of Allāh *ta'ālā* focus on each of the different types of ma'iyyat. When a certain creation requires a certain type of training, then the beautiful name of Allāh *ta'ālā* which is appropriate to that type of training will focus on that creation. Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

فُلُ ادْعُوا اللَّهَ أَوِ ادْعُوا الرَّحْمَنَ طَأْيَا مَا تَدْعُوا فَلَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْخُبُّنِي

*Say: Whether you invoke Him as Allāh or as the Merciful, by whichever name you invoke Him, to Him belongs the best names.*¹

The effect of Allāh's beautiful names

Hadrat Shāh Walī Allāh Sāhib rahimahullāh writes that when a servant has a need, he must select that name of Allāh *ta'ālā* which is appropriate to his need and then repeat that excessively. He will realize his objective very quickly. For example, a person is in poverty. He must repeat *Yā Mughnī* (O the one who gives wealth). Similarly, if he suffering from weakness, he must repeat *Yā Qawī* (O the powerful One). A person must seek Allāh's assistance for every need in this way.²

The universe and Allāh's beautiful names

The system of this entire universe is standing on Allāh's beautiful names. Every living creature is receiving life through the name *Muhyī*. Every existing thing is in existence through the name *Qayyūm*. The life and continued existence of every single thing is standing through the blessings of Allāh's attributes of *qayyūmīyyat* (maintaining of life) and *ihyā'* (giving of life). Every speck of the universe receives new life at every moment of its life, but the masses are ignorant of this bestowal of every moment. This is similar to how rain drops fall from the clouds. Each drop falls down separately, but because they are falling one after the other, it seems to us that a line of water is falling. We do not perceive each individual drop separately. The true recognizers of Allāh *ta'ālā*

¹ Sūrah Banī Isrā'īl, 17: 110.

² *Ma'iyyat-e-Ilāhī*, p. 20.

observe the splendorous manifestations of the attributes of Allāh *ta’ālā* on every speck by virtue of their insight.¹

Different types of ma’īyyat based on different times and climes

A servant is at one and the same time a creation, one who enjoys Allāh’s mercy and receives sustenance from Him. If he commits a sin, the ma’īyyat is accompanied with Allāh’s anger. If he repents and cries before Him, the nature of the ma’īyyat changes. It is now a ma’īyyat of repentance, forgiveness and mercifulness. With a single servant, different types of ma’īyyat can be experienced depending on the time and place. The nature of Allāh’s ma’īyyat when the person is engaged in dhikr, Qur’ān recitation and optional *salāh* is different from the ma’īyyat when he is carrying out obligatory duties. Allāh’s ma’īyyat with the patient ones is different from what it is with those who are fasting, and different from what it is with those performing *hajj*. Allāh’s ma’īyyat is in line with the type of action which the person is doing in Dīn. The ma’īyyat in *rukū'* is stronger than the ma’īyyat when he is standing in *salāh*. And it is the highest when he is in prostration. The ma’īyyat also differs on the basis of an increase or decrease in the person’s sincerity and devotion. Each servant experiences a different ma’īyyat from the next servant. The ma’īyyat with the Prophets ‘alayhimus *salām* is of a different level. With the truthful it is of another type. With the righteous it is of another level. The ma’īyyat which is experienced by the Ahlullāh is

¹ *Ma’īyyat-e-Ilāhī*, p.23.

referred to as *ma'iyyat-e-khāssah* (a special *ma'iyyat*) by the Sufis.¹

Convictional īmān

The more the veils of the carnal self are removed through striving and spiritual exercises, the more Allāh's *ma'iyyat* is exposed to the heart. This is when īmān *tahqīqī* (convictional īmān) is realized. Before this, the īmān is merely rational and evidential. Hadrat 'Arif rahimahullāh says:

The legs of those who only demand evidences are of wood. And wooden legs are very weak.

Proof for the need for the company of the pious

The company of the pious is so necessary and important that the following order was revealed to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*:

وَاصْبِرْ نَفْسَكَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ بِالْغَدْوَةِ وَالْعَشِيِّ يُرِيدُونَ وَجْهَهُ

*Keep yourself with those who invoke their Sustainer morning and evening, seeking His countenance.*²

In this verse Allāh *ta'ālā* makes it categorically necessary for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* to be in the company of the *Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum* so that he could see to their training and rectification. This, notwithstanding the fact that they were Arabs; they could have read the Qur'ān themselves and understood its meanings to a certain extent. They could have also learnt the injunctions of Islam from individuals. However, Allāh *ta'ālā* clearly

¹ *Ma'iyyat-e-Ilāhī*, p. 26.

² Sūrah al-Kahf, 18: 28.

stated His continued practice and norm that success cannot be realized without the company of the chosen and accepted ones. The verses address Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* thus: O Our Messenger! We know that you are Our true beloved and lover. Your heart wants to sit in total seclusion and engage in Our remembrance all the time. I know for a fact that your blessed heart has no place for any friend apart from Myself. Nonetheless, you must compel your heart into giving time to your Companions. We sent you as a mercy to the entire universe, as the chief of all the Messengers and the seal of all Prophets. By virtue of your pure companionship, such great personalities will be produced who will take care of the caliphate on the system of prophet-hood, and regarding whom We have been speaking about in the Taurāh and Injil.

After saying “keep yourself”, Allāh *ta’ālā* says that those whose company I am asking you to remain in are the ones who engage in the remembrance of their Lord. They are hungry and thirsty for your Lord’s happiness and pleasure. We are fully aware of the intensity of their hunger and thirst, We testify to it by saying:

وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَشَدُ حُبًا لِّلَّهِ

Those who are believers are most intense in their love for Allāh.

It is their quest, hunger and thirst for Me which has brought them to you. Look at what mothers do:

وَالْوَالِدَاتُ يُرْضِعْنَ أُولَادَهُنَّ

Mothers must breastfeed their children.

If this is what they do, you are the mercy to the worlds. Their quest and thirst demand that you spend your valuable time on them in order to fill their chests and hearts with the blessing of messenger-ship and the effulgence of prophet-hood.

The words “those who invoke their Sustainer” has made it easy for you to act on this order because they are not outsiders and strangers; they are those who remember their Sustainer. As for your time of seclusion, We have set aside the night for that purpose:

إِنَّ نَاسِيَةَ الَّيْلِ هِيَ أَشَدُ وَطَأً وَأَقْوَمُ قِيلًا. إِنَّ لَكَ فِي النَّهَارِ سَبْحًا طَوِيلًا.

Surely waking up at night has the strongest impression and the word comes out most upright. Surely you have lengthy occupations by day.¹

هُوَ الَّذِي بَعَثَ فِي الْأُمَمِينَ رَسُولًا مِّنْهُمْ يَتْلُو عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِهِ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ، وَإِنْ كَانُوا مِنْ قَبْلِ لَفِيفٍ ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ.

It is He who raised among the unlettered people a Messenger from among themselves, reciting to them His verses, purifying them, and teaching them the Book and wisdom. And before this they were lying in manifest error.²

The Sahābah's ability to make *tablīgh* on the system of prophet-hood

By virtue of the *ma'iyyat* of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam, the Sahābah *radiyallāhu 'anhum*

¹ Sūrah al-Muzzammil, 73: 6-7.

² Sūrah al-Jumu'ah, 62: 2.

Ma'iyyat-e-Ilāhī, p. 33.

reached that lofty level whereby every Sahābī developed the ability to invite to Allāh *ta’ālā* with insight. The Qur’ān testifies to the fact that their *tabligh* was on the system of prophet-hood:

فُلْ هَذِهِ سَبِيلِي أَدْعُوكُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ قَوْنَ عَلَى بَصِيرَةٍ أَنَا وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَنِي

*Say: This is my path. I invite towards Allāh with insight, I and whoever is with me.*¹

Allāh *ta’ālā* says: “and whoever is with me”. What type of togetherness is this? It is a togetherness through whose blessing every Sahābī is with Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* in calling and inviting towards Allāh *ta’ālā*. It is really the miracle of the companionship and pure *ma’iyat* of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* which conferred to them the ability to invite towards Allāh *ta’ālā* with insight – those very same people who:

وَإِنْ كَانُوا مِنْ قَبْلُ لَغَيْرِ ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ

And before this they were lying in manifest error.

Rasūlullāh’s insightful gaze conferred an insightful gaze to the Sahābah *rādiyallāhu ’anhūm* as well as is clearly stated in the verse under discussion. In other words, inviting towards Allāh *ta’ālā* with insight is primarily found in Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* and secondarily found in the Sahābah *rādiyallāhu ’anhūm*.

أَنَا وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَنِي

*I and whoever is with me.*¹

¹ Sūrah Yūsuf, 12: 108.

The loftiness of the 'ārifīn is due to their realization of ma'iyyat with Allāh

When the 'ārifīn realize and perceive the ma'iyyat of Allāh *ta'ālā* through the effulgence of their excessive dhikr and spiritual striving, they surpass the masses in their courage and fortitude even though they neither own material riches nor have armies under their control. Even if they experience poverty, they are happy and pleased. Their understanding becomes effulgent, they convince the self by saying to it: I am ill while Allāh *ta'ālā* is the physician. I am a patient of His clinic. It is to my benefit to remain in the condition in which He keeps me. Despite this poverty and constriction, mighty kings and sultans are awe-struck and intimidated by them. A poet says:

This is the awe of Allāh, not of the creation. It is not the awe of this one in rags.

Their condition testifies to their internal spiritual strength. A poet says in this regard:

Do not look at my pale face because I have legs of steel. What do you know of what king I have as a friend within me?

At the time of the Hijrah, Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* and Hadrat Abū Bakr Siddīq rādiyallāhu 'anhu concealed themselves in a certain cave. The unbelievers searched for them with an intent to kill them. They reached the mouth of this cave and tried to look inside. Despite enjoying the special rank of a Siddīq, the special ma'iyyat of Hadrat Abū Bakr rādiyallāhu 'anhu could not bear this terrifying scene and he said: "O Rasūlullāh!

¹ *Ma'iyyat-e-Ilāhī*, p. 46.

What will happen now?” Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam replied: “O Abū Bakr! Do not worry. Allāh is with us.”

Look at his level of conviction and reliance on Allāh *ta'ālā!* How can an ordinary follower ever enjoy the ma'iyyat which was in the blessed heart of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam! No follower can ever bear the ma'iyyat which Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam enjoys. Although the rank of Siddīq is the highest form of Wilāyat, there is a major difference between the ma'iyyat of a Rasūl and the ma'iyyat of a Siddīq. The highest level of ma'iyyat which is reached by a Siddīq cannot even equal the most primary level of ma'iyyat which is enjoyed by the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*.¹

Rasūlullāh's fundamental temperament was total seclusion

Another point which is learnt from the words “keep yourself with...” is that Rasūlullāh's fundamental temperament was that he loved seclusion with Allāh *ta'ālā*. We learn from this that if a person has a natural inclination for seclusion but compels himself to fulfil the task of guiding and steering the seekers, then he is the truly genuine person qualified to be a reformer and mentor. He himself is fully aware, and he makes others the same.

أَرْحَمُنْ فَاسْتَلِ بِهِ خَيْرًا

Ask a person who is fully aware about the status of the Merciful [Allāh].²

¹ *Ma'iyyat-e-Ilāhī*, p. 73.

² *Ma'iyyat-e-Ilāhī*, p. 124.

Observe the following Ahādīth with reference to the ma'iyyat of Allāh ta'ālā:

روى أبو نعيم بسنده في الحلية عن مالك بن دينار قال قال موسى عليه السلام أين أبغيك؟ قال عند منكسرة قلوبهم.

Abū Nu'aym rahimahullāh relates with his transmission in al-Hilyah on the authority of Mālik ibn Dīnār who said: Mūsā 'alayhi salām asked: "O Allāh! Where should I search for You?" Allāh ta'ālā replied: "By the broken-hearted."

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول الله تعالى: أنا عند ظن عبدي بي، وأنا معه حين يذكرني، فإن ذكرني في نفسه ذكرته في نفسي، وإن ذكرني في ملاً ذكرته في ملاً خير منهم، وإن قرب إلى شبرا اقتربت منه ذراعا، وإن اقترب إلى ذراعا اقتربت إليه باعا، وإن أتاني يمشي أتيته هرولة.^١

Hadrat Abū Hurayrah radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh ṣallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: Allāh ta'ālā says: I am with My special servant according to My rank. I am with him when he remembers Me (I treat him with My special mercy). When he remembers Me in his heart (in privacy), I remember him in My heart (I do not forget him). When he remembers Me in an assembly, I remember him in a better assembly (I speak about him in an assembly of angels and I inform them that a certain servant is remembering Me among a group of people). If he comes close to Me by one hand span (through good actions) I go closer to

¹ سنن الترمذى، رقم ٣٦٤٣

*him by one arm's length. If he comes to Me by one arm's length, I go to him by stretching out both My hands. If he comes walking towards Me, I go running towards him.*¹

Fear and hope

Allāh ta'ālā says:

أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى رَبِّهِمُ الْوَسِيلَةَ أَقْرَبُ وَيَرْجُونَ
رَحْمَتَهُ وَيَخَافُونَ عَذَابَهُ طِإِنَّ عَذَابَ رَبِّكَ كَانَ مَحْدُورًا.

*Those to whom these people call are themselves searching for a means to their Sustainer, as to which of them is the nearest. They hope for His mercy and fear His punishment. Surely the punishment of your Sustainer is something to be feared.*²

Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَيَرْجُونَ رَحْمَتَهُ وَيَخَافُونَ عَذَابَهُ

They hope for His mercy and they fear His punishment.

Hadrat Sahl ibn 'Abdillāh said that being hopeful of Allāh's mercy and fearful of His punishment are two different conditions in man. When they are maintained with equilibrium, man treads the correct path. If either of the two gains the upper-hand, then man's conditions are damaged accordingly.³

¹ *Tuhfah al-Alma'i*, vol. 8, p. 256.

² Sūrah Banī Isrā'il, 17: 57.

³ Muftī Muhammad Shafī': *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 5, p. 499.

The servitude of pious personalities

The righteous servants of Allāh *ta'ālā*, His close friends, the pious elders, the Prophets, and the angels whom the polytheists consider to be equals with Allāh *ta'ālā* and have been worshipping them and continue to worship them are of such a level of servitude, submission, and turning to Allāh *ta'ālā* that they are hopeful of Allāh's mercy and fearful of His punishment. If this is the condition of these pure personalities, how can they be the fulfillers of your needs and the removers of your difficulties?

Fear and hope are two fundamental demands and important displays of servitude and worship. It is through hope that a person is able to engage in excessive worship, and through fear that he protects himself from sins. The above verse clearly teaches us that the pure personalities whom these people believe to be partners with Allāh *ta'ālā* and consider them to be the fulfillers of their needs are in fact seeking Allāh's proximity all the time. They hope for His mercy and are fearful of His punishment. Why should they not fear when Allāh's punishment is such that it has to be feared, no matter how high a status a person may enjoy. A servant's excellence lies in his remaining within the boundaries and limits of servitude and worship. All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā*.¹

عن أنس بن مالك قال دخل رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم على شاب وهو في الموت، فقال كيف تجدك؟ قال أرجو الله يا رسول الله وأخاف

¹ Maulānā Abū Tāhir Muḥammad Is-hāq Khān: '*Umdah al-Bayān Fī Tafsīr al-Qur'ān*', vol. 3, p. 709.

ذنبي. فقال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: لا يجتمعان (الخوف والرجاء) في قلب عبد في مثل هذا الموطن (الاحتضار) إلا أعطاه الله الذي يرجو وأمنه من الذي يخاف. (ابن ماجه).

Hadrat Anas radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam went to visit a youngster who was on the verge of dying. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam asked him: "How do you feel?" He replied: "O Rasūlullāh! I have hope in Allāh's pardon and I fear my sins." Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: "When these two qualities (hope and fear) are found in the heart of a servant in a situation like this (when he is in the throes of death), Allāh ta'ālā most certainly gives him what he hopes for and gives his security against what he fears.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: "Allāh created an angel having a wing extending till the east and a wing extending till the west. Its head is beneath the throne [of Allāh] while its legs are beneath the seventh earth. It has feathers equal to the number of the creation of Allāh. When a man or woman from my ummat sends salutations to me, Allāh commands this angel to dive in an ocean of light which is beneath the throne. It dives into this ocean and emerges. It flaps its wings causing a drop [of water] to fall from each and every feather. Allāh then creates from every drop, an angel who seeks forgiveness for him [who sent salutations upon me] till the day of Resurrection."¹

Some wise men have said that the soundness of the body lies in less food, the soundness of the soul lies

¹ Al-Ghazzālī: *Mukāshafah al-Qulūb.*

in abstaining from sins and the soundness of one's Islam lies in sending salutations to the best of the creation [Muhammad].

Allāh ta'ālā says:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُنْتَهُرْ نَفْسٌ مَا قَدَّمْتُ لِغَدٍ

O you who believe! Fear Allāh, and a soul should be mindful of what it has sent forth for tomorrow.

In other words, what deeds it has done for the day Resurrection. This means that you should give in charity and do acts of obedience so that you may get the reward thereof on the day of Resurrection.

وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ

Fear Allāh, for surely Allāh is fully aware of all that you do.¹

This is because the angels, the skies, the earth, the night and the day will all bear testimony on the day of Resurrection as regards what man did – be it good or evil, acts of obedience or acts of disobedience. So much so that even his body parts will bear testimony against him. The earth will bear testimony in favour of a believer and ascetic person. The earth will say: "He offered salāh on me, he kept fast, he performed the pilgrimage, he waged jihād." On hearing this, the believer and ascetic person will be overjoyed.

The earth will also bear testimony against the unbeliever and sinner. It will say: "He performed acts of polytheism on me, he committed adultery, consumed intoxicants and he consumed the unlawful." O destruction on such a person if the

¹ Sūrah al-Hashr, 59: 18.

most Merciful of those who show mercy were to interrogate him in the accounting of his deeds.

A true believer is he who fears Allāh with every part of his body. The jurist Abū al-Layth *rahimahullāh* said: An indication of fear of Allāh manifests itself in seven things.

(1) His tongue which prevents him from lying, backbiting, slander, false accusation and vain talk. At the same time, it keeps him preoccupied in the remembrance of Allāh, the recitation of the Qur'ān and acquisition of knowledge.

(2) His heart from which enmity, slander and jealousy towards one's fellow brothers comes out. This is because jealousy wipes out good deeds. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

الحسد يأكل الحسنات كما تأكل النار الحطب

Jealousy devours good deeds just as the fire devours fire wood.

You should know that jealousy is from among the major ailments in the hearts. And the ailments of the hearts cannot be treated except through knowledge and practising on that knowledge.

(3) His eyes. He should not look at the unlawful be it of food, drink, clothing and other things. He should neither look at this world with desire. Rather, when he looks at this world, it should be by way of contemplation. He should neither look at the things which are unlawful to him.

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

من ملأ عينه من الحرام ملأ الله تعالى يوم القيمة عينه من النار

He who fills his eyes with the unlawful, Allāh will fill his eyes on the day of Resurrection with the fire.

(4) His stomach. Nothing unlawful should go into his stomach, for this is a major sin. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

إذا وقعت لقمة من الحرام في بطن ابن آدم لعنه كل ملك في الأرض
والسماء ما دامت تلك اللقمة في بطنه، وإن مات على تلك الحالة
فما واه جهنم.

When a morsel of unlawful food goes into the stomach of a person, every angel in the earth and heaven curses him as long as that morsel remains in his stomach. If he dies in that state, his abode is Hell.

(5) His hand. He should not extend his hand towards anything that is unlawful. Rather, he should extend it towards all that entails the obedience of Allāh. It is narrated from Ka'b al-Ahbār that he said: "Allāh created a mansion of green chrysolite. This mansion has 70 000 houses and each house has 70 000 rooms. None shall enter this mansion except he to whom the unlawful was offered but he shunned it out of the fear of Allāh."

(6) His feet. He should not walk towards the disobedience of Allāh. He should rather walk towards the obedience and pleasure of Allāh. And towards sitting in the company of the 'ulamā' and the righteous servants of Allāh.

(7) His worship. His worship should be solely for the sake of Allāh. He should fear ostentation and hypocrisy. If he does all this, he will be from among those regarding whom Allāh said:

وَالْآخِرَةُ عِنْدَ رَبِّكَ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

The Hereafter with your Sustainer is for those who constantly fear Him.¹

He says:

إِنَّ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي مَقَامٍ أَمِينٍ

Those who constantly fear Him shall be in a place of security.²

It is as though Allāh is saying that on the day of Resurrection they will be saved from the fire. It is the duty of a believer to possess both fear and hope. He should hope for the mercy of Allāh and should not despair of it. Allāh says:

لَا تَقْنَطُوا مِنْ رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ

Do not despair of the mercy of Allāh.³

He should worship Allāh, abstain from evil deeds and repent to Allāh.

While Dāwūd ‘alayhi salām was sitting in his room reciting the Zabūr, he saw a red insect on the ground. He thought to himself: “What was the purpose of Allāh in creating this insect?” Allāh gave this insect the power to speak and so it said: “O Prophet of Allāh! As for my days, my Sustainer has inspired me to say:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

¹ Sūrah az-Zukhruf, 43: 35.

² Sūrah ad-Dukhān, 44: 52.

³ Sūrah ash-Shūrā, 26: 28.

Glory to Allāh. All praise to Allāh. There is none worthy of worship but Allāh. Allāh is the greatest.

A thousand times each day. As for my nights, my Sustainer has inspired me to say:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ النَّبِيِّ الْأَكْرَمِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلِّمْ

O Allāh! Send salutations and peace on Muhammad, the unlettered Prophet, his family and his Companions.

A thousand times each night. As for you, what do you say whereby I could benefit from you?" Dāwūd 'alayhis salām regretted considering this insect to be insignificant. He feared Allāh, repented to Him and placed his trust in Him.

When Ibrāhīm 'alayhis salām used to think of his mistakes, he would fall unconscious and the trembling of his heart would be heard for one square mile. Allāh ta'ālā sent Jibra'il 'alayhis salām who went to him and said: "The almighty [Allāh] conveys peace to you and says: 'Have you seen a bosom friend fearing his bosom friend?' [Ibrāhīm 'alayhis salām] replied: 'O Jibra'il! When I think of my mistakes and I ponder over the consequences thereof, I forget about my friendship [with Allāh].'"

If these are the conditions and states of the Prophets, the friends of Allāh, the righteous people and those who have renounced this world, then take a lesson from them.

Abū al-Layth *rahimahullāh* said: "Allāh has angels in the seven heavens who are in prostration since the time Allāh created them [and they will continue to be in prostration] until the day of Resurrection. Violent fear seizes them from merely thinking about acting

against the orders of Allāh *ta’ālā*. They will raise their heads on the day of Resurrection and say: “Glory be to You! We did not worship You as we ought to have worshipped You.” This is a manifestation of Allāh’s words:

يَخَافُونَ رَبَّهُمْ مِنْ فَوْقِهِمْ وَيَفْعَلُونَ مَا يُؤْمِرُونَ

*They fear their Sustainer from above them and they carry out whatever they are ordered.*¹

In other words, they do not disobey Allāh *ta’ālā* even for the blink of an eye. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said:

إِذَا اقْشَعَ جَسَدُ الْعَبْدِ مِنْ خَشْيَةِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى تَحَاتَتْ عَنْهُ ذَنْبُهِ كَمَا يَتَحَاتُّ عَنِ الشَّجَرَةِ وَرْقَهَا.

*When the body of a person trembles out of the fear of Allāh *ta’ālā*, sins fall off him just as leaves fall off a tree.*²

In his book *Islāh al-Qulūb* Hadrat ‘Amr Khālid explains eight qualities: (1) sincerity, (2) repentance, (3) reliance on Allāh *ta’ālā*, (4) a servant’s love for Allāh *ta’ālā*, (5) Allāh’s love for His servant, (6) striving against the carnal self, (7) the path to Paradise, (8) fear.

We will quote extracts on the last of these qualities, viz. fear of Allāh *ta’ālā*.

¹ Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 50.

² Al-Ghazzālī: *Mukāshafah al-Qulūb*.

The different levels of not having fear

Disobedience to parents

When we observed the disobedience to parents we learnt that the parents are crying, and they come to the reformers and mentors and complain about their children. A father is crying over his children. A highly respected person has cried on several occasions because of his children. The mother is crying and she is pained by what her daughter is doing. Whereas Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

وَقَضَى رَبُّكَ أَلَا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا طِ إِمَّا يَبْيُغُونَ عِنْدَكَ
الْكِبِيرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَّهُمَا فَلَا تَقْلُ لَهُمَا أُفِي وَلَا تَنْهَرْهُمَا وَقُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا
كَرِيمًا. وَاحْفِظْ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ الدُّلُلِ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ وَقُلْ رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا
رَبَّيْنِي صَغِيرًا.

*Your Sustainer has ordained that you do not worship but Him and that you show kindness to your parents. If one of them or both of them reach old age in your life, do not say to them: "Ugh!" nor scold them. Rather, speak to them with respect. Lower before them the wing of humility out of tenderness and say: "O my Sustainer! Show mercy to them as they reared me when I was small."*¹

Transgressions of the tongue

Now look at the transgressions of the tongue and see how many permissible and impermissible things we utter. We will realize that we utter thousands of things. If a person returns home at night and evaluates whatever he said for the day by placing [in

¹ Sūrah Banī Isrā'il, 17: 23-24.

his mind] all the good things which he said on one side and the evils which he uttered on the other side, he will see how many bad things he said during the day. How many lies he must have spoken and how much of backbiting he must have engaged in either directly to someone, over the phone or through other means. In the same way, how much of tale-bearing he must have occupied himself in. There are many people who, when they meet their friends, greet them with abusive words. For example, "O you son of such and such person! How are you?" It is most unfortunate that our youngsters of today speak to their friends and associates in this way and consider it to be a friendly way of greeting.

You will also realize that there are many impermissible things, yet we speak about them by day and night. Whereas a Hadīth states that people will be flung upside down into the Hell-fire because of the transgressions of their tongues. Is there anyone who fears Allāh *ta'ālā* with regard to his tongue? Is there anyone who thinks and ponders before he utters anything? We say inappropriate things. Our conversations are *harām* – we speak lies, backbite, carry tales, humiliate people, mock and jest at them, criticize them, speak of useless things, speak about shameful things, utter vulgarities, and so on. What is all this! Where are we? Where has our fear of Allāh *ta'ālā* with regard to our tongues gone to?

Transgressions of the eyes

Look at where your eyes are moving to! There are many who commit another sin on account of a sin committed by the eyes. There are many who are grief-stricken because of the images which have taken

control of their hearts. Because those images are harām, the person cannot make them a reality.¹

It is totally unlawful for any man or woman to look at the filthy websites on the internet or similar channels over the television. Just look at where our eyes are leading us to! Where is Allāh's fear in such a situation? Our eyes are free and unfettered – they trample on the honour of others with abandonment. Where is Allāh's fear with regard to our eyes?

I am not addressing you alone; rather I am addressing myself and want to stress to you that this topic of our discussion is extremely important. It is the topic of fear from which we are very far. We do things as though we have no fear whatsoever.

Dear brothers! Just look at our sisters how they walk around in public without bothering about covering themselves! In fact, they provide opportunities to the men to look at their physical features and attributes. Look at the women who are in purdah. A considerable amount of their hair is exposed, and their cloaks are tight-fitting. Are we observing the following instruction of Allāh *ta'ālā* with regard to our gazes:

وَقُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنَاتِ يَعْضُضْنَ مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِنَّ وَيَحْفَظْنَ فُرُوجَهُنَّ

Say to the believing women to lower their gazes and to safeguard their private parts.²

Our youngsters have free reign over their eyes and they do not consider the following order of Allāh *ta'ālā* in the least:

¹ *Islāh al-Qulūb*, p. 286.

² Sūrah an-Nūr, 24: 31.

فُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَعْضُوا مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِمْ

Say to the believers to lower their gazes.¹

Note: It is extremely sad and unfortunate that we find Muslim traders displaying images of women in their businesses. These images are then looked at by all Muslim men and women; even the religious ones. No one seems to be overcome by shame to abstain from this and speak out against it! Did Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* not say: “Modesty is a part of īmān”? We seek refuge in Allāh *ta'ālā*. (compiler)

Are our hearts really filled with Allāh's fear? Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

ثُمَّ قَسَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ فَهِيَ كَالْحِجَارَةِ أَوْ أَشَدُ قَسْوَةً طَ وَإِنَّ
مِنَ الْحِجَارَةِ لَمَا يَتَفَجَّرُ مِنْهُ الْأَنْهَرُ طَ وَإِنَّ مِنْهَا لَمَا يَشَقِّ فَيَخْرُجُ مِنْهُ
الْمَاءُ طَ وَإِنَّ مِنْهَا لَمَا يَهْبِطُ مِنْ حَشْيَةِ اللَّهِ طَ وَمَا اللَّهُ بِغَافِلٍ عَمَّا
تَعْمَلُونَ.

Then your hearts became hard thereafter, so they became like rocks or even harder. Of rocks are those from which rivers flow. Of them are those which split and water issues forth from them. And of them are those which fall down out of the fear of Allāh. Allāh is not unaware of your deeds.²

We hear this verse, we perceive Allāh's reprimand, but it does not create any fear in us. Allāh *ta'ālā* is saying to us that rocks are better than us; they have

¹ Sūrah an-Nūr, 24: 30.

² Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 74.

modesty while our hearts are covered with rust. Rocks fall out of Allāh's fear while our hearts are not restless for a single moment out of Allāh's fear. However, when we are afflicted by a tragedy or misery, our hearts tremble. These rocks are far better than our hearts which are not overcome by Allāh's fear for a single moment of our lives. Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

فَوَيْلٌ لِّلْقُسِيَّةِ قُلُوبِهِمْ مِنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ، أُولَئِكَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ

*So destruction to those whose hearts are hard against the remembrance of Allāh. They are wandering in manifest error.*¹

لَوْ آتَيْنَا هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ عَلَى جَبَلٍ لَّرَأَيْتَهُ خَاسِعًا مُّتَصَدِّعًا مِنْ حَشْيَةِ اللَّهِ،
وَتَلْكَ الْأَمْثَالُ نَضِرُّهُمَا لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ.

*Had We revealed this Qur'ān upon a mountain, you would have seen it humbled, rendered asunder by the fear of Allāh. Such are the parables We set forth for the people so that they may ponder.*²

My dear brothers! Thousands of lectures and words of advice will not benefit for our rectification as long as our heart is not inclined towards Allāh's fear. This is why Allāh *ta'ālā* clearly states:

إِنَّمَا تُنذِرُ الَّذِينَ يَخْشُونَ رَبَّهُمْ بِالْغَيْبِ وَأَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ

¹ Sūrah az-Zumar, 39: 22.

² Sūrah al-Hashr, 59: 21.

You [O Muhammad] merely warn those who fear their Sustainer without seeing [Him] and establish the salāh.¹

The difference between khashyat and khauf

There is a difference between khauf for Allāh *ta’ālā* and khashyat for Him. Khauf is a feeling which causes one to flee, to tremble and to be fearful. This is beneficial sometimes. Khashyat refers to a fear which is coupled with Allāh’s love, respect for Him, and a feeling of awe towards Him. This explanation can be proven from the following verses.

وَأُرْلِقْتِ الْجَنَّةُ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ عَيْرَ بَعِيْدٍ. هَذَا مَا تُوعَدُونَ لِكُلِّ أَوَّابٍ حَفِيْطٍ.
مَنْ خَشِيَ الرَّحْمَنَ بِالْغَيْبِ.

*Paradise will be brought close to the righteous, not far off. This is what you had been promised – to every one who remained penitent, kept remembering [Allāh]. Who feared the Merciful without seeing [Him] and came with a penitent heart.*²

What is the meaning of “Who feared the Merciful without seeing [Him]”? Ponder over it carefully. Allāh *ta’ālā* could have said:

من خشي الجبار بالغيب، أو من خشي القهار بالغيب، أو من خشي
القوي بالغيب.

The one fears the Omnipotent, or the one who fears the Subduer, or the one who fears the Powerful one.

¹ Sūrah al-Fātir, 35: 18.

Islāh al-Qulūb, p. 291.

² Sūrah Qāf, 50: 31-33.

Instead, He said: “Who feared the Merciful without seeing [Him]”. The word “Merciful” points to Allāh’s mercy. This shows that Allāh’s khashyat is attached to His love.

We went into some detail on this subject so that we may acquire that thing through which khashyat develops in our hearts. We see in the Qur’ānic and Prophetic style of expression that khashyat is always attached to the Resurrection. This is a natural thing. This is why our entire discussion for today will be about the Resurrection, after which, the development of khashyat is inevitable.

Think of every moment of the day of Resurrection

We have to think about every moment of the day of Resurrection so that we can acquire khashyat. When we ponder over things which created khashyat in the heart, we will find that the most effective thing in this regard is the day of Resurrection. Allāh ta’ālā says:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمْ إِنَّ زَلْزَلَةَ السَّاعَةِ شَيْءٌ عَظِيمٌ يَوْمَ تَرَوْنَهَا
تَذَهَّلُ كُلُّ مُرْضِعَةٍ عَمَّا أَرْضَعَتْ وَتَضَعُ كُلُّ ذَاتٍ حَمْلٍ حَمْلَهَا وَتَرَى
النَّاسَ سُكَّرًا وَمَا هُمْ بِسُكَّرٍ وَلَكِنَ عَذَابَ اللَّهِ شَدِيدٌ.

O people! Fear your Sustainer, for surely, the earthquake of the [last] hour is a mighty thing. The day when you behold it, every suckling mother will forget her suckling, and every pregnant woman will deliver her burden, and you will see the people intoxicated yet they are not intoxicated, but the punishment of Allāh is severe.¹

¹ Sūrah al-Hajj, 22: 1-2.

Will we not fear Allāh *ta’alā* even after listening to this verse? Are we going to continue sinning or are we going to repent?

Allāh *ta’alā* says:

هُذَا يَوْمٌ لَا يَنْطِقُونَ، وَلَا يُؤْدَنُ لَهُمْ فَيَعْتَذِرُونَ

*This is a day when they will not speak. Nor will they be permitted to offer excuses.*¹

You cannot offer any excuses now. The time for excuses has passed. You could have offered your excuses when you were in the world, and you could have repented then. Who in the world does not have the power to repent if he wants. As for the Hereafter, Allāh *ta’alā* says:

هُذَا يَوْمٌ لَا يَنْطِقُونَ، وَلَا يُؤْدَنُ لَهُمْ فَيَعْتَذِرُونَ

*This is a day when they will not speak. Nor will they be permitted to offer excuses.*²

Ponder over the following words of Allāh *ta’alā*:

يَوْمَ تَحِدُّ كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَا عَمِلَتْ مِنْ خَيْرٍ مُّخْضِرًا صَلِّ وَمَا عَمِلْتُ مِنْ سُوءٍ حَتَّىٰ تَوَدُّ لَوْ أَنَّ بَيْنَهَا وَبَيْنَهُ أَمْدَادًا بَعِيدًا طَوِيلًا وَيُحَدِّرُكُمُ اللَّهُ تَفَسَّهُ طَوِيلًا رَوْفٌ بِالْعِبَادِ.

The day when every person shall find whatever good he has done presented before him, and whatever evil he has done. He will wish that there is, between it

¹ Sūrah al-Mursalāt, 77: 35-36.

² Sūrah al-Mursalāt, 77: 35-36.

and himself, a vast distance. Allāh warns you of Himself, and Allāh is very kind to His servants.¹

Allāh ta'ālā says:

يَوْمَ يَقُولُ الرُّوحُ وَالْمَلِئَكَةُ صَفَّا لَا يَتَكَلَّمُونَ إِلَّا مَنْ أَذِنَ لَهُ الرَّحْمَنُ وَقَالَ
صَوَابًا.

The day when the soul and the angels shall stand in line. None will speak except he whom the Merciful permits, and declared what is right.²

Look at the fear of the angels who, by the command of Allāh ta'ālā, do not disobey Him. If the angels will be made to stand in rows and they will not be able to speak, what will the condition of you people be?³

Scenes of the fury of Hell

Allāh ta'ālā presents a scene when the Hell-fire will be seen from a distance:

إِذَا رَأَتُهُمْ مِنْ مَكَانٍ بَعِيدٍ سَمِعُوا لَهَا تَغْيُثًا وَرَفِيرًا

When it will see them from a distant place, they will hear its raging and roaring.⁴

Do rage and fury have a sound? Yes, when there is intense anger then the sound of the anger of Hell will be heard. What a day that will be? Do you fear Allāh ta'ālā in this world or not?

¹ Sūrah Al 'Imrān, 3: 30.

² Sūrah an-Naba', 78: 38-39.

³ *Islāh al-Qulūb*, p. 295.

⁴ Sūrah al-Furqān, 25: 12.

وَتَرَى الْمَلِئَكَةَ حَاقِينَ مِنْ حَوْلِ الْعَرْشِ يُسَبِّحُونَ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ، وَفُضْيَ
بَيْنَهُمْ بِالْحَقِّ وَقِيلَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

You see the angels circling round the throne, extolling the glory and praises of their Sustainer. Judgement is passed on them with justice. All that is said is: "All praise is due to Allāh, the Sustainer of the worlds."¹

The mere presentation of Hell before the people will cause them to fall to their knees.

Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَتَرَى كُلَّ أُمَّةٍ جَاثِيَةً، كُلُّ أُمَّةٍ تُدْعَى إِلَى كِتَبِهَا، أَلْيَوْمَ تُجْزَوْنَ مَا كُنْتُمْ
تَعْمَلُونَ

You will see every nation sitting on its knees. Each nation will be summoned to its record. Today you will be required for all that you used to do.²

The Prophets 'alayhimus salām will be standing and everyone will be saying just one thing: O our Sustainer! Keep us safe. O our Sustainer! Keep us safe. What will you do on that day?

Allāh ta'ālā says:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ سَبَقْتُ لَهُمْ مِنَا الْخُسْنَى لَا أُولَئِكَ عَنْهَا مُبْعَدُونَ. لَا يَسْمَعُونَ
حَسِيسَهَا حَوْلُهُمْ فِي مَا اشْتَهَى أَنفُسُهُمْ خَلِدُونَ. لَا يَحْزُنُهُمُ الْفَزَعُ
الْأَكْبَرُ وَتَتَلَقَّهُمُ الْمَلِئَكَةُ طَهْرًا يَوْمَ كُمُّ الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ تُوعَدُونَ.

¹ Sūrah az-Zumar, 39: 75.

² Sūrah al-Jāthiyah, 45: 28.

Those for whom goodness has been determined from Us since before – they shall remain far from it. They will not hear its slightest sound, but shall delight forever in what their souls desire. They shall not grieve in that great terror, and the angels shall receive them [saying]: This is your day which you were promised.¹

Does this verse add to your khauf or your khashyat?

Then imagine the time when the accounting of deeds will commence. This will commence with the occurrence of a grand occurrence, viz. the arrival of Allāh ta'ālā. Just picture the scene, Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَجَاءَ رَبُّكَ وَالْمَلَكُ صَفًا صَفًا

Your Sustainer arrives, as well as the angels, in rank after rank.²

Imagine that the accounting of deeds has commenced, and an announced will be made: “Such and such person who is the son of such and such person present yourself before Allāh ta'ālā.” In his extreme fear and trepidation, the person’s face will change colour, he will not move, and the angels will recognize him from his fear. The angels will recognize the most terrified person from among hundreds of thousands of people. They will then drag him and present him before Allāh ta'ālā.

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: “Allāh ta'ālā will speak with each person. There will be no interpreter. The person will look to his right and see the deeds which he had done. He will look to his left

¹ Sūrah al-Ambiyā', 21: 101-103.

² Sūrah al-Fajr, 89: 22.

and see the deeds which he had done. He will look in front and he will see the Hell-fire. O people! Fear the Hell-fire even if it is on account of a piece of date.”

Allāh's curse

Think of how you will be interrogated before Allāh *ta'ālā*. He will speak to you. He will ask: Did I not favour you? Did I not give you beauty? Did I not give you parents and place love for you in their hearts? Yet you disobeyed them. Did I not give you strength, but you used it for My disobedience! O you! You gave no importance to this meeting with Me. Do you have no importance for Me in your heart? You disregarded the fact that I was watching you in the world.

Dear brothers! All these things will take place. Picture them and fear Allāh *ta'ālā*.

Then think of how Allāh *ta'ālā* will say to you: O My servant! If there was no servitude in your heart and your heart was unmindful of Me in the world, then read your book of deeds. You committed such and such actions on such and such day. If you were to read your sins before your father you will be ashamed. What will your condition be when your book of deeds will be in your hands? Imagine your condition at that time.

Also think of the time when Allāh *ta'ālā* will say angrily: “O My servant! Get away from here. I am angry with you. I will neither forgive you nor accept anything from you. O angels! Seize him!” The angels will carry out the order immediately. Countless angels will rush towards him and say: Allāh has cursed this servant and is angry with him. How could he fight against his Lord by committing sins in the world?

Can anyone picture this scene? We seek refuge in Allāh *ta’ālā*.

Allāh’s mercy

If you are a believer, Allāh *ta’ālā* will say: “O My servant! Come near.” Allāh’s effulgence will rain on you. He will say: “O My servant! Come close to Me.” He will place a veil over you and ask: “Do you remember such and such sin?” He will continue asking until the servant will be convinced that there is no escape for him. Allāh *ta’ālā* will say: “I had concealed your sins in the world. Today too I am pardoning you. O My servant! You may go. I will not disgrace you. I have pardoned you.”

Just imagine your joy when Allāh *ta’ālā* says: “Go, I have pardoned you. I will not disgrace you. I have forgiven you.”

Picture the extent of your happiness when Allāh *ta’ālā* says: “Go, I have pardoned you.”

Do we still fear Allāh *ta’ālā*? Is our khashyat one of love, yearning and reverting to Allāh *ta’ālā*; or do we have the khauf which instils us with terror, anxiety and causes us to flee from Him. The latter is not what Allāh *ta’ālā* wants from us. Whenever Allāh *ta’ālā* spoke about fear, He coupled it with mercy. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

وَلِمَنْ خَافَ مَقَامَ رَبِّهِ جَنَّتٌ

The one who fears standing before his Lord shall have two orchards.¹

Have you now understood the meaning of khashyat?¹

¹ Sūrah ar-Rahmān, 55: 46.

Stories of people who feared Allāh

1. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* feared Allāh *ta'ālā* the most

Hadrat 'Ā'ishah *radiyallāhu 'anhā* relates: One night I realized that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* was not at my bedside. I moved my hands around looking for him. I touched his feet. He was in prostration and saying: "O Allāh! I seek refuge in Your pleasure from Your displeasure. I seek refuge in Your pardon from Your grasp. I seek refuge in You from You. I cannot praise you sufficiently. You are as You praised Yourself."

Listen! Do not commit sins; fear Allāh *ta'ālā*. The closer you get to Allāh *ta'ālā*, the more the sweetness of khauf and khashyat will increase. You will find that the one who fears Allāh *ta'ālā* the most is the one who loves Him the most.

One day Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* buried one of his companions. He then cried profusely to the extent that the ground became moist. He then turned towards his *Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum* while his eyes were flowing with tears. He said: "My dear brothers! Prepare yourselves for situations like these." The *Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum* relate: Whenever Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* used to get up from an assembly, he used to say the takbīr (Allāhu Akbar), raise his hands and make this du'a':

اللَّهُمَّ اقْسِمْ لِي مِنْ خَسْيَتِكَ مَا تَحُولُّ بِهِ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ مَعْصِيَتِكَ

¹ *Islāh al-Qulūb*, p. 310.

O Allāh! Confer on me such a level of fear for You which comes as a barrier between us and Your disobedience.

On one occasion the sun went into eclipse in Madīnah. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* was overcome by anxiety, he rushed out, stood and performed *salāh* for a long period of time, then went into *rukū'* for a long time, and then into prostration for a long time. He then continued in *du'a'* and said this repeatedly: "O my Lord! You did not promise me while I am begging for Your forgiveness. You did not promise me while I am present among them."

Allāh *ta'ālā* says: "Allāh will not punish them while you are living among them. Allāh will not punish them while they are seeking forgiveness." Allāh *ta'ālā* teaches khashyat to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* as follows:

قُلْ إِنِّي أَخَافُ إِنْ عَصَيْتُ رَبِّيْ عَذَابَ يَوْمٍ عَظِيْمٍ

Say: I fear, if I were to disobey my Sustainer, the punishment of a mighty day.¹

Hadrat Jibra'il 'alayhis salām

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: "On the night of Mi'rāj, I saw Jibra'il looking like a decayed sack cloth due to fear for Allāh *ta'ālā*."

Hadrat Jibra'il 'alayhis salām used to bring divine revelation. Allāh *ta'ālā* had placed this trust in him.

وَإِنَّهُ لَتَنْزِيلُ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ نَزَّلَ بِهِ الرُّوحُ الْأَمِيْنُ

¹ Sūrah al-An'ām, 6: 15.

Islāh al-Qulūb, p. 311.

This Qur'ān is a revelation from the Sustainer of the worlds. The reliable angel has brought it down.¹

Hadrat Jibra'il 'alayhi salām never committed a sin, yet look at his fear.

3. Hadrat 'Umar radiyallāhu 'anhu

On the day of the conquest of Bayt al-Maqdis [Jerusalem], Hadrat 'Umar radiyallāhu 'anhu was proceeding to receive the keys for Bayt al-Maqdis. People were awaiting his arrival. After entering, he said:

"Where is my brother Abū 'Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrāh?" Abū 'Ubaydah came forward, Hadrat 'Umar radiyallāhu 'anhu embraced him and cried profusely. He then said: "O Abū 'Ubaydah! This is not a day of victory, it is a day of concern and worry. What will we say to our Lord when He asks us: 'What did you do after My Messenger?'"

Abū 'Ubaydah radiyallāhu 'anhu said: "O Amīr al-Mu'minīn! Do not cry in the presence of these people." Hadrat 'Umar radiyallāhu 'anhu said: "O Abū 'Ubaydah! What answer will we give?" Abū 'Ubaydah radiyallāhu 'anhu said: "O Amīr al-Mu'minīn! Come, let's cry in privacy, away from the people." He then proceeded towards a tree and began crying out of love for Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam and fear of Allāh ta'ālā.²

Hadrat 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz

On the day of his demise, Hadrat 'Umar radiyallāhu 'anhu said to his son: "O son! Place my cheek on the ground, perhaps 'Umar's Lord will have mercy on

¹ Sūrah ash-Shu'arā', 26: 192-193.

² Islāh al-Qulūb, p. 312.

'Umar." He then said: "Destruction to me and destruction for my mother if my Lord does not show mercy to me. I hope I am left without any accounting."

When Hadrat 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz used to read this verse from Sūrah al-Layl

فَإِنَّ رُشْكَمْ نَارًا تَلَظِّي

And so, I have warned you of a raging fire.¹

He could not read further. He used to cry and fall silent. He would restart the sūrah and cry when he reached the above verse.²

How to realize Allāh's khashyat

1. Abstain from sins. When the effects of sins are less on the heart, it will be filled with light. Reduce your sins. You might have to bear pain and hardships for this. As far as possible, abstain from sinning.

2. Think of the day of Resurrection, death, Paradise and Hell. Try to think about how you are going to present yourself before Allāh *ta'ālā* on the day of Resurrection.

3. Be merciful towards people. This will create khashyat in your heart. The more mercy, kindness and compassion you show to people, the more your khashyat will increase.

These are the three points which I advise you to do if you have the intention of realizing khashyat within you.

¹ Sūrah al-Layl, 92: 14.

² Islāh al-Qulūb, p. 313.

1. Abstain from sinning as far as possible.
2. Think of Paradise and Hell.
3. Be kind and merciful towards people.

I feel I ought to draw your attention to another point. You must strive against your self until you begin fearing Allāh *ta’ālā*. Once the process of khashyat commences in your heart, you will find no difficulty in fleeing from sins. In fact, your heart will feel joy, and you will experience enjoyment at fleeing from sins.

Īmān is obtained by making an effort on it. When you take admission in a college, you have knowledge of one or two things. When you graduate from there, you have knowledge of many things. This is because you learnt them there. The same can be said of īmān and Islam. You must therefore get up and strive for your rectification and training. Adopt methods on how to give up sins and to develop fear in your heart. Try to think of the day of Resurrection constantly and be kind and compassionate towards people. If you do this over a period of time, khashyat will come into your heart. Once you have khashyat, you will have the strength to combat sins. Not because it is a difficult thing to do, but because you will experience enjoyment in abstaining from sins. This has been experienced by many. You will then reach such a level of khashyat that when it has entered your heart completely, your heart will burn the opportunities of desires and reduce them to ashes.

You may have said that you can give up everything except sinning, and that you can never give it up. However, once you start striving against your carnal self and think of the day of Resurrection, and your heart starts fearing Allāh *ta’ālā*, khashyat will enter

your heart and you will perceive the departure of sinning from your heart. You yourself will be surprised at how it left your heart! The fact of the matter is that Allāh *ta'ālā* removed it from your heart. When khashyat entered your heart, it burnt the opportunities of sinning.

The first level of khashyat is that it puts an end to sinning. Look at how Hadrat Yūsuf '*alayhi salām*' was faced with a situation in which most youngsters slip and fall. He was a handsome young man in a foreign land where no one knew him. His master's wife was trying to seduce him. She was the wife of a minister, and was herself a very attractive woman. She had locked the doors and no one could have seen them. She then offered herself to him, but Hadrat Yūsuf's heart was filled with Allāh's khashyat. This is why he said: "Ma'ādhallāh" (I seek refuge in Allāh *ta'ālā*). Who is there who can say this with such force and sweetness!?

وَرَاوَدَتْهُ الَّتِي هُوَ فِي بَيْتِهَا عَنْ نَفْسِهِ وَغَلَقَتِ الْأَبْوَابَ وَقَالَتْ هَيْتَ لَكَ
طَ قَالَ مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ إِنَّهُ رَبِّي أَحْسَنَ مَثْوَايٍ طَ إِنَّهُ لَا يُفْلِحُ الظَّالِمُونَ.

She, in whose house he was, tried to seduce him and she closed the doors. She then said: "Come quickly!" He replied: "I seek refuge in Allāh! The 'Azīz, my master, has kept me well. Without doubt, the wrongdoers do not prosper.¹

Once you start abstaining from sins and Allāh *ta'ālā* sees khashyat in your heart, you will be conveyed to the next level of Allāh's khashyat. You will cry out of Allāh's fear and you will experience the joy of crying

¹ Sūrah Yūsuf, 12: 23.

in this way. This is why Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said that the person who cried out of Allāh's fear will not enter the Hell-fire until milk returns to the udders.¹

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said that there are two drops and two marks which are most beloved to Allāh *ta'ālā*. A drop of tear which is shed out of Allāh's fear and a drop of blood which is shed in Allāh's cause. As for the two marks, one is the mark which is left on account of an injury sustained while fighting in Allāh's cause. The other is a mark which is left by carrying out one of the obligations of Allāh *ta'ālā*.

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said that if a person engages in Allāh's remembrance and begins crying out of His fear to the extent that his tears fall to the ground, then such a person will not be punished on the day of Resurrection.

When Hadrat 'Umar *radiyallāhu 'anhu* used to read the following verse, he used to fall into prostration. He would then say: "We have prostrated, but we have not shed tears."

وَيَخْرُونَ لِلأَذْقَانِ يَبْكُونَ وَيَزِيدُهُمْ خُشُوعًا

*They fall on their chins, weeping, and it increases them in humility.*²

You will then reach the lofty levels of khashyat. It entails fearing Allāh *ta'ālā* in your affairs and dealings with people. Hadrat 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz *rahimahullāh* used to say to his attendant: "When

¹ Narrated by Tirmidhī.

² Sūrah Banī Isrā'il, 17: 109.

you see me wronging anyone or trampling the rights of anyone, you must take hold of my garment, tug me and say: ‘O ‘Umar! Do you not fear Allāh?’”

I do not want you to only cry when you fear Allāh *ta’ālā*. Rather, when you fear Allāh *ta’ālā* you must fear Him as regards your dealings with your wives, children, your subordinates, attendants and all those with whom you are in contact.

If we comply with the previously-listed three points, we can conclude that we have realized khashyat in the true sense of the word.¹

Note: May Allāh *ta’ālā* enable us to follow the causes of His khashyat and to practise accordingly. Āmīn. (compiler)

Khashyat is one of the signs of the ‘ulamā’ of the Hereafter

وَقِيلَ خَمْسَةٌ مِّنِ الْأَخْلَاقِ هِيَ مِنْ عَلَامَاتِ عُلَمَاءِ الْآخِرَةِ مَفْهُومَةٌ مِّنْ خَمْسَ آيَاتٍ مِّنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: الْخَشْيَةُ، الْخُشُوعُ، التَّوَاضُعُ، حَسْنُ الْخَلْقِ، وَإِيَّاشُ الْآخِرَةِ وَهُوَ الزَّهْدُ. فَأَمَّا الْخَشْيَةُ فَمِنْ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهُ مِنْ عَبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ. وَأَمَّا الْخُشُوعُ فَمِنْ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: خَشْعَيْنَ لِلَّهِ، لَا يَشْتَرُونَ بِاِيَّالِهِ ثُمَّا قَلِيلًا. وَأَمَّا التَّوَاضُعُ فَمِنْ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: وَأَخْفَضْ جَنَاحَكَ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ. وَأَمَّا حَسْنُ الْخَلْقِ فَمِنْ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى:

¹ *Islāh al-Qulūb*, p. 318.

فِيمَا رَحْمَةٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ لَنْتَ لَهُمْ وَأَمَّا الزَّهْدُ فَمِنْ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ أَوْتُوا الْعِلْمَ وَيَلْكُمُ ثَوَابُ اللَّهِ خَيْرٌ لِمَنْ أَمْنَى وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا.^١

A scholar said: There are five qualities which are from among the signs of the ‘ulamā’ of the Hereafter. These can be gauged from the verses of the Qur’ān. They are: fear of Allāh *ta’ālā*, submission, humbleness, a friendly attitude, disinterest in the world. This last quality is of fundamental importance.

Fear of Allāh can be understood from the following verse:

إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ

From His servants, it is the ‘ulamā’ who fear Allāh.

Submission can be understood from this verse:

خُشِّعِينَ لِلَّهِ لَا يَشْتَرُونَ بِأَيْمَانِ اللَّهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا

Submitting themselves before Allāh. They do not sell Allāh’s verses for a trivial price.

Humbleness is learnt from the following verse:

وَاحْفِضْ جَنَاحَكَ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Lower your wing of humility for the believers.

Friendly and good character is mentioned in this verse:

فِيمَا رَحْمَةٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ لِئَلَّا لَهُمْ

^١إحياء علوم الدين، ج ١، ص ٨٦

It is solely out of Allāh's mercy that you are kind and soft-hearted towards them.

Abstention from the world is conveyed as follows:

وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ وَيَلَكُمْ تَوَابُ اللَّهِ خَيْرٌ لِمَنْ أَمَنَ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا

Those who were endowed with knowledge said: Woe to you! The reward of Allāh is much better for the one who believes and does good deeds.

Note: May Allāh ta'ālā embellish us with these qualities which are mentioned in the Qur'aan by His grace. Āmīn. (compiler)

Taqwā

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ حَقًّا تُفْتَهِهِ وَلَا تَمُوْتُنَ إِلَّا وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ

O believers! Continuously fear Allāh as He ought to be feared and do not die except as Muslims.¹

Hadrat Maulānā Muftī Muhammad Shafi' Sāhib 'Uthmānī rahimahullāh writes in his commentary to the above verse:

The word "taqwā" in its original Arabic sense means "to keep away from" or "to abstain". It is also translated as "to fear" because the things which we are ordered to keep away from are either things to be feared or they could result in Allāh's punishment.

There are several levels of taqwā, the lowest of which is to abstain from unbelief and polytheism. In this sense, every Muslim can be referred to as a muttaqī even if he may be committing sins. The words

¹ Sūrah Al 'Imrān, 3: 102.

muttaqīn and taqwā are used in many places in the Qur'ān to convey this meaning.

The next level is to abstain from the things which are disliked by Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. The virtues and blessings of taqwā as mentioned in the Qur'ān and Hadīth are promised on this level.

The third level of taqwā is that lofty position which is enjoyed by the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' and their special heirs, the Auliya' of Allāh *ta'ālā*. It entails saving one's heart from all apart from Allāh *ta'ālā* and inhabiting it with Allāh's remembrance and His pleasure.

In the verse under discussion, the words "as He ought to be feared" have been added after the words "Continuously fear Allāh".

What is the meaning of fearing Allāh *ta'ālā* as He ought to be feared? It is explained by Hadrat 'Abdullāh ibn Mas'ūd, Rabī', Qatādah and Hasan al-Baṣrī *radiyallāhu 'anhum* through a Hadīth of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* as follows:

حق تقاته - هو أن يطاع فلا يعصي، ويذكر فلا يكفر

As *He ought to be feared* means that *He must be obeyed without being disobeyed, remembered without being forgotten, thanked without being unappreciated*.

Similar meanings have been given by the imāms of *tafsīr*. For example, fearing Allāh *ta'ālā* as He ought to be feared means that the criticism of any critic must be disregarded in matters related to Allāh *ta'ālā*. The person must remain firm on justice even

if it causes harm to one's self, children or parents. Others say that a person cannot fear Allāh *ta'ālā* as He ought to be feared until and unless he safeguards his tongue.

Another verse of the Qur'ān states:

إِتَّقُوا اللَّهَ مَا أَسْتَطَعْتُمْ

Fear Allāh as much as you can.

Hadrat Ibn 'Abbās *radiyallāhu 'anhu* and Hadrat Tā'ūs *rahimahullāh* say that this verse is actually an explanation of fearing Allāh *ta'ālā* as He ought to be feared. It means that a person must spend all his resources and powers to abstain from sins. If he does this, he will be fulfilling the order of fearing Allāh *ta'ālā* as He ought to be feared. If a person falls into sin even after spending all his means to abstain from sin, it will not be against the order of fearing Allāh *ta'ālā* as He ought to be feared.

The next part of the verse states:

وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ

Do not die except as Muslims.

We learn from this that *taqwā* is actually Islam in its entirety. That is, total obedience to Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, and complete abstention from their disobedience is *taqwā*, and this is known as Islam.¹

¹ Muftī Muhammad Shafi': *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 2, p. 127.

Justice is established through taqwā

Allāh ta'ālā says:

إِعْدُوا قَفْ هُوَ أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَىٰ زَوَّاتُهُمْ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ

Establish justice. This is closest to piety. And continually fear Allāh. Allāh is fully aware of what you do.¹

The system of this world revolves around justice, equity and true testimony. These are the elements which set a seal on the doors of all wrongs and oppressions. This is why Allāh ta'ālā says: O believers! Your īmān demands that you stand up for the truth and remain firm on it. You should therefore be forever ready to fulfil Allāh's rights. And when it is the time to fulfil the rights of fellow humans, you must be testifiers to the truth with justice irrespective of whether it is against a friend or a foe. Let not your enmity towards a people prompt you to discard justice. Establish justice with friend and foe. This attitude is closest to taqwā and piety. Piety demands that all – friends and foes – be treated equally without partiality and without trampling the rights of anyone. Continually fear disobedience to Allāh ta'ālā. Allāh ta'ālā is most certainly aware of your actions. Your justice or lack of it is not hidden from Him.²

¹ Sūrah al-Mā'ida, 5: 8.

² Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 2, p. 304.

People of taqwā will be saved from Hell

Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَإِنْ مِنْكُمْ إِلَّا وَارِدُهَا، كَانَ عَلَى رَبِّكَ حَتْمًا مَّقْضِيًّا. ثُمَّ نُنَجِّي الَّذِينَ
اتَّقُوا وَنَذَرُ الظَّالِمِينَ فِيهَا جِئْنًا.

There isn't anyone among you who will not pass through it. This is a promise upon your Sustainer – inevitable, absolute. We shall then save those who continued fearing [Us] and leave the sinners in it, fallen on their knees.¹

The above verses state that there will be no human who will not pass over Hell. Everyone will pass through, but the pious ones will be rescued while the wrongdoers will fall into it on their knees and remain therein.

What is the meaning of passing through or passing over? The well-known explanation is that all believers, unbelievers, righteous people and sinners will pass over the bridge which extends over the Hell-fire. The believers who feared Allāh ta'ālā will cross over safely according to the level of their piety. The evil doers will not be able to cross over. There will be large hooks which will hook them and cast them into the Hell-fire. Many Muslims who committed wrongs will also be hooked and cast into it. After some time – through the intercession of the Prophets 'alayhimus salām, the angels and righteous people; or through the direct mercy of Allāh ta'ālā – they who had read the kalimah with sincerity will be removed. Only the unbelievers, polytheists and hypocrites will remain.

¹ Sūrah Maryam, 19: 71-72.

Other scholars are of the view that everyone will have to go into Hell, but it will turn into a cool breeze for the believers. It will be similar to the fire in which Hadrat Ibrāhīm '*alayhis salām* was cast and became cool for him by the order of Allāh *ta’ālā*. This explanation has been given by Hadrat Jābir ibn ‘Abdillāh *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* and Hadrat Ibn ‘Abbās *radiyallāhu ‘anhu*. Crossing over the bridge cannot be rejected because it is established from authentic Aḥādīth. These are to be found in Sahīh Bukhārī, Sahīh Muslim and other Hadīth collections. While accepting the explanation of Hadrat Ibn ‘Abbās *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* we could say that the believers who cross the bridge safely will then be entered into Hell which will be turned into a cool breeze for them. They will then leave it safely and be admitted into Paradise. Allāh *ta’ālā* knows best.¹

Taqwā is in the heart

قول النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم: "التقوى هنا" – معناه على ما فسره النووي أن الأعمال الظاهرة لا تحصل بها التقوى، وإنما تحصل بما يقع في القلب من عظمة الله تعالى وخشيته ومراقبته. وقال القرطبي: التقوى مصدر اتقى، والمتقى هو الذي يجعل بينه وبين ما يخافه وقاية تقيه منه. والمتقى شرعاً هو الذي يجعل بينه وبين عذاب الله تعالى وقاية من الطاعة فإذا أصل التقوى الخوف، والخوف ينشأ عن المعرفة بجلال الله تعالى وعظمي سلطنته وعقابه والخوف المعرفة محله الصدر، فذلك أشار إلى صدره.

¹ *Anwār al-Bayān*, vol. 3, p. 294.

وليس مراده كما زعم بعض جهله المتصوفة وبعض المتجمدين أن المقصود هو غرس التقوى وخشية الله تعالى في القلب، فمتي حصل ذلك استغنى المرء عن الأعمال الظاهرة، لأنه لو كان ذلك لما احتاج النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم وهو أتقى المتقين أن يباشر الأعمال الظاهرة من الصلاة والصوم والجهاد وغيرها، وإنما المقصود أن الأعمال الظاهرة لا تقبل عند الله تعالى إلا إذا كانت صادرة عن الإخلاص وحسن النية وتقوى الله سبحانه، فيجب الإهتمام بالإخلاص كما يجب تعاطي الأعمال الظاهرة.^١

In one lengthy Hadīth, Rasūlullāh ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam pointed towards his heart and said: “Taqwā is here.” Allāmah Nawawī rahimahullāh explains this and says that taqwā is not acquired by only outward actions. Rather, through His fear and meditating over His greatness.

Allāmah Qurtubī rahimahullāh said that a muttaqī is a person who places a barrier between himself and the thing which he fears so that he is saved from it. In the Shari‘at a muttaqī is one whose acts of obedience come as barriers between himself and Allāh’s punishment. Thus, taqwā is essentially fear which is developed through Allāh’s recognition, and being conscious of His power, punishment and greatness. Since fear and recognition are in the heart, Rasūlullāh ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam pointed to it.

It is not what certain ignorant Sufis and modernists claim when they say that taqwā and fear must be

^١ تكميلة فتح الملهم، ج ٥، ص ١٨٤.

*developed in the heart only, and once a person acquires them, he is absolved of outward actions. If this was the case, there would have been no need for Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam to perform salāh, keep fast, perform hajj, go for jihād and carry out other external actions. This, notwithstanding the fact that he was the *imām* of all *muttaqī* people. What this means is that the external actions are not acceptable in the sight of Allāh *ta'ālā* when they are devoid of sincerity and *taqwā*. Thus, giving due attention to sincerity is just as essential as the external actions.*

Note: May Allāh *ta'ālā*, through His grace, endow us with the quality of *taqwā*. *Āmīn*. (compiler)

Allāh prohibits us from making claims to *taqwā*

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

فَلَا تُرْکُوا آنفَسَكُمْ

So do not boast about your purity.¹

Allāh *ta'ālā* knows you better. He knows your conditions better than what you know of them. He created you from soil, your beginning is from soil. Remember the time when you were in the wombs of your mothers. You were transferred from the loins of your fathers, and brought into the wombs of your mothers where you were given shape and form.

Allāh *ta'ālā* says: He knows you better because He created you, and He destined wretchedness and goodness for you before you even came into existence. You will be constantly changing according to whatever He wrote for you as regards your

¹ Sūrah an-Najm, 53: 32.

sustenance, death, actions and conditions. Actions which are in agreement with the Shari'at cannot necessarily bring goodness, and those which are in conflict with the Shari'at cannot necessarily bring wretchedness. You will die according to how you were destined to die from before hand.

You should therefore not display yourself as a pure person. You must not praise yourself out of pride and haughtiness over the purity of your actions and goodness of conditions. Allāh *ta'ālā* knows best who is pious. Thus, *taqwā* is concealed from everyone except Allāh *ta'ālā*. This was demonstrated by Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* when he pointed towards his heart and said: "Taqwā is here."

Abū 'Uthmān said that the person who knows from where he was created, to what point he knows, and in what condition he is at present – we can say with regard to him that he is not displaying himself as a pure person. Despite this, he is the addressee of this verse.

فَلَا تُنْزِّلُوا أَنفُسَكُمْ

So do not boast about your purity.¹

On what basis can he claim purity? Can he base it on his character, conditions, actions or words whereas his carnal self which prompts him towards evil is attached to him!?

If a person claims purity it is an indication that he considers himself hidden from Allāh *ta'ālā*. This is because the person who has no hope of his continued existence, who is fully conscious of Allāh's

¹ Sūrah an-Najm, 53: 32.

presence, and immersed in the thought of meeting Him can never consider himself to be pure. After all, he knows that he is to come to an end. We are taught that it is essential for a Muslim to consider a fellow Muslim to be better than himself. If he sees an old man, he says: He has more acts of obedience than me, he is therefore superior to me. If he sees a young person, he says: He has committed fewer sins than me, so he is better than me. As for the one who thinks that everyone is worse than him, he is a proud and haughty person. What this means is that we do not know what is going to happen. This is why we should constantly beg Allāh *ta’ālā* for wellbeing.¹

Note: Hadrat Hājī Imdādullāh Sāhib Muhājir Makkī rahimahullāh said: “It is easy for every person to choose to be humble because if he sees someone elder than him, he thinks to himself that he has done more good. If he sees someone younger than him, he thinks to himself that he has committed fewer sins.” Glory to Allāh! What an easy prescription for the acquisition of humility. (compiler)

قُلْ كُلُّ يَعْمَلُ عَلَى شَاكِلَتِهِ طَفَرُ بُكْمٌ أَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ هُوَ أَهْدِي سَيِّلًا

*Say: Each one acts in a manner peculiar to himself. So your Sustainer knows best the one who is most guided.*²

The believers, unbelievers, righteous ones and mischief makers – each one is acting in his own way. In other words, each one is acting according to his intellect – based on his knowledge or ignorance. Allāh *ta’ālā* knows best who is on the correct path. In the

¹ From the *tafsīr* of Mullā ‘Alī Qārī, vol. 5, p. 55.

² Sūrah Banī Isrā’īl, 17: 84.

same way, He knows the one who is not on the right path. He will reward or punish each one according to his actions. It cannot happen that a person considers himself to be on the right path without any proof and evidence.¹

People of taqwā acquire Allāh's togetherness

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الْذِينَ اتَّقُوا وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ مُحْسِنُونَ

*Surely Allāh is with those who are righteous and those who do virtuous deeds.*²

Now that Allāh *ta'ālā* conferred you [Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*] and your Companions with the attributes of taqwā and *ihsān*, you can conclude that Allāh's help is with you and that the plots of the unbelievers will not be successful against you. All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā*, history demonstrated that the unbelievers continued plotting while Islam continued progressing.³

Maulānā Abū Tāhir Muḥammad Is-hāq Sāhib writes in his book *Tuhfah 'Ilm Wa Hikmat* on the subject of taqwā. He comments on the following Hadīth:

اتق الله حيثما كنت، واتبع السائئة الحسنة تمحها، وخلق الناس بخلق
حسن.

Fear Allāh wherever you are. Follow an evil deed with a good one; the latter will wipe out the effects of the

¹ Muftī Muḥammad Shafī': *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 5, p. 523.

² Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 128.

³ *Anwār al-Bayān*, vol. 3, p. 294.

former. Interact with people with good and sound character.

The word *taqwā* is derived from *wiqāyah* which means “a shield” or “form of protection”. *Taqwā* would therefore mean to choose that shield or form of protection through which man can save himself from the prohibited and unlawful. *Taqwā* with relation to Allāh *ta’ālā* will mean protecting one’s self against all those things which could cause His anger and wrath, and which He is displeased with.

This is why *taqwallāh* is explained as “carrying out His orders and abstaining from His prohibitions”. When man saves himself from Allāh’s disobedience and His wrath and anger, he will obviously save himself from the Hell-fire, and he would have realized the objective of *taqwā*.

This can only happen when the fear of Allāh *ta’ālā* is firmly embedded in a person’s heart. He has full conviction that Allāh *ta’ālā* is watching him and that He can punish him for his disobedience. This is why the ‘ulamā’ say that when the word *taqwā* is attributed to Allāh *ta’ālā*, it will mean fear. After all, the thing which ought to be feared the most is Allāh’s displeasure. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ

Continue fearing Allāh before whom you are to be assembled.

When you are assembled before Him, you will be recompensed for your actions. This is bound to happen whether you like it or not.

Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

هُوَ أَهْلُ التَّقْوَىٰ وَأَهْلُ الْمَغْفِرَةِ

He alone should be feared, and He alone is worthy of forgiving.¹

Thus, the previously quoted Hadīth will mean: You must continually fear Allāh *ta’ālā* no matter where you are.

The first order in this Hadīth is that of *taqwā* because it is the source and foundation of all actions and devotions. Allāh *ta’ālā* says in this regard:

وَلَقَدْ وَصَّيْنَا النَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَبَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ وَإِيَّاكُمْ أَنِ اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ

We commanded the previous people of the Book and you to continually fear Allāh.²

We explained previously that one of the meanings of *taqwā* is to carry out Allāh’s orders and to abstain from His prohibitions.

Hadrat ‘Umar ibn ‘Abd al-‘Azīz *rahimahullāh* is reported to have said that *taqwā* does not only mean you must perform *salāh* by night and keep fast by the day, and nothing else. Rather, it entails abstaining from all the prohibitions of Allāh *ta’ālā*, and carrying out all His obligations. After that, whatever good he does, it will be additional light and goodness for him.

Hadrat Abū ad-Dardā’ *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* said that *taqwā* means that man fears Allāh *ta’ālā* with regard to even the slightest speck and abstains from even those lawful things regarding which he has some doubt. He must never allow such doubtful things to

¹ Sūrah al-Muddaththir, 74: 56.

² Sūrah an-Nisā’, 4: 131.

come as a veil between himself and what is unlawful. We seek refuge in Allāh *ta’alā*.¹

Sidq

Allāh *ta’alā* says:

قُلْ أَوْنِيْتُكُمْ بِخَيْرٍ مِّنْ ذَلِكُمْ طِلِلَدِيْنَ اتَّقُوا عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ جَنَّتٌ تَجْرِيْ
مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَرُ خَلِيلِيْنَ فِيهَا وَأَزْوَاجٌ مُّظَاهِرَةٌ وَرَضْوَانٌ مِنْ اللَّهِ طِلِلَهُ
بَصِيرٌ بِالْعِبَادِ. الَّذِيْنَ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا إِنَّا أَمْنَا فَاغْفِرْلَنَا دُنْوَبَنَا وَقِنَا عَذَابَ
الثَّارِ. الصَّابِرِيْنَ وَالصَّدِيقِيْنَ وَالْقَنِيْتِيْنَ وَالْمُنْفِقِيْنَ وَالْمُسْتَغْفِرِيْنَ
بِالْأَسْحَارِ.

*Say: Shall I inform you of something better than that? For the pious there are, with their Sustainer, gardens beneath which rivers flow - abiding therein forever, pure wives and the pleasure of Allāh. And in Allāh’s sight are the servants. Those who say: “O our Sustainer! We have believed, so forgive us our sins and save us from the punishment of the fire.” Those who exercise patience, are truthful, carry out orders, spend and seek forgiveness for sins in the latter part of the night.*²

From the people of *taqwā*, the second group of people are the *sādiqīn*. They are the ones who choose truthfulness in every matter. They observe truthfulness in their words, actions, dealings and promises. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said:

¹ Maulānā Abū Tāhir Muḥammad Is-hāq: *Tuhfah ‘Ilm Wa Hikmat*, p. 343.

² Sūrah Āl ‘Imrān, 3: 15-17.

لَا يزال المؤمن يتحرى الصدق حتى يكتب عند الله صديقا

A believer continues seeking truthfulness to the extent that he is recorded as a siddiq by Allāh ta'ālā.

In Sūrah at-Taubah, Allāh ta'ālā says: “O believers! Fear Allāh and:

وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ

Remain with the truthful ones.¹

Allāh ta'ālā says in Sūrah al-Mā'idah:

هُدًى يَوْمَ يَنْفَعُ الصُّدِيقِينَ صِدْقُهُمْ

This is the day in which their truthfulness will benefit the truthful ones.

Allāh ta'ālā says in Sūrah al-Ahzāb:

لِيَسْأَلَ الصُّدِيقِينَ عَنْ صِدْقِهِمْ

The truthful ones will be asked about their truthfulness on the day of Resurrection.

Allāh ta'ālā says in the beginning of Sūrah al-'Ankabūt:

فَلَيَعْلَمَنَّ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا

Allāh shall certainly know those who are truthful.

All the above verses show that truthfulness is a great deed in the sight of Allāh ta'ālā and He has immense rewards in store for those who have this quality.²

¹ Sūrah at-Taubah.

² *Ma'ālim al-'Irfān*, vol. 4, p. 69.

قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم: من سأّل الله تعالى الشهادة بصدق بلغه الله منازل الشهداء وإن مات على فراشه.^١

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: Whoever asks Allāh ta'ālā for martyrdom with genuine truthfulness, Allāh ta'ālā will convey him to the ranks of the martyrs even if he dies on his bed.

قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم: إن الصدق يهدي إلى البر، وإن البر يهدي إلى الجنة، وإن الرجل ليصدق حق يكتب عند الله صديقاً.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: Truthfulness steers a person towards piety, and piety steers him towards Paradise. A person continues speaking the truth until he is recorded as a truthful person by Allāh ta'ālā.

قال العلامة ابن أبي شريف في حواشى شرح العقائد: الصدق استعمله الصوفية بمعنى استواء السر والعلانية والظاهر والباطن بأن لا تكذب أحوال العبد أعماله ولا أعماله أحواله، وجعلوا الإخلاص لازماً أعم. فقالوا كل صادق مخلص وليس كل مخلص صادقاً.

وفي شرح رسالة القشيرية للشيخ زكريا سئل الشيخ الجنيد أهما واحد أم بينهما فرق؟ فقال بينهما فرق. الصدق أصل والإخلاص فرع،

¹ رواه مسلم، رقم ١٩٠٦.

² بخاري: ٦٠٩٤، ومسلم: ٣٦٠٧.

والصدق أصل كل شيء والإخلاص لا يكون إلا بعد الدخول في
الأعمال، والأعمال لا تكون مقبولة إلا بهما.^١

'Allāmah Ibn Abī Sharīf writes in the marginal notes of Sharh al-'Aqā'id that the Sufis use the word sidq when a person's private and public life and his internal and external selves are the same. In other words, his conditions do not contradict his actions, nor do his actions contradict his conditions. (That is, there is conformity between his words, actions and conditions. This is sidq). They say that ikhlās (sincerity) is essential for this, and it is in the general sense. Thus, every truthful person will be sincere, but every sincere person is not necessarily truthful.

Shaykh Junayd rahimahullāh was asked if sidq and ikhlās are one and the same thing or if there is a difference between the two? He replied: There is a difference between the two. Sidq is the fundamental while ikhlās is its branch. Sidq is the fundamental of everything while ikhlās comes into play after starting actions. Yes, actions are only acceptable when both [sidq and ikhlās] are present.

The author of *Risālah Qushayrīyyah* said:

أول قدم للمريد في هذه الطريقة ينبغي أن يكون على الصدق.

The first step of a murīd in this path has to be on the basis of sidq.

Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat rahimahullāh used to quote the following couplet quite often:

^١دليل الفالحين، ص ٥٨٦

O Farīd! Remain truthful in your will so that you can obtain the keys to Allāh-recognition.

Ikhlās

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ، حُنَافَاءٌ

They were solely ordered to worship Allāh, devotedly worshipping Him [alone] – turning away (from all false creeds).¹

This verse proves the need for *ikhlās* (sincerity and devotion) and perfecting the levels of *ikhlās* which is conveyed by the word *hunafā'*.²

The importance and immensity of *ikhlās* is gauged from here. The basis for all actions is this very *ikhlās*. If an action contains *ikhlās*, the person will be rewarded for it; or else, he will not.

Hadrat 'Abdullāh ibn al-Mubārak *rahimahullāh* said:

رَبُّ عَمَلٍ صَغِيرٍ تَعْظِيمُهُ النِّيَةُ، وَرَبُّ عَمَلٍ كَبِيرٍ تَصْغِيرُهُ النِّيَةُ.

Many an action is insignificant in itself but becomes great on account of a true intention. Many a big action is labelled small because of an absence of a true intention.

The most important and fundamental point is to correct one's intention before carrying out an action. When the intention is purely for Allāh *ta'ālā*, the person will be eligible for reward. If it is not purely for

¹ Sūrah al-Bayyinah, 98: 5.

² *Bayān al-Qur'ān*, vol. 2, p. 770.

Allāh ta'ālā, then he will not be rewarded for even the biggest and greatest of actions.

The virtue of ikhlās

والإِنْسَانُ مِنْهُمْ كَفُورٌ بِحَظْوَنَةٍ مُّنْغَمِسٌ فِي شَهْوَاتِهِ، قَلِيلًا يَنْفَكُ فَعْلُهُ مِنْ أَفْعَالِهِ وَعِبَادَتِهِ عَنْ حَضُورِهِ مَا وَأَغْرِضَ عَاجِلَهُ، وَلَذِكْرِهِ مِنْ سَلْمٍ لَهُ فِي عُمْرِهِ خَطْرَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ خَالِصَةٌ لِوَجْهِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى. وَذَلِكَ لِعَزِيزِهِ وَعَسْرِ تَنْقِيةِ الْقَلْبِ عَنْ هَذِهِ الشَّوَّائِبِ، بَلِ الْخَالِصُ هُوَ الَّذِي لَا يَأْبَى إِلَّا طَلْبُ الْقَرْبَى مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى.^١

Man is engrossed in acquiring enjoyments and immersed in his carnal desires. Rarely would he leave any of his actions and devotions on account of those enjoyments which will enable him to realize his objective quickly. This is why if a person has just a single moment of his entire life which was solely for Allāh ta'ālā he will achieve salvation. This is due to the greatness of ikhlās and the difficulty in cleansing the heart of these evils. In fact, the truly pure action is the one which stems from nothing but the quest for Allāh's proximity.

Note: Glory to Allāh! This is a most excellent discussion which demonstrates the great virtue and importance of ikhlās. May Allāh ta'ālā – through His grace – confer us with ikhlās even if it is for a single moment so that we can be blessed with success in this world and the Hereafter. This is certainly not difficult for Allāh ta'ālā. (compiler)

¹ المواقفات، ج ٤، ص ٦٤

Definition of ikhlās

الإخلاص هو أن يتمثل في عقله نفع العبادة لله تعالى من جهة قرب نفسه من الحق كما قال تبارك وتعالى: "إِن رحْمَةَ اللهِ قَرِيبٌ مِّنَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ". أو من جهة تصديق ما وعد الله تعالى على السنة رسleه من ثواب الآخرة فینشأ منه الأفعال بداعية عظيمة لا يشوبها رياء ولا سمعة ولا موافقة عاده ويصحب هذا الحال على جميع أعماله حتى الأفعال المباحة العادية، قال الله تعالى: "وَمَا أَمْرَوْا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لِهِ الدِّينِ". وقال صلی الله عليه وسلم: إنما الأفعال بالنيات.^١

Ikhlās means that the benefit of worship for Allāh ta'ālā be present in a person's mind. This benefit could be that because of it, the proximity to Allāh ta'ālā which he acquires comes before him. As Allāh ta'ālā Himself said: "Surely Allāh's mercy is near the doers of good." Alternatively, it could be because the person fully affirms the reward which Allāh ta'ālā promised in the Hereafter via His Messengers. Consequently, the person carries out actions with intense devotion which is not tainted by ostentation, causing people to hear about it, nor in fulfilment of a custom. This condition then accompanies all his actions, even those which are merely permissible and habitual. Allāh ta'ālā says: They were solely ordered to worship Allāh, devotedly worshipping Him [alone]. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: All actions are dependent on intentions.

The [Urdu] translator says: The final objective of tasawwuf whose name in the Sharī'at is ihsān and

¹ حجۃ اللہ البالغہ، ج ۲، ص ۶۹

'ilm al-ikhlās is the realization of this station whose need and importance is proven from the Qur'ān and Sunnat.

Tawādu'

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

وَاحْفِظْ جَنَاحَكَ لِمَنِ اتَّبَعَكَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Lower your wing [of humility] for the believers who follow you.¹

Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī rahimahullāh writes in his commentary to this verse:

The spiritual mentors are taught to be soft and humble towards their sincere followers so that it brings joy to them.²

The linguistic meaning of tawādu' is to be humble, to display softness and humbleness, to be of selfless temperament. Tawādu' is the best of all the characteristics of the Sufis. There is no better garment for a servant than tawādu'. When a person acquires the treasure of tawādu', he establishes himself before everyone according to a certain standard. At the same time, he accords to every other person the rank and status which is suited to him. The person who acquires tawādu' lives with comfort and conveys the same to others.

وَمَا يَعْقِلُهَا إِلَّا الْعَالِمُونَ

It is only the intelligent ones who will be able to understand this point thoroughly.

¹ Sūrah ash-Shu'arā', 26: 215.

² *Bayān al-Qur'ān*, vol. 8, p. 76.

Hadrat Anas *radiyallāhu 'anhu* narrates that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: Allāh ta'ālā sent revelation to me asking me to be humble, and that no person should wrong another.

Allāh ta'ālā says:

قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي

Say: If you love Allāh, then follow me.

In his explanation to the above verse, Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: The following (which has been ordered in this verse) must be with piety, fear and humility. The extent of Rasūlullāh's humility was that he used to accept the invitation of everyone, free people and slaves. He used to accept the gifts of everyone even if it was a sip of milk or the thigh-piece of a rabbit. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* would reciprocate the gifts which were given to him, and also use those that were given to him. He would never feel too proud to reply to a slave woman or slave. Instead, he used to reply humbly to them.

The lofty quality of tawādu'

Sulaymān ibn 'Amr ibn Shu'ayb narrates that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: A minor form of humility is that you offer salām to whomever you meet, and reply to the salām of whoever offers it to you. Furthermore, you must not consider it below you to sit in a disregarded spot in an assembly. You must not have the desire for anyone to praise you or to do you a favour.

Someone asked Shaykh Junayd *rahimahullāh*: "What is tawādu'?" He replied: "It means that you must lower your sides and soften yourself."

When Hadrat Fudayl rahimahullāh was asked about tawādu' he said: "It entails submitting before the truth and speaking the truth." He also said: "A person who thinks highly of himself has no share of tawādu'".¹

Khushū'

Allāh ta'ālā says:

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَشُونَ

*Successful indeed are the believers. Who are humble in their salāh.*²

The literal meaning of khushū' is stillness or calmness. In the definition of the Sharī'at it means there must be calmness in the heart as well. In other words, thoughts of anyone apart from Allāh ta'ālā should not be wittingly brought into the heart. The parts of the body must also be still in the sense that the person must not engage in futile movements.³

This especially applies to movements in salāh which Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam prohibited and which the jurists listed as the makrūh acts of salāh. Tafsīr Mazharī contains the above definition of khushū' on the authority of Hadrat 'Amr ibn Dīnār. The definitions given by other scholars are essentially details of the stillness of the heart and body parts mentioned above. For example, Hadrat Mujāhid rahimahullāh said that khushū' entails lowering one's gaze and the tone of one's voice. Hadrat 'Alī radiyallāhu 'anhu said that khushū' refers to looking

¹ *'Awārif al-Ma'ārif*, p. 176.

² Sūrah al-Mu'minūn, 23: 1-2.

³ *Bayān al-Qur'ān*.

to the right and left with the corners of one's eyes. Hadrat 'Atā' *rahimahullāh* said that it refers to abstaining from playing with any part of one's body.

Hadrat Abū Dharr *radiyallāhu 'anhu* narrates that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said that when a person commences salāh, Allāh *ta'ālā* focuses on him for as long as he does not shift his attention. When he shifts his attention by looking with the corners of his eyes, Allāh *ta'ālā* turns His attention away from him.¹

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* instructed Hadrat Anas *radiyallāhu 'anhu* to focus his gaze on the spot of prostration and to abstain from looking to his right and left.

Hadrat Abū Hurayrah *radiyallāhu 'anhu* narrates that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* saw a person playing with his beard while in salāh, so he said:

لَوْ خَشِعَ قَلْبُهُ هَذَا لَخَسْتَ جَوَارِحَهُ

Had there been khushū' in his heart, his body parts would have remained still.

The status of khushū' in salāh

Imām Ghazzālī *rahimahullāh*, Imām Qurtubī *rahimahullāh* and a few other scholars said that khushū' in salāh is compulsory. If the entire salāh is performed without khushū' it will not be considered to be fulfilled. Other scholars say that khushū' is undoubtedly the soul of salāh without which the salāh is lifeless. Nonetheless, we cannot say that it is a pillar of salāh in the sense that in the absence of

¹ Narrated by Aḥmad, Nasa'i, Abū Dāwūd and others.

khushū' the salāh will be invalid and will have to be repeated.

Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat rahimahullāh states in *Bayān al-Qur'ān* that although khushū' is not a prerequisite for the validity of salāh and is not on the level of being compulsory, it is a prerequisite for the acceptance of salāh and is compulsory in this regard.

Tabarānī rahimahullāh relates in *al-Mu'jam al-Kabīr* on the authority of Hadrat Abū ad-Dardā' radiyallāhu 'anhu that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: The first thing to be taken away from the ummat will be khushū' to the extent that not a single person from a group will have this quality.¹

Īthār

Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَالَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُونَ الدَّارَ وَالْأَيْمَانَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ مَنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا
يَحِدُّونَ فِي صُدُورِهِمْ حَاجَةً مِّمَّا أُوتُوا وَيُؤْثِرُونَ عَلَى أَنفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ
بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ، وَمَنْ يُوقَ شَحَ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ.

Those who are abiding in this abode and in faith before them. They love those who emigrated to them and they do not experience any constriction in their hearts for what the emigrants are given. They give preference to them over their own selves even though they may be experiencing poverty. He who has been saved from the greed of his self, it is such who have achieved their goal.²

¹ *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 6, p. 296.

² Sūrah al-Hashr, 59: 9.

Īthār means to give preference to the needs of your fellow Muslim over your own needs. This is why we see the Ahlullāh giving preference to the needs and necessities of other Muslims over their own needs and necessities.

Even if they obtain food when they are extremely hungry, they prefer remaining hungry and give over the food to other needy people.

Allāh ta‘ālā says in this regard:

وَالَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُونَ الدَّارَ وَالْأَيْمَانَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ مَنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا
يَحِدُّونَ فِي صُدُورِهِمْ حَاجَةً مِمَّا أُوتُوا وَيُؤْثِرُونَ عَلَى أَنفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ
بِهِمْ خَصَائِصٌ، وَمَنْ يُؤْقَ شَحَّ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ.

Those who are abiding in this abode and in faith before them. They love those who emigrated to them and they do not experience any constriction in their hearts for what the emigrants are given. They give preference to them over their own selves even though they may be experiencing poverty. He who has been saved from the greed of his self, it is such who have achieved their goal.¹

The righteous ones give preference to the needs of others over their own selves even if they themselves are hungry and in need.

The Ahlullāh enjoy a lofty and distinguished position by virtue of their noble character and matchless quality of giving preference to others.

May Allāh ta‘ālā enable the Muslims of today to follow in the footsteps of their pious predecessors

¹ Sūrah al-Hashr, 59: 9.

while conferring them with their [pious predecessors'] love, devotion and pain. *Āmīn*.

أخرج أبو الشيخ في كتاب الثواب بإسناد ضعيف عن نافع: أن ابن عمر رضي الله عنه كان مريضاً أشهى سمكة طرية، فالتهمست له بالمدينة فلم توجد، ثم وجدت بعد كذا وكذا، فاشترىت له بدرهم ونصف، فشويت وحملت إليه على رغيف.

فقام سائل على الباب فقال للغلام لفها برغيفها وادفعها إليه، فقال له الغلام أصلحك الله، قد اشتهرتها منذ كذا وكذا فلم نجدها، فلما وجدتها اشتريتها بدرهم ونصف، فنحن نعطيه ثمنها، فقال لفها وادفعها.

Hadrat Nāfi' *rahimahullāh* relates that Hadrat Ibn 'Umar radiyallāhu 'anhu fell ill on one occasion and he expressed his desire to eat fresh fish. His servant boy relates: I looked for fresh fish in Madinah but could not find any. After some time, I came across fresh fish so I bought one for him for 1½ dirhams. After grilling the fish I placed it on a rotī (flat bread) and presented it to him. In the meantime, a beggar arrived at the door. Ibn 'Umar said to me: Wrap this fish in the rotī and give it to the beggar. I said: May Allāh *ta'ālā* keep you well! You had been expressing your desire to eat fish from so long and we could not obtain one. We eventually got one today and I bought it for you for 1½ dirhams. You should therefore eat it, and I will give the beggar the value of the fish [1½ dirhams]. Hadrat Ibn 'Umar radiyallāhu 'anhu refused to eat it and insisted that it be given to the

beggar. The boy gave the fish wrapped in the rotī to the beggar.

The boy was a sincere attendant and knew that Ibn 'Umar *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* had an intense desire to eat fish which he obtained after a long time. The boy wanted Ibn 'Umar *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* to eat it so that he regains some of his strength. He therefore said to the beggar: "Is it okay with you if I give you one dirham and you give back the fish to me?"

The beggar agreed. The boy gave him one dirham and took the fish back. He then presented it to Ibn 'Umar *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* and also related what transpired between him and the beggar.

Hadrat Ibn 'Umar *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* said: Return the fish and rotī to the beggar, and let him keep the one dirham as well.

Hadrat Ibn 'Umar *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* then related this Hadīth of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*:

قال: إني سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول أيماء أمرئ
اشتهى شهوة فرد شهوته وآثر بها على نفسه غفر الله له.^١

*I heard Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* saying: If a person has a desire for something but repulses his desire for Allāh's sake, and gives preference to someone else over his own self, Allāh ta'ālā will certainly forgive him.*

There is a great lesson for us in this story of Hadrat Ibn 'Umar *rādiyallāhu 'anhu*. Nowadays Muslims do not worry about others and are fully occupied in fulfilling their own desires. Every person – due to his

¹إحياء العلوم، ج ٣، ص ٧٩

greed – is worried about nothing but his self. He does not bother about helping his fellow Muslims whereas it is an excellent means for having one's sins forgiven, as is clear from the above Hadīth of Hadrat Ibn 'Umar *radiyallāhu 'anhu*.

The Sahābah *radiyallāhu 'anhum* enjoyed a distinguished position in their concern for the poor and seeing to their needs. They used to give preference to the needs of others over their own needs.

This was the blessed quality of our seniors of the past. Nowadays, most Muslims have succumbed to self-motives and worrying about their own selves.¹

Sabr

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اسْتَعِينُو بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلَاةِ طَإِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ

O believers! Seek help through patience and prayer (in order to lighten the burden of grief from yourselves), surely Allah is with the patient ones (and even more with those who perform their salāh).²

Salāh is the greatest form of worship. If Allāh *ta'ālā* promises to be with patient ones, this glad tiding will apply even more to those who perform their salāh because it is superior to patience. Patience has an obvious effect in reducing worry and this is clearly observed. What effect does salāh have in this? The first answer is that certain medications have specific effects on the body, and these effects are known through experience. In like manner, there is nothing

¹ *Gulistān Qanā'at*, p. 351.

² Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 153.

to be surprised about if certain actions have specific effects. Salāh without presence of heart is like an ancient medicine. If anyone wishes, he can try it out and will observe it for himself. This will leave no room for him to ask such a question. And if he wishes to investigate the effect of salāh as though he is investigating the active effects of medications, then he can understand this explanation that the basis for lightening the worry of the heart revolves around directing its attention to something else. This causes the heart to be distracted. Thus, if a person is occupied in salāh with presence of heart, he will be focused on the worship [salāh] and the worshipped [Allāh *ta'ālā*]. When he repeats this action [salāh], his thoughts about the worrying incident will weaken and gradually disappear.¹

Sabr literally means to restrain and to seal. In the Shari'at it refers to restraining the self from restlessness, the tongue from complaining, and the body parts from striking one's own face and tearing one's own clothes.

Another definition of sabr is that it is one of the highest characteristics of the self which restrains a person from non-praiseworthy and non-commandable actions. It is a power through which one's conditions are set right.

Someone asked Hadrat Junayd Baghdādī rahimahullāh: "What is patience?" He replied: "To swallow a bitter sip of liquid without making a face."

Hadrat Dhun Nūn Misrī rahimahullāh said: "Sabr entails keeping away from disagreements, swallowing

¹ *Bayān al-Qur'ān*, vol. 1, p. 87.

bitter miseries and tragedies calmly, and displaying independence despite suffering poverty in livelihood.”

The virtue of sabr

Allāh *ta’ālā* made sabr a powerful horse which does not fall when it slips, a sword which does not become blunt, an army which is not defeated, and a strong fort which is never demolished. The strong bond which exists between patience and help is similar to the bond between blood brothers. Allāh *ta’ālā* praises the patient ones in the Qur’ān, speaks highly of them, and promises to reward them without reckoning. Allāh *ta’ālā* is with the patient ones with His absolute guidance, powerful help and clear victory.

Admission into Paradise and salvation from the Hellfire are destined for the patient ones. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

إِنِّي جَزَيْتُهُمُ الْيَوْمَ بِمَا صَبَرُواٰ لَا أَنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْفَائِرُونَ

I rewarded them today for their patience: it is they who have achieved their goal.¹

It is the people of patience and gratitude who specifically benefit from Allāh’s signs. They surpass others in this grand fortune. Allāh *ta’ālā* explains this quality of theirs in four verses of the Qur’ān. For example:

إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِكُلِّ صَبَارٍ شَكُورٍ

Surely in this are signs for every patient and grateful [person].¹

¹ Sūrah al-Mu’mīnūn, 23: 111.

Sabr is a stake or stump for a believer. When he gets lost, he reverts to it. It is a foundation for him on which he places his reliance. The one who has no patience is devoid of īmān. Even if he does have some īmān, it is extremely weak. Such a believer worships Allāh *ta’alā* on the edge or border. If he experience any good, he is satisfied. If any pain or hardship afflicts him, he turns back on his heels. He is lost in this world and in the Hereafter. Fortunate indeed are those who acquire every type of good by virtue of their patience, and reach the peak of excellence through their gratitude. They then reach Paradise through their two wings of patience and gratitude.

ذلِكَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ يُؤْتِيهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمُ

This is the bounty of Allāh which He gives to whomever He wills. The bounty of Allāh is great.²

Bearing in mind that patience and gratitude are two parts of īmān, every person who desires his wellbeing, salvation, and the progress of his self will have to pay full attention to these two fundamentals of īmān and not to disregard them. He will have to do this so that Allāh *ta’alā* may admit him among His best group on the day of Resurrection.³

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* was himself ordered to exercise patience:

فَاصْبِرْ لِكُمْ رَبِّكَ وَلَا تُطِعْ مِنْهُمْ أَثِمًا أَوْ كُفُورًا

¹ Sūrah Luqmān, 31: 31.

² Sūrah al-Jumu’ah, 62: 4.

³ *Shifā’-e-Dil.*

Therefore wait patiently for the order of your Sustainer and do not obey any sinner or unbelieving person from among them.¹

Allāh ta'ālā says with reference to Hadrat Ayyūb 'alayhi salām:

إِنَّا وَجَدْنَاهُ صَابِرًا، نِعْمَ الْعَبْدُ، إِنَّهُ أَوَّابٌ

We found him patient. How excellent a servant! He was ever turning [to Us].²

Shukr

Allāh ta'ālā says:

فَادْكُرُونِي أَذْكُرْكُمْ وَاشْكُرُوا لِي وَلَا تَكْفُرُونِ

Therefore remember Me (for the bounties which I conferred to you), I will remember you (with more kindness and affection) and be thankful to Me (for My favours) and do not be ungrateful (by denying My favours or disobeying Me).³

Shukr refers to sincerely praising and speaking highly of those who do good to us.

Shukr is really a collection of three things without which it will not be correct to refer to it as shukr. To acknowledge the favour from one's heart, to express it outwardly, and to make it a means for Allāh's worship and obedience. Shukr is therefore connected to the heart, tongue and external body parts. The heart is for Allāh's love and His recognition. The tongue is for singing His praises. And the body parts

¹ Sūrah ad-Dahr, 76: 24.

² Sūrah Sād, 38: 44.

³ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 152.

are for His worship and obedience, and to restrain them from His disobedience.

Allāh ta‘ālā has attached shukr to īmān and He says that it is not His objective to punish His servants if they are grateful to Him, believe in Him and have conviction in Him. He says:

مَا يَفْعُلُ اللَّهُ بِعَذَابِكُمْ إِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ وَأَمْنَتُمْ طَ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ شَاكِرًا عَلَيْمًا

What will Allāh do by punishing you if you are thankful and have conviction? Allāh is appreciative, all-knowing.¹

Allāh ta‘ālā says that the grateful ones are from among His special servants on whom He showered His favours and bounties:

وَكَذَلِكَ فَتَنَّا بَعْضَهُمْ بِعَضٍ لَّيَقُولُوا أَهُؤُلَاءِ مَنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِّنْ بَيْنِنَا طَ أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَعْلَمَ بِالشُّكَرِينَ.

In this way We tested some people by means of others so that they may say: “Are these the people whom Allāh favoured among all of us?” Is Allāh not fully aware of the grateful?²

Allāh ta‘ālā divided His servants into two categories, those who are grateful and those who are ungrateful. The most abhorred thing in Allāh’s sight is disbelief and an unbeliever (ungrateful and thankless person), and the most beloved thing in His sight is gratitude and a grateful person. Allāh ta‘ālā says:

إِنَّا هَدَيْنَاهُ السَّبِيلَ إِمَّا شَاكِرًا وَإِمَّا كَفُورًا

¹ Sūrah an-Nisā’, 4: 147.

² Sūrah al-An‘ām, 6: 53.

We have shown him the way: he is either grateful or ungrateful.¹

Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَإِذْ تَأَذَّنَ رَبُّكُمْ لَئِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ لَا زِيَادَةَ لَكُمْ وَلَئِنْ كَفَرْتُمْ إِنَّ عَذَابِي
لَشَدِيدٌ.

When your Sustainer proclaimed: If you are grateful I will give you more. And if you are ungrateful, my punishment is certainly severe.²

Allāh ta'ālā preconditioned His additional and extra favours and gifts to gratitude and gratefulness. There is no limit to how much more Allāh ta'ālā will give just as there is no limit to how much we can thank Him.³

Tawakkul

Tawakkul (reliance) refers to relying on Allāh ta'ālā with all one's heart for repulsing the harmful matters related to this world and the Hereafter, and for acquiring all that is beneficial.

Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلُ لَهُ مَحْرَجاً وَيَرْزُقُهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَحْتَسِبُ، وَمَنْ يَتَوَكَّلْ
عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ.

Whoever fears Allāh, He makes a way out for him. And provides for him from [sources] he did not even

¹ Sūrah ad-Dahr, 76: 3.

² Sūrah Ibrāhīm, 14: 7.

³ Shifā'-e-Dil.

think about. Whoever places his trust in Allāh, He is sufficient for him.¹

When a person chooses total piety and reliance, Allāh *ta’ālā* suffices for his matters related to this world and his Dīn. Hadrat ‘Umar ibn al-Khattāb *rādiyallāhu ‘anhu* narrates that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said:

لو أنكم كنتم تتوكلون على الله حق توكله لرزقكم كما ترزق الطير
تغدو خماسا وتروح بطانا.

*If you place your trust and reliance on Allāh *ta’ālā* as you ought to, He will give you sustenance as He gives to birds which leave with an empty stomach in the morning and return with their bellies filled in the evening.*

Imām Abū Ḥātim Rāzī *rahimahullāh* said that this Hadīth is the foundation in the chapter on tawakkul, and that it is from one of the greatest causes through which sustenance is acquired.

Hadrat Sa‘id ibn Jubayr *rahimahullāh* said that tawakkul is a collator of īmān. Practising tawakkul does not negate the choosing of the means which are attached to Allāh’s decrees because this is how Allāh *ta’ālā* treats His creation. This is why He ordered us to adopt the means together with the adoption of tawakkul. Thus, it is also an act of worship to strive and work for the means through one’s body parts; and to place one’s trust in Allāh *ta’ālā* with one’s heart is īmān. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

¹ Sūrah at-Talāq, 65: 2-3.

² رواه الترمذى.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا خُذُوا حِذْرَكُمْ فَإِنْفِرُوهُ ثُبَاتٍ أَوْ انْفِرُوهُ جَمِيعًا

O believers! Take up your weapons, then go forth in separate detachments or altogether.¹

Hadrat Sahl rahimahullāh said: If a person criticizes and speaks out against hard work and striving, he has actually made an objection against the Sunnat. And the one who criticizes tawakkul has actually criticized īmān. Placing his reliance on Allāh *ta'ālā* was a life-condition of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, and adopting the means was his Sunnat. Thus, the one who practises on his life-condition will never abandon his Sunnat.

Someone said: To abstain from adopting the means entails making the Sharī'at a target of one's criticism. And to believe in the means alone entails criticizing tauhīd.²

Types of actions

Man does three types of actions:

1. Acts of worship and obedience which Allāh *ta'ālā* instructed His servants to carry out, and made them the means for their entry into Paradise and salvation from the Hell-fire. From among them, placing one's trust in Allāh *ta'ālā* and asking Him for His help are essential. The reason why it is necessary to ask Allāh *ta'ālā* for help is that no one apart from Him has the strength and power. When Allāh *ta'ālā* wills for something to happen, it will happen. If not, it will not happen. Thus, anyone who has shortcomings as

¹ Sūrah an-Nisā', 4: 71.

² *Shifā'-e-Dil*, p. 169.

regards these essentials will be eligible for punishment in the Hereafter as per Allāh's decree.

Yūsuf ibn Asbāt *rahimahullāh* said: "Carry out actions like the actions of the one whose actions themselves will give him salvation (i.e. with genuine sincerity and devotion). And place your trust in Allāh *ta'ālā* like the one who is convinced that he will only receive what is decreed for him."

2. Actions which Allāh *ta'ālā* introduced in the world in the form of habits and ordered His servants to adopt them. For example, to eat when you are hungry, drink water when you are thirsty, sit in the shade when it is sunny, keep yourself warm when it is cold, and so on. As regards these matters, it is necessary for man to follow the means related to them. If a person displays lethargy in this regard and discards the means despite having the power to resort to them, and he then suffers loss on account of this, he will be labelled a transgressor and will be eligible for punishment.

3. Actions which Allāh *ta'ālā* introduced as general habits, but He sometimes goes against the habit with whomever He wills. There are several types. For example, the 'ulamā' differ with regard to a person who has absolutely full trust and reliance in Allāh *ta'ālā* – is it better for him to take medicines when he falls ill or is it better for him to take them?

There are two well-known views in this regard. Imām Ahmad *rahimahullāh* is of the view that it is better for him to place his trust in Allāh *ta'ālā*. This is for the person whose trust and reliance in Allāh *ta'ālā* is very strong and firm. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said in this regard:

يدخل الجنة من أمتي سبعون ألفاً بغير حساب. ثم قال: هم الذين لا يتظرون، ولا يستردون، ولا يكترون، وعلى ربهم يتوكلون.

Seventy thousand people from my ummat will enter Paradise without reckoning. He then said: They are the ones who do not take bad omens, do not resort to spells and charms, and do not burn their skins. Rather they place their trust in Allāh.

Those who are of the view that it is better to take medicines support their view by saying that it was a continued practice of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam to take medicines. Obviously, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam will opt for what is superior and better. The above Hadith applies to resorting to means which could be adulterated with polytheism. The proof of this is that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam mentioned it with taking bad omens and burning of the skin, both of which are reprehensible.

Mujāhid, Ikramah, Nakha'i and many other senior scholars of the past say that to abstain from the means totally is permitted to the person whose heart's inclination towards the creation has been severed completely.

Is-hāq ibn Rāhwāyh rahimahullāh was asked: "Is it permissible for a person to go out into a jungle without provisions for himself?" He replied: "If the person is on the level of Hadrat 'Abdullāh ibn Jubayr radiyallāhu 'anhu in his reliance on Allāh *ta'ālā*, he may go without provisions. If not, he must take something with him."

¹ رواه البخاري.

Note: Glory to Allāh! What an excellent reconciliation of the issue. Look at how easily he solved the issue! May Allāh *ta’ālā* reward him.

Zuhd

Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

وَمَا هُنْدِيَ الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا إِلَّا لَهُوَ وَلَعْبٌ، وَإِنَّ الدَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ لَهِيَ الْحَيَاةُ، لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ.

The life of this world is nothing but amusement and play. As for the abode of the Hereafter, that is the true life. If only they possessed understanding.¹

This world is referred to as play and amusement. It is like playing around and jumping for a short while, after which the fun ends. This is the case with this world. However, actions which entail obedience to Allāh’s injunctions are not included in this; they are listed as matters related to the Hereafter. Their fruits will be enjoyed in the Hereafter.

This world is sweet and green

عن أبي سعيد الخدري رضي الله عنه أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: إن هذه الدنيا حلوة خضرة، وإن الله تعالى مستخلفكم فيها فلينظر كيف تعلمون، فاتقوا الدنيا واتقوا النساء.

*Hadrat Abū Sa’īd al-Khudrī *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* narrates that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said: This world is sweet and green. Allāh *ta’ālā* is to appoint you as a deputy in this world so that He may*

¹ Sūrah al-‘Ankabūt, 29: 64.

see what you do. Thus, be wary of this world and be wary of women.

The above Hadīth refers to this world as sweet and green in the sense that it appears very nice and also enjoyable when utilizing it. However, just as a sweet or green item decays very quickly, the same can be said of this world.

In another Hadīth Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: I am most astonished at the person who believes that the Hereafter is eternal but still strives for this world of deception.

The previously quoted Hadīth warns us against becoming too occupied with this world, and to protect ourselves from the temptations of women. What this means is that special attention must be given to safeguarding ourselves from them, and to adopt the precautions taught to us by the Sharī'at. For example, to lower our gaze, to abstain from intermingling with them, and so on.¹

The life of the Hereafter is the real life

عن أنس رضي الله عنه أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: اللهم لا
عيش إلا عيش الآخرة. (متفق عليه)

Hadrat Anas radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: O Allāh! There is no real life except the life of the Hereafter.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam made this statement on two occasions. The first was in the Battle of Khandaq when the Muslims were

¹ *Raudah as-Sālihīn Sharh Riyād as-Sālihīn*, vol. 3, p. 161.

experiencing extremely difficult conditions when digging the trench, and they were saying:

نَحْنُ الَّذِينَ بَاعُوا مُحَمَّداً – عَلَى الْجِهادِ مَا بَقِيَنَا أَبْدًا

*We are the ones who pledged to Muhammad that we will wage *jihād* for as long as we are alive.*

In reply to this, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said

اللَّهُمَّ لَا يَعِيشُ إِلَّا عِيشُ الْآخِرَةِ، فاغفِرْ لِلنَّاسِ وَالْمَهَاجِرَةَ

O Allāh! There is no real life except the life of the Hereafter. Forgive, then, the Anṣār and Muhājirūn.

These words were uttered to encourage the Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhūm and prompt them on so that they do not become restless on account of fatigue and tiredness. What it meant is that this is a few days' life after which the real life of the Hereafter will commence where they will live in peace and comfort forever.

The second time Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam made this statement was on the occasion of the Farewell Pilgrimage when there was a large group of Muslims with him. Here too, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam directed the attention of the Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhūm towards the Hereafter and to not become proud and haughty on seeing their large numbers and strength. These are things of this temporary life. The real life is what is to come in the Hereafter where there will be eternal comfort and rest.¹

¹ *Raudah as-Sālihīn*, vol. 3, p. 162.

We now take the opportunity of quoting from *Īthār-e-Ākhirat* which is a translation of *Kitāb az-Zuhd Wa ar-Raqā'iq* of Hadrat 'Abdullāh ibn al-Mubārak rahimahullāh. The introduction to this translation was penned by Hadrat Maulānā Habīb ar-Rahmān Sāhib A'zamī rahimahullāh. Parts of this introduction are quoted here:

The definition of zuhd

The third category is the zuhd of the ascetics. They are the ones who remain resolute on the path of moving towards Allāh *ta'ālā*. Their zuhd is of two types. One is to become independent of the entire world. This does not mean that they do not own anything or do not exercise their will over anything. Neither does it mean that they absolve themselves from everything and remain aloof from everyone. Rather, their independence from the world means that their hearts are totally empty of everything of this world, and filled with peace and tranquillity. In such a situation, even if they own the world, neither will their hearts incline to it nor will they have anything to do with it. Based on this, zuhd does not mean that you have to remove the world from your control while it remains in your heart. Rather, piety means that its love be expelled from your heart even if the entire world is under your control.

This was the situation with the Khulafā' Rāshidīn and 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz rahimahullāh. They were icons of piety despite having control over the treasures of this world. In fact, this was the condition of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam when Allāh *ta'ālā* opened the countries of the world to him. His zuhd and piety progressed and increased. This is supported by the following famous Hadīth:

ليس الزهد في الدنيا بتحريم الحلال ولا إضاعة المال، ولكن الزهد في الدنيا أن تكون بما في يد الله أوثق منك بما في يدك، وأن تكون في ثواب المصيبة إذا أصبت بها أرغم منك فيها لو أنها بقيت لك.

Abstinence from this world does not entail making the lawful unlawful nor destroying your wealth. Rather, it means you must have more conviction in the bounty which Allāh has under His control than what you presently have with you. And that when – instead of receiving a bounty - you are afflicted by a tragedy, you have more hope for being rewarded for the tragedy than you are for the continuation of the bounty.¹

Three levels of zuhd

1st level

Zuhd for the sake of saving one's self from the punishment, reckoning and other dangers. This is the zuhd of those who fear Allāh *ta'ālā*.

2nd level

Zuhd in the hope of acquiring those rewards and bounties which Allāh *ta'ālā* promised. This is the zuhd of those who have hopes in Allāh *ta'ālā*. They cast aside the comforts of this world in the hope of receiving them in the Hereafter.

3rd level

This is the highest level of zuhd. It is neither for freedom from calamities nor for the acquisition of comforts and luxuries. Rather, it is out of a yearning to behold Allāh *ta'ālā*. This is the zuhd of those who

¹ *Īthār Ākhirat*, p. 9.

have truly recognized Allāh *ta’ālā* (the ‘ārifīn). The joy of beholding Allāh *ta’ālā* compared to all the other pleasures of Paradise can be compared to the joy of having the kingdom of the entire world to having a small bird under one’s control.¹

Hadrat Imām Ahmad ibn Hambal *rahimahullāh* wrote a book titled *az-Zuhd*. Its introduction contains an enlightening discussion on the subject of zuhd. The beginning section is translated here.

The reality and virtue of zuhd

The literal meaning of zuhd is to turn away from something and to abstain from it. For example, when we say *zahida fīhi wa ‘anhu* it means that he expressed his disinterest in it and kept away from it.

Observe the following usages:

1. *az-zāhid al-‘ābid* – a person engaged in worship.
2. *at-tazahhud at-ta’abbud* – discarding the world for the sake of worship.
3. *ash-shay’ az-zahīd* – something which is insignificant and of no value.

Zuhd means to keep away from something while acting against the desires of the carnal self, to be pleased easily, to be convinced of its permissibility, and to leave out the additional things for Allāh’s sake.

The objective of zuhd:

To turn away from this world and the positions and ranks which it offers.

¹ *Īthār Ākhirat*, p. 15.

The virtue of zuhd:

Zuhd is one of the lofty stations of the seekers. Zuhd refers to turning away from the desiring of a certain thing as long as there is no good in it. The prerequisite of “liking” must be found in the sense that the thing must be liked in itself.

A zāhid is generally classified as a person who discards this world. The one who turns away from everything apart from Allāh ta’ālā is really a complete zāhid. As for the one who turns away from this world so that he may enjoy the pleasures of Paradise, he is also a zāhid but lower in rank than the previous person.

Understand well that zuhd does not mean that you have to discard wealth. Rather, one must spend it generously and open-heartedly.

In reality, zuhd entails discarding the world for the sake of knowledge, while considering the world to be insignificant in comparison to the Hereafter.

A zāhid is one who has understood that the world is really like ice which will melt and come to an end, while the Hereafter is like a pearl – the desire for which remains eternal. The Qur’ān says in this regard:

قُلْ مَتَاعُ الدُّنْيَا قَلِيلٌ، وَالآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لِمَنِ اتَّقَى

Say: The enjoyment of this world is little and the Hereafter is better for the pious.¹

مَا عِنْدَكُمْ يَنْفَدُ وَمَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ بَاقٍ

¹ Sūrah an-Nisā’, 4: 77.

All that is by you is bound to come to an end, and all that is by Allāh is everlasting.¹

The following instruction of Allāh *ta'ālā* is sufficient to demonstrate the virtue of zuhd:

لَا تَمْدُنَ عَيْنَيْكَ إِلَى مَا مَتَعَنَا بِهِ أَرْوَاجًا مِنْهُمْ وَلَا تَخْرُنْ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَاحْفِظْ جَنَاحَكَ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ.

Do not cast your eyes on those things which We have bestowed as an enjoyment to different kinds of people, nor be grieved over them. And lower your wing for the believers.²

'Ibādat

'Ibādat or worship is the objective of life. In his magnum opus, *Riyād as-Sālihīn*, Hadrat 'Allāmah Muhibb ad-Dīn an-Nawawī *rahimahullāh*, discusses the issue of 'ibādat immediately after his introduction. In his discussion, he quotes the following words of Allāh *ta'ālā*:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ. مَا أُرِيدُ مِنْهُمْ مِنْ رِزْقٍ وَمَا
أُرِيدُ أَنْ يُطْعِمُونَ.

I created jinn and man solely for My worship. I do not want any sustenance from them nor do I want them to feed Me.³

We will therefore quote this verse with its translation and a few additional points. He writes:

¹ Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 96.

² Sūrah al-Hijr, 15: 88:

³ Sūrah adh-Dhāriyāt, 51: 56.

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونَ. مَا أُرِيدُ مِنْهُمْ مِنْ رِزْقٍ وَمَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ يُطْعِمُونَ. (سورة الذاريات: ٥٧-٥٦)

هذا تصريح بأنهم خلقوا للعبادة، فحق عليهم الإعتناء بما خلقوا له، والإعراض عن حظوظ الدنيا بالرهادة، فإنها دار نفاد لا محل إخلاص، ومركب عبور لا منزل حبور، ومشروع انفصام لا موطن دوام. فلهذا كان الایقاظ من أهلها هم العباد، وأعقل الناس فيها هم الزهاد.

قال تعالى: إِنَّمَا مَثَلُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا كَمَاءٌ أَنْرَلَنُهُ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ فَاحْتَلَظَ بِهِ نَبَاتُ الْأَرْضِ مِمَّا يَأْكُلُ النَّاسُ وَالْأَنْعَامُ طَحْنٌ إِذَا أَخْدَتِ الْأَرْضُ رُخْرُفَهَا وَازْرَيَتْ وَظَنَّ أَهْلُهَا أَنَّهُمْ قِدْرُونَ عَلَيْهَا لَا أَتَهَا أَمْرُنَا لَيْلًا أَوْ نَهَارًا فَجَعَلْنَاهَا حَصِيدًا كَأَنَّ لَمْ تَعْنِ بِالْأَمْسِ طَكْذِيلَكَ نُفَصِّلُ الْآيَتِ لِقَوْمٍ يَنَقَّرُونَ. (سورة يومن: ٤٤).

والآيات في هذا المعنى كثيرة، ولقد أحسن القائل:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَبَادًا فَطْنَا، طَلَقُوا الدُّنْيَا وَخَافُوا الْفَتْنَا، نَظَرُوا فِيهَا فَلَمَا عَلَمُوا أَنَّهَا لَيْسَ لِحِيٍ وَطَنًا، جَعَلُوهَا لَجَةً وَاتَّخَذُوا صَالِحَ الْأَعْمَالِ فِيهَا سَفَنًا.

I created jinn and man solely for My worship. I do not want any sustenance from them nor do I want them to feed Me.¹

This is a clear indication that they were created for worship. It is therefore their duty to pay particular attention to what they were created for and to turn

¹ Sūrah adh-Dhāriyāt, 51: 56.

away from the fascinations of the world by remaining abstinent. This is because the world is a fleeting place and not a place of eternity. It is merely a conveyance to cross over, and not a place to settle down and enjoy. It is a pass that will be severed and not an eternal abode. Therefore, the wisest inhabitants of the world are those who are the true worshippers, and the most intelligent inhabitants are those who are abstinent.

Allāh ta'ālā says: This worldly life is only like water which We sent down from the sky, emerging thereby intermingled plants of the earth of which man and animals eat, until – when the earth assumes its splendour and is beautified, and its inhabitants think that they will have control over it – down comes Our order by night or by day and We made it a mown heap as if it had not flourished yesterday. In this way We expound the signs to those who ponder.

There are many other verses of similar meaning. A poet rightly said:

Allāh ta'ālā has servants who are intelligent. They divorced the world and feared temptations. They looked at the world and, when they realized that it is not an abode for the living, they considered it to be a deep ocean [which can only be traversed by ship] and adopted good deeds as ships in it.

Note: By the grace of Allāh ta'ālā I had the opportunity of studying *Riyād as-Sālihīn* of 'Allāmah Nawawī *rahimahullāh* under Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat rahimahullāh around the year 1375 A.H./1954 in Tāl Narjā, district A'zamgarh. This area is now known as Mau. When Hadrat read the above-quoted couplets, he asked me to write it separately on a piece of paper which I did. Hadrat then placed it under his pillow and it remained with him for a long time. This

demonstrates Hadrat's affinity with worship and his constant turning to Allāh *ta'ālā*.

I have heard that Maulānā Hakīm Rafī' ad-Dīn Sāhib, a khalīfah of Hadrat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī *rahimahullāh*, used to say: "If anyone wants to see someone performing salāh with *khushū'* (humility), he should look at Maulānā Wasīyyullāh Sāhib."

On one occasion, Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat *rahimahullāh* was performing fajr salāh in Gorukhpūr in the masjid of Maulānā Thanā'ullāh Sāhib. I was also present in this congregational salāh. When the imām, Qārī Muhammad Mubīn Sāhib, read the verse:

إِنَّ بَطْشَ رَبِّكَ لَشِدْيُّ

Surely the grasp of your Sustainer is severe.

Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat *rahimahullāh* screamed unwittingly.

On another occasion, when the following verse was recited in salāh, he screamed so loudly that the entire masjid reverberated.

إِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ كَانَتْ مِرْصَادًا، لِلظَّاغِينَ مَأْبَا، لِيُثِينَ فِيهَا أَحْقَابًا

Surely Hell is lying in wait. An abode for the transgressors. Abiding therein for ages.¹

I myself heard Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat *rahimahullāh* saying that the severest verse for the unbelievers is:

فَدُوْقُوا فَلَنْ تَزِيدُكُمْ إِلَّا عَذَابًا

¹ Sūrah an-Naba', 78: 21-23.

Now taste [the punishment]. We will only add to your punishment.

I make du'ā' to Allāh ta'ālā to confer us with the bounties of enthusiasm for worship and for internal spiritual ecstasy. Āmīn. (compiler)

In his commentary to the verse:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ

I created jinn and man solely for My worship.

The author of *Tafsīr Mazhārī* writes:

The obvious import of this verse is that Allāh ta'ālā wills for man and jinn to worship Him and be obedient to Him. And nothing can happen against the will of Allāh ta'ālā. Why, then, do so many humans and jinn commit kufr and polytheism, and how can they be disobedient?

In order to remove this doubt, Hadrat 'Alī radiyallāhu 'anhu provided an explanatory translation of this verse as follows: I created jinn and man with the express purpose of ordering them to worship Me. In other words, to make them accountable for My injunctions. This meaning is expressed in another verse:

وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا إِلَهًا وَاحِدًا

They have been instructed to worship just one deity.

The above explanation of Hadrat 'Alī radiyallāhu 'anhu has been quoted by al-Baghawī *rahimahullāh*.

Mujāhid *rahimahullāh* translates the word *liya'budūni* as *li ya'rifūni* – so that they may recognize Me. Even the unbelievers recognize the existence of Allāh ta'ālā. He says in this regard:

وَلَئِنْ سَأَلْتُهُمْ مَنْ خَلَقُوكُمْ لَيَقُولُنَّ اللَّهُ

If you were to ask them who created them, they will answer, Allāh.

Some ‘ulamā’ translate the word *liya'budūni* as, so that they may submit before Me and be obedient to Me. The literal meaning of ‘ibādat is to lower and humble one’s self. This is what is meant here. Everyone – an unbeliever and an unbeliever – has to submit before Allāh’s decision. No one can refuse to carry out the purpose for which he was created. In fact, no one can even extricate himself from the objective of his creation.

Some commentators of the Qur’ān are of the view that ‘ibādat refers to acknowledging tauhīd. In other words, man and jinn were created for acknowledging the oneness of Allāh *ta’ālā*. A believer obviously beseeches Allāh *ta’ālā* on every given occasion – whether he is experiencing ease or pain, hardship or comfort. Nonetheless, even an unbeliever calls on Allāh *ta’ālā* when he is engulfed in a misery from which there is no way out. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

فَإِذَا رَكِبُوا فِي الْفُلْكِ دَعَوْا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ

When they board a ship, they supplicate to Allāh with total devotion.

The author of *Madārik at-Tanzīl* says that unbelievers will also acknowledge tauhīd in the Hereafter. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

لَمْ تَكُنْ فِتْنَتُهُمْ إِلَّا أَنْ قَالُوا وَاللَّهِ رَبُّنَا مَا كُنَّا مُشْرِكِينَ

They will then be left with no deceit except that they will say: We swear by Allāh who is our Sustainer that we were not of the polytheists.¹

Even if the unbelievers reject tauhīd in this world, it will not be wrong to say that they were created for tauhīd (because everyone will acknowledge it in the Hereafter).

I say that the most correct view is the one of Hadrat 'Alī *radiyallāhu 'anhu* while the others are weak. The objectors quote a verse and a Hadīth to lend support to their doubt and misgiving.

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

وَلَقَدْ ذَرَأْنَا لِجَهَنَّمَ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الْجِنِّ وَالْأُنْسِ

We created many jinn and humans for Hell.

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

كُلُّ مُيسَرٍ لِمَا خُلِقَ لَهُ

For every person that task has been made easy for him for which he has been created. (In other words, he is inspired to carry out that particular task).

In order to save one's self from the above-mentioned objection, Kalbī, Dahhāk and Sufyān Thaurī *rahimahullāh* said that this verse refers to jinn and humans who are perfect in their obedience to Allāh *ta'ālā*. This explanation is supported by the recitation of Hadrat Ibn 'Abbās *radiyallāhu 'anhu*. He reads this verse as follows:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونَ

¹ Sūrah al-An'ām, 6: 23.

I created jinn and man from the believers solely for My worship.

I am of the view that the correct meaning of this verse is this: I created jinn and man (all jinn and all humans) capable of My worship. In other words, every person has the capability and ability to worship Allāh *ta’ālā*. This explanation is supported by a Hadith of *Sahīh Bukhārī* and *Sahīh Muslim* in which Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said: “Every child is born on a natural disposition of Islam. It is his parents who make him a Jew, Christian or Magean. This is just like how the young of an animal is born fully and perfectly formed. Have you seen an animal born with its nose and ears cut off?” Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* then recited this verse:

فِطْرَةُ اللَّهِ الَّتِي فَطَرَ النَّاسَ عَلَيْهَا لَا تَبْدِيلَ لِخَلْقِ اللَّهِ

The natural disposition which Allāh instilled into mankind. There is no change in the creation of Allāh.¹

This explanation is in line with that of Hadrat ‘Alī’s *rādiyallāhu ‘anhu*. The import of this verse is the denigration of the unbelievers because they were given a sound disposition but they destroyed it.²

‘Abdīyyat

Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

سُبْحَنَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى
الَّذِي بَرَكَنَا حَوْلَهُ لِرِيَهُ مِنْ أَيْتَانٍ طِإِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ.

¹ Sūrah ar-Rūm, 30: 30.

² *Tafsīr Mazhārī*, vol. 11, p. 118.

Exalted is He who took His servant by night from the Sacred Masjid to the Aqsā Masjid - the precincts of which We have blessed – so that We may show him some signs of Our power. He alone is all-hearing, all-seeing.¹

Perfection in *īmān* and action is known as '*abdiyyat*' or servitude. In other words, to accept every word of Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* without any ifs and buts, to practise on them, and to obliterate one's own desires for the pleasure of Allāh *ta'ālā*. If we were to think about it, we have a real slave relationship with Allāh *ta'ālā*. It is possible for a person to become free when he is a slave of someone, but not from the slavery of Allāh *ta'ālā*. This slavery can never be removed from our necks because freedom from this slavery will entail that – Allāh forbid – we no longer remain servants and Allāh *ta'ālā* no longer remains. The thing which man was sent into this world to acquire is this very same '*abdiyyat*'. In other words, man has been sent into this world so that he acquires '*abdiyyat*' by carrying out Allāh's orders and abstaining from His prohibitions. Orders and prohibitions are, by and large, connected to actions and deeds. This is irrespective of whether they are definitional acts of worship, dealings, social relationships or ethics. Fulfilling all is known as '*abdiyyat*'.²

Perfect '*abdiyyat*' entails man handing himself over to Allāh *ta'ālā* and being pleased with whatever Allāh *ta'ālā* wills for him.³

¹ Sūrah Banī Isrā'īl, 17: 1.

² *Tasawwuf Wa Sulūk*.

³ *Anfās 'Isā*, p. 225.

Handing one's self totally is 'abdīyyat while claiming a distinguished positions for one's self is its total opposite. For example, if Allāh *ta'ālā* provides you good food and drink, and you choose to live in poverty, it amounts to ungratefulness, disregard for Allāh's bounties, and the opposite of obedience. This is because just as the Shari'at commands you to pay your workers and provide them with food and clothing, it instructs you to provide comfort to your own body. Just as your worker is Allāh's creation and under Allāh's ownership, so are you. This is why you too cannot do anything to yourself without Allāh's permission. If you are feeding and clothing your worker by Allāh's order, the same Master orders you to serve your own self because your life also belongs to Allāh *ta'ālā*. In short, an 'ārif fulfils the rights of his self because it is Allāh's order.¹

The rank of 'abdīyyat

Hadrat 'Allāmah 'Abd al-Wahhāb Sha'rānī *rahimahullāh* wrote a book titled *Anwār al-Qudsīyyah Fī Ādāb al-'Abūdīyyah*. The erudite Hadīth scholar, Hadrat Maulānā Zafar Ahmad 'Uthmānī *rahimahullāh* translated this book under the instruction of Hadrat Hakimul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī *rahimahullāh*. It is a most enlightening and useful book which every scholar ought to study. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta'ālā* alone.

A translation of the beginning section of the introduction of this book is presented here.

All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā*. Peace and salutations to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. On Monday, 17 Rajab 931 A.H. my heart

¹ *Basā'ir Hakīmul Ummat*, p. 345.

experienced an intense yearning to acquire the stations of the Auliyā'. When I looked at my condition as a whole, I felt that it amounted to nothing. Consequently, my life became bitter and turbid. I found that I was not pleased with the decree of Allāh *ta'ālā* to the extent that I feared a bad death and Allāh's wrath and anger. While in this state of anxiety, I raised my head and walked out until I reached Nastāt, an old residential area of Egypt.

While I was sitting in Nastāt, I was overcome by a state of semi-consciousness and I heard a voice saying: O My servant! If I were to apprise you of the entire universe; teach you the number of sand particles; the names of every iota; the different categories of plants and their names, and their ages; the different types of animals and their ages; the lineages of all wild animals, birds and insects, and also of all other animals; the unique workings of the heavens and earth; Paradise and Hell and whatever is exposed and hidden therein; send down rains through your supplications; bring the dead to life at your hands; and enable you to perform every other supernatural feat which I gave to My believing servants, you will not reach any level whatsoever of My 'abdiyyat.

Before the voice could complete its speech, I lost all desire of acquiring any of the stations of the Auliyā' – not in this world nor in the Hereafter. When this desire left my heart completely and the fear which I was apprehending previously was also repulsed, I praised and thanked Allāh *ta'ālā* over this bounty.

I now want to speak about the actual import of the caller and expound on the reality of this inspiration which I received. I intend to embellish my writing with the statements of some of the 'ārifīn and thereby

go into some details on this theme. An ignorant person who does not know anything about the levels of revelation must not assume that I consider this to be a revelation similar to the revelation of the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*. And that I – Allāh forbid – am making claims to receiving revelation.

There are several possibilities with regard to the identity of the caller himself. He could have been an angel, a walī who was hidden from me, the spirituality of a walī, a pious jinn, or Khidr '*alayhis salām* because he is still alive and existing to this day; he has not died as yet. We have met some people who met Khidr '*alayhis salām* and learnt the Sufi way from him. This discussion was about the caller. Understand it well.¹

'Abdīyyat was a special characteristic of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam, and his life was a unique indication of his level of 'abdīyyat. This is clearly visible in his supplications. The loftiness of his message can be gauged from the Shari'at, and the loftiness of his 'abdīyyat can be observed from his supplications. A senior elder said: We can, to a certain extent, gauge the loftiness of messenger-ship but we cannot work out his level of 'abdīyyat.

Observe the following supplication of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam:

اللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّي عَبْدُكَ وَابْنُ عَبْدِكَ وَابْنُ أَمَّتِكَ، نَاصِيَّتِي بِيَدِكَ، مَا پِرْ فيَ حُكْمُكَ، عَدْلٌ فيَ قَضَاؤكَ. أَسْأَلُكَ يُكْلِ اسْمٍ هُوَ لَكَ سَمِّيَتْ بِهِ نَفْسِكَ، أَوْ أَنْزَلْتُهُ فِي كِتَابِكَ، أَوْ عَلَمْتُهُ أَحَدًا مِنْ خَلْقِكَ، أَوِ اسْتَثْرَتَ

¹ *Ādāb Zindagi*, p. 21.

بِهِ فِي عِلْمِ الْغَيْبِ عِنْدَكَ، أَنْ تَجْعَلَ الْقُرْآنَ الْعَظِيمَ رَبِيعَ قَلْبِيْ، وَنُورَ
بَصَرِيْ، وَجَلَاءَ حُرْبِيْ، وَذَهَابَ هَمِيْ.

O Allāh! I am Your servant, the son of your male and female servant. I am solely under Your control. Your order concerning me is executed. Your judgement concerning me is absolutely just. I ask You by means of every name of Yours with which You named Yourself, which You revealed in Your book, which You taught to anyone of Your creation, or which You reserved with You in the knowledge of the unseen, that You make the glorious Qur'ān the fountain of my heart, the light of my eyes, the eliminator of my grief, and the remover of my worries.

Note: Ponder over how the Sufis negate their condition and rank, and the self-obliteration with which they distinguish themselves! And then look at the level of Rasūlullāh's self-obliteration – he denies ownership of even his hands and legs! Is there any Sufi who self-obliterated himself by denying his own body parts! This shows that the self-obliteration and 'abdīyyat of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* was supreme and the highest. (compiler)

Rasūlullāh's 'abdīyyat

Although Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* was the essence of this universe, the Qur'ān repeatedly emphasises:

فُلْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِثْلُكُمْ يُوحَى إِلَيَّ أَنَّمَا إِلَهُكُمْ إِلَّا هُوَ وَاحِدٌ

Say: I am a human like you. It has been revealed to me that your Allāh is one Allāh.¹

One point needs to be pondered over. Many of the senior Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' have special titles. For example, Hadrat Mūsā '*alayhis salām*' was Kalīmullāh, Hadrat Ibrāhīm '*alayhis salām*' was Khalīlullāh, Hadrat Īsā '*alayhis salām*' was Rūhullāh. On the other hand, although Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam was the noblest of the Prophet '*alayhis salām*', what was his title? What is that distinguishing attribute which is attached to his name in the kalimah tauhid, in our salāh and in the salutations which we send to him? It is that of *risālat* (messenger-ship) and '*abdiyyat*:

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

I testify that Muhammad is His servant and His Messenger.

Even here we see the attribute of '*abdiyyat* (servitude) mentioned before that of messenger-ship. On one occasion, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam cursed certain unbelievers. The following verse was revealed:

لَيْسَ لَكُمْ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ أَوْ يَتُوبَ عَلَيْهِمْ أَوْ يُعَذَّبُهُمْ فَإِنَّهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ

You have no authority – Allāh will either accept their repentance or punish them because they are wrongdoers.²

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam was extremely desirous of the unbelievers receiving

¹ Sūrah al-Kahf, 18: 110.

² Sūrah Al 'Imrān, 3: 128.

guidance and embracing Islam. Allāh ta‘ālā then revealed this verse:

إِنَّكَ لَا تَهْدِي مَنْ أَحْبَبْتَ

*You cannot guide whom you like.*¹

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam sought forgiveness for ‘Abdullāh ibn Ubayy [the leader of the hypocrites]. Allāh ta‘ālā revealed the following verse:

إِسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ أَوْ لَا تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ طِ إِنْ تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ سَبْعِينَ مَرَّةً فَلَنْ يَغْفِرْ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ.

*[It is the same] whether you ask forgiveness for them or not. Even if you ask forgiveness for them seventy times, Allāh will never forgive them.*²

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam was very particular on every occasion and emphasised this point repeatedly that no one should praise him more than the level of moderation, and which could reach the level of polytheism. He often said:

لَا تطْرُونِي كَمَا اطْرَتِ الْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَىٰ

Do not go beyond the limits in praising me as was the case with the Jews and Christians with regard to their Prophets.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam was walking on a path on one occasion. A person saw him suddenly and was so overcome by awe that he began

¹ Sūrah al-Qasas, 28: 56.

² Sūrah at-Taubah, 9: 80.

³ صحيح البخاري، ج ١، ص ٤٩٠

trembling. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: "Do not fear. I am the son of a Qurayshī woman who used to dry meat and eat it."¹

When the delegation of Banū 'Āmir came to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, they said: "You are our sayyid and master." Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: "Allāh is the sayyid." They said: "But you are the most superior among us." Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: "Okay, you may say that but be careful that Shaytān does not make you his representatives." The original Arabic wording of this reads as follows:

قولوا بقولكم ولا يستجربنكم الشيطان.

A person addressed Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* as follows: "O our master! And the son of our master! O the best among us and the son of the best among us!" Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: "O people! Fear Allāh! Do not allow Shaytān to topple you. I am Muhammad the son of 'Abdullāh. I am Allāh's servant and Messenger. I do not like it when you elevate me to a level higher than what Allāh conferred to me."³

Just ponder! These words are not impermissible when applied to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. Despite this, he was most concerned about protecting *tauhid* from every possible taint of polytheism.⁴

¹ *Shamā'il Tirmidhī*, p. 256.

.٣٠١ الأدب المفرد، ص

³ *Musnad Ahmad*.

⁴ *Tafsīr Nukāt*, vol. 1, p. 447.

Difference between 'ibādat and 'ubūdīyyat

لِيْس أَشْرَفْ مِنِ الْعَبُودِيَّةِ فِي صَفَاتِ الْمُخْلُوقِينَ، وَهِيَ الرِّضَا بِمَا يَفْعُلُ الْرَّبُّ، وَالْعِبَادَةُ مَا يَرْضِيهِ، وَالْعَبُودِيَّةُ أَقْوَى مِنِ الْعِبَادَةِ لِبَقَاءِ فِي الْعَقْبَى بِخَلْفِ الْعِبَادَةِ.^١

From among the attributes of the creations, there is no nobler quality than servitude. Servitude entails being pleased with the decrees of Allāh ta'ālā. On the other hand, worship refers to pleasing Allāh ta'ālā through worship. Servitude is stronger than worship because the former will remain in the Hereafter, but not the latter.

Amānat

Allāh ta'ālā says:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤْدُوا الْأَمْنَاتِ إِلَى أَهْلِهَا لَا وَإِذَا حَكَمْتُمْ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ أَنْ تَحْكُمُوا بِالْعَدْلِ طِإِنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا يَعْصِمُكُمْ يِه طِإِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا.

Surely Allāh orders you to convey the trusts to those who are entitled to them, and that when you judge among people, you judge with justice. Allāh gives you a good advice. Surely Allāh is all-hearing, all-seeing.²

'Uthmān ibn Talhah relates: During pre-Islamic times, we used to open the Ka'bah on Mondays and Thursdays, and people would get an opportunity to go inside. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam

¹ مراقي الفلاح، ص ١٥٥.

² Sūrah an-Nisā', 4: 58.

and a few Sahābah came to me for permission to enter the Ka'bah ('Uthmān ibn Talhah was not a Muslim at the time). He did not give permission and spoke very harshly to Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam who bore his response with absolute forbearance and tolerance. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam then said: "O 'Uthmān! There may come a day when you will see the key to the Ka'bah in my hand. And I will have the choice of giving it to whomever I wish." 'Uthmān ibn Talhah said: "If that were to happen, the Quraysh will be disgraced and destroyed." Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: "No. The Quraysh will be honoured on that day."

['Uthmān ibn Talhah continues]: When I thought about the matter and checked my heart, I was convinced that whatever he said is bound to take place. I immediately decided to become a Muslim but the attitude of my people changed and they began castigating me. This is why I could not fulfil my decision [to become a Muslim]. On the day of the Conquest of Makkah, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam called for me and asked me for the key of the Ka'bah. I handed it over to him.

Some narrations state that ''Uthmān ibn Talhah had taken the key and went on top of the Ka'bah. Hadrat 'Alī radiyallāhu 'anhu took the key by force from him and gave it to Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam. After going inside and performing salāh there, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam emerged and said to me ['Uthmān] while giving the key to me: "Here, this key will now remain with your family until the day of Resurrection. Anyone who takes away the key from you will be a tyrant." In other words, no one has the right to take the key

from you. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam advised him further: "Whatever income you earn for this service to the Ka'bah must be used in accordance with the rules of the Shari'at."

'Uthmān ibn Talhah relates: When I began walking away happily with the key, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam called for me and said: "O 'Uthmān! Has what I had predicted been realized or not?" I recalled what Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam had said before the Hijrah – that you will see this key in my hand one day. I said: "Your words have most certainly been realized." I then read the kalimah and became a Muslim.¹

Hadrat 'Umar ibn al-Khattāb radiyallāhu 'anhu relates that when Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam emerged from the Ka'bah on that day, he was reading the following verse:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤْدُوا الْأَمْنِيَّاتِ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا

Surely Allāh orders you to convey the trusts to those who are entitled to them.

Hadrat 'Umar radiyallāhu 'anhu said: "This is the first time I heard Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam reading this verse."

This verse was obviously revealed inside the Ka'bah. In order to fulfil the order of this verse, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam called for 'Uthmān ibn Talhah a second time and handed over the key to him because when 'Uthmān had given it to Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam, he had said: "I am giving you this key as a trust." Strictly

¹ Mazharī.

speaking, it was not correct for him to say this. Rather, Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* could have done as he wished. However, the Qur'ān also took an outward form of a trust into consideration and advised Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* to return the key to 'Uthmān. This, notwithstanding the fact that Hadrat 'Alī *radiyallāhu 'anhu* and Hadrat 'Abdullāh *radiyallāhu 'anhu* had requested Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* to give it to them on the basis that just as the office of gatekeeper of the Haram and providing zam zam water to the pilgrims were in their family, the honour of having the key to the Ka'bah should also be given to them. However, in keeping with the order of the above verse, Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* declined their request and returned the key to 'Uthmān ibn Talhah.¹

The discussion to this point revolved around the circumstances behind the revelation of this verse. The scholars unanimously state that even though a verse may have been revealed on a specific occasion, its application is general and has to be adhered to by the entire ummat.

Now observe the meaning of this verse:

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤْتُوا الْأَمْمَاتِ إِلَى أَهْلِهَا

Surely Allāh orders you to convey the trusts to those who are entitled to them.

The addressees of this instruction could be Muslims in general, and could be specifically those who are

¹ *Tafsīr Mazhārī*.

rulers and leaders. The more obvious meaning is that it addresses every such person who has been entrusted with a trust. This would include the laity and the rulers.

Hadrat Maulānā Sayyid Sulaymān Nadwī rahimahullāh writes with reference to amānat:

The central ethical trait around which dealings and transactions revolve is the quality of integrity and trustworthiness. It means that a person must be trustworthy in his business, and give the full due to whoever is eligible for it. This is known as amānat in Arabic.

Amānat is not confined to money, coins, properties and other items of monetary value as is generally understood. Rather, it extends to every monetary, legal and ethical form of trustworthiness. If someone has entrusted you with an item and he asks you for it, you must give it to him without any hesitation. This is amānat. Fulfilling the right which someone has over you is also amānat. Concealing the secret of a person is amānat. If you are present in an assembly, then whatever is discussed there must remain there. It must not be conveyed to others whereby it becomes a cause of conflict. This is also amānat. A person sought your advice on a matter regarding which you have knowledge. To confine this matter within yourself and then give him correct advice is amānat. A person is employed somewhere and does his work according to the conditions which were laid down. This is amānat. A person is employed for eight hours and he steals some of this time without permission, works lazily without any reason, arrives late to work or leaves before time – all this is against amānat.

The Qur'ān and Hadīth provide many details on these minute points. Those who are observant of their trusts have been given the glad tidings of success. Allāh *ta'ālā* says in this regard:

وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ لِأَمْنَتِهِمْ وَعَاهَدُهُمْ رُعْوَنَ

[Successful also are those] who are observant of their trusts and pledges.¹

Stressing the need to fulfil trusts

The crux of the previously quoted verse is that any person who has a trust has to convey it to the one who is eligible for it. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* greatly stressed the conveying and fulfilling of trusts. Hadrat Anas *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* narrates that rarely would Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* deliver a sermon without adding the following:

لَا إِيمَانَ لِمَنْ لَا أَمَانَةً لَهُ، وَلَا دِينَ لِمَنْ لَا عَهْدَ لَهُ

The one who has no trustworthiness has no īmān. The one who does not adhere to his covenants has no Dīn.²

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

آيَةُ الْمُنَافِقِ ثَلَاثَ، إِذَا حَدَثَ كَذَبٌ، وَإِذَا وَعَدَ أَخْلَفَ، وَإِذَا اُوتَمَنَ خَانَ

There are three signs of a hypocrite: When he speaks, he lies. When he promises, he goes against his promise. When he is entrusted, he acts treacherously.

¹ Sūrah al-Mu'minūn, 23: 8.

Tafsīr Nukāt, vol. 1, p. 293.

² Muftī Muhammad Shafī': *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 2, p. 446.

Hadrat Maulānā Sayyid Sulaymān Nadwī rahimahullāh explains khiyānat (treachery) as follows:

If there is a lawful due which you have to fulfil to another person, and you do not fulfil it as it ought to be fulfilled, then this is khiyānat. If a person has an item of another as a trust, and he misuses it or refuses to return it when asked, then this is khiyānat. A person knows the secret of another, or someone shared a secret with a person, conveying it to a third person will be khiyānat. Similarly, if you have a task to fulfil and you do not carry it out as you were supposed to, it will be called khiyānat. Not upholding the friendship of a friend is also khiyānat. If a wife is not loyal to her husband, it is khiyānat. To have something in the heart but utter something else, or do something to the contrary, is also khiyānat. Another meaning of khiyānat is to join a certain group and to then make efforts to cause damage to it. If you are relied upon to do a certain task and you do not do it, this is khiyānat.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَخْوِنُوا اللَّهَ وَالرَّسُولَ وَتَخْوِنُوا أَمْنِتِكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ

O believers! Do not betray Allāh and the Messenger, and do not wilfully betray your mutual trusts.¹

Khiyānat is not restricted to the heart. It can be committed by every limb of the body – even by the indications and gestures of one's eyes and eyebrows. Allāh ta'ālā says:

¹ Sūrah al-Anfāl, 8: 27.

يَعْلَمُ خَائِنَةُ الْأَعْيُنِ وَمَا تُخْفِي الصُّدُورُ

He knows the treachery of the eyes and whatever the chests conceal.¹

Amānat means that Allāh's obedience is volitional

إِنَّا عَرَضْنَا الْأَمَانَةَ عَلَى السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَالْجِبَالِ فَأَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَحْمِلُنَّهَا
وَأَشْفَقُنَّ مِنْهَا وَحَمَلُهَا الْإِنْسَانُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ ظَلُومًا جَهُولًا. لِيَعْذِبَ اللَّهُ
الْمُنْقِيْنَ وَالْمُنْفِقُتَ وَالْمُشْرِكُتَ وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ وَيَنْتُوبَ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا.

We offered the trust to the heavens, the earth and the mountains but they refused to bear it and they were afraid of it. Man undertook to bear it; he is very merciless, immature. So that Allāh may punish the male hypocrites and the female hypocrites, and the male polytheists and the female polytheists; and Allāh may forgive the believing men and the believing women. Allāh is forgiving, merciful.²

Explanatory translation:

(In the beginning of the creation), We presented this trust (of Allāh's volitional obedience) to the heavens, earth and mountains but they refused to bear it and became fearful of it. (When it was presented before) man, he bore it. He was (in this matter) certainly merciless (to his self) and immature (in the sense that without thinking about the consequences, he undertook to bear it. In this way, he cast his own self

¹ Sūrah al-Mu'min, 40, 19.

Tafsīr Nukāt, vol. 1, p. 322.

² Sūrah al-Ahzāb, 33: 72-73.

into misery because intellect and safety demanded that he too ought to have refused to bear it. We had the right to place or not to place this burden through Our absolute power. However, he ought to have excused himself there and then. Anyway, man undertook to bear this burden). Consequently, Allāh will now punish the male and female hypocrites and the male and female polytheists (and others like them who do not remain firm to their covenants and do not keep to their word). He will turn to the believing men and women (with mercy and forgive them their sins by virtue of their īmān). Allāh has always been most forgiving and most merciful (He is therefore prepared to forgive and show mercy to every such person who seeks His forgiveness and mercy – like the believing men and women, and the unbelievers who embrace īmān).¹

In his *al-Muwāfaqāt Fī Uṣūl ash-Sharī'ah*, 'Allāmah Abū Is-hāq ash-Shāṭibī *rahimahullāh* provides a similar explanation to the above verse. He writes:

المقصود الشرعي من وضع الشريعة إخراج المكلف عن داعية هواه حتى
يكون عبد الله اختياراً كما هو عبد الله اضطراراً.

¹ Hadrat Maulānā Habīb ar-Rahmān Sāhib Kirānwi: *Hull al-Qur'ān*, vol. 3, p. 63.

This commentary of the Qur'ān was checked word-for-word and ratified by Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwi *rahimahullāh*. I included this commentary in the syllabus of Bayt al-Ma'ārif, Allāhābād and undertook to teach it myself. (Muhammad Qamar az-Zamān Allāhābādī)

² المواقفات في أصول الشريعة، ج ٤، ص ١٦٨

The fundamental objective of formulating the Shari'at is to remove man from the demands of his desires so that he becomes a voluntary servant of Allāh just as every person was a non-voluntary servant before the descent of the Shari'at.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا تُوبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ تَوْبَةً نَّصُوحًا، عَسَى رَبُّكُمْ أَنْ يُكَفِّرَ عَنْكُمْ سَيِّئَاتِكُمْ وَيُدْخِلَكُمْ جَنَّتٍ تَحْرِيُّ مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَرُ، يَوْمَ لَا يُخْزِي اللَّهُ النَّبِيَّ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَعَهُ، نُورُهُمْ يَسْعَى بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَبِأَيْمَانِهِمْ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا آتِنَا نُورًا وَاغْفِرْ لَنَا، إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ.

O believers! Turn to Allāh in repentance with a sincere repentance. It may well be that your Sustainer will expiate from you your evils and admit you into gardens beneath which rivers flow. The day when Allāh will not disgrace the Prophet and those who believe with him. Their light will run forward before them and to their right. They will say: O our Sustainer! Perfect our light for us and forgive us. Surely You can do everything.¹

Explanatory translation:

O believers! Repent sincerely before Allāh *ta'ālā* (there must be remorse in the heart over the sin, and a firm resolution not to commit it in the future. This includes all the obligations of Dīn because it is a sin to leave them out. It also includes all the prohibitions because it is a sin to commit them). It is hoped (i.e. it is promised) that your Sustainer will pardon you your sins (on account of this repentance) and admit you into gardens (of Paradise) beneath which rivers flow. (This will be on) the day when Allāh will not

¹ Sūrah at-Tahrīm, 66: 8.

disgrace the Prophet (*sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*) and the Muslims who are with him. Their light will run in front of them and to their right, and they will supplicate thus: O our Sustainer! Let this light remain until the end (let it not extinguish along the path) and forgive us. You have the power to do everything.

What is a sincere repentance?

قال محمد بن كعب القرظي: يجمعها أربعة أشياء: الاستغفار باللسان، والإقلال بالأبدان، وإضمار ترك العود بالجنان، ومهاجرة سيء الإخوان.

Muhammad ibn Ka'b al-Qurazi said: A sincere repentance comprises of four things: (1) seeking forgiveness verbally, (2) giving up the sin with the body parts immediately, (3) making a firm resolution with the heart not to repeat the sin, (4) keeping away from bad company.

How can the heart be illuminated when images of other creations are embedded in it? How can a person move towards Allāh *ta'ālā* when he is still imprisoned by carnal desires? How can he desire entry into Allāh's lofty court when he has purified himself from the filth of his negligence? How can he expect to understand intricate mysteries when he hasn't desisted from his improper actions as yet?

Note: How can the heart ever be illuminated when it is inundated by the world and worldly things such as wealth, dignity, children, properties, thoughts, vain wishes and false hopes? Only when the darkness of these things are removed from the heart will light enter it. The heart which is chained by carnal desires

and is constantly thinking about the type of food it wants to eat, the clothing it wants to wear, the woman he wants to marry and the things he wants to purchase – then such a heart can never walk towards Allāh *ta’alā*. This is because the shackles of desires are attached to his feet. How, then, can such a person walk!?

If Allāh’s quality of justice and equity was to manifest itself in this world, the smallest of sin will not be a minor sin. Rather, every sin will be a major one and will make one eligible for punishment. After all, he has transgressed against the most mighty and most powerful of all. He is also so magnanimous whose favours and bounties are countless. The slightest disobedience is so serious that it is enough to destroy a person. And if Allāh’s grace manifested itself, the most serious sin will not be major. Rather, all will be minor. In fact, they will be as though they are non-existent and pardoned.¹

Istighfār

Allāh *ta’alā* says:

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ. وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْرَاجًا.
فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ، إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَابًا.

*When the help of Allāh comes, and victory. And you see people entering Allāh’s religion in droves. Glorify the praises of your Lord, and seek His forgiveness. Surely He is most pardoning.*²

¹ *Ma’ārif Sūfiyyah*, p. 373.

² Sūrah an-Naṣr, 110: 1-3.

Explanatory translation

(O Muhammad sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam)! When Allāh's help and the conquest (of Makkah together with its results) arrives and (one of the effects of this conquest is that) you see people entering Allāh's religion (Islam) in droves, then (you must conclude that the purpose of remaining in this world and the objective of your commissioning as a Prophet – the perfection of religion – have been realized. The journey to the Hereafter is near, so make preparations for it and) glorify and sing the praises of your Lord and ask Him for forgiveness. Surely He is most pardoning.

Glorification of Allāh and seeking His forgiveness must be increased at the approach of death

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ

Glorify the praises of your Lord and seek His forgiveness.

Hadrat 'Ā'ishah radiyallāhu 'anhā narrates that after the revelation of this sūrah, whenever Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam performed a salāh, he would make this supplication:

سُبْحَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

O our Lord! Glory and praise be to You. O Allāh! Forgive me.¹

Hadrat Umm Salamah radiyallāhu 'anhā narrates that after the revelation of this sūrah, Rasūlullāh

¹ Bukhārī.

sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam used to constantly make the following supplication:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ وَأَتُوْبُ إِلَيْهِ

Glory and praise be to Allāh. I seek forgiveness from Allāh and I turn to Him in repentance.

He used to say: I have been ordered to do this.” He would then read this sūrah as a proof.

Hadrat Abū Hurayrah *radiyallāhu 'anhu* narrates that after the revelation of this sūrah, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam exerted himself tremendously in worship to the extent that his feet used to swell. (*Qurtubī*)¹

Rasūlullāh is ordered to make istighfār

Allāh *ta'ālā* clearly instructs the seeking of forgiveness:

فَاعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لِذَنْبِكَ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مُتَقْلِبَكُمْ وَمَنْتَوْكُمْ.

*Know, then, that none is worthy of worship but Allāh. Seek forgiveness for your sins and for the believing men and believing women. Allāh knows all your comings and goings and your resting place.*²

Some scholars state that this verse is very hope-instilling for the Muslims because Allāh *ta'ālā* orders His Messenger sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam to seek forgiveness for the believing men and women. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam must have

¹ Muftī Muhammad Shafī': *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 8, p. 837.

² Sūrah Muhammad, 47: 19.

certainly carried out this order. If Allāh *ta’alā* Himself gave the order for this supplication to be made for the ummat, it cannot happen that He did not accept the supplication. The pardoning of the sins of the ummat is thus obvious. This in itself is an immense success. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said: I seek forgiveness 100 times daily.

It is related in a Hadīth that whenever Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* spoke in any assembly or addressed any person, he would pause periodically and say:

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَتُبْ عَلَيَّ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَابُ الْغَفُورُ

O Allāh! Forgive me and accept my repentance. Surely You are the One who accepts repentance and the all-forgiving.

A Hadīth states:

أَفْضَلُ الدِّكْرِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَفْضَلُ الدُّعَاءِ الْإِسْتِغْفَارُ

*The most superior form of remembrance is *Lā Ilāha Illallāh* and the most superior supplication is seeking forgiveness.*

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْذِينَ إِذَا أَحْسَنُوا إِسْتَبْشِرُوا وَإِذَا أَسَأُوا إِسْتَغْفِرُوا

O Allāh! Include me among those who are happy when they do good and seek forgiveness when they do wrong.¹

¹ Maulānā Ahmad Sa‘id Sāhib: *Kashf ar-Rahmān*, p. 812.

Dhikr

Allāh ta'ālā says:

فَادْكُرُونِي أَذْكُرْكُمْ وَأَشْكُرُوْلِي وَلَا تَكْفُرُونْ

Remember Me and I will remember you. Be grateful to Me and do not be ungrateful.¹

Explanatory translation

Remember Me (as the Benefactor) for the previously-mentioned bounties and I will remember you (with kindness). Be grateful (for My favours) and do not be ungrateful (by denying My favours or being disobedient to Me).²

حدثنا محمد بن العلاء، حدثنا أبوأسامة عن بريد بن عبد الله، عن أبي بردة عن أبي موسى رضي الله عنه قال: قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم: مثل الذي يذكر ربه والذى لا يذكر ربه مثل الحي والميت.

Hadrat Abū Mūsā radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: The similitude of the one who remembers Allāh and the one who does not is like that of the living and the dead. (The one who remembers Allāh is alive while the one who does not is dead).

This Hadīth compares the one who remembers Allāh ta'ālā to the one who is living, and the one who is deprived of His remembrance to the one who is dead. 'Allāmah Qastalānī rahimahullāh writes in this regard:

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 152.

² Muftī Muhammad Shafī': *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 1, p. 391.

شبه الناكر بالحي الذي يزين ظاهره بنور الحياة وإن شراقتها فيه، وبالتصرف التام فيما يريد، وباطنه بنور العلم والفهم والإدراك، كذلك الناكر مزين ظاهره بنور العلم والطاعة، وباطنه بنور العلم والمعرفة، فقلبه مستقر في حظيرة القدس وسره في مخدع الوصل، وغير الناكر عاطل ظاهره وباطل باطنها^١.

The one who remembers Allāh ta‘ālā is compared to a living person in the sense that a living person beautifies his external life with the light of life and with total control over whatever he wants to do. Furthermore, his internal self is embellished with knowledge, understanding and perception. In the same way, the one who remembers Allāh ta‘ālā beautifies his external self with the light of knowledge and obedience, and his internal self with the light of knowledge and recognition. His heart thus grazes in sanctified grazing lands and persists in proximity. On the other hand, the one who does not remember Allāh is externally paralysed and internally depraved.

Imām Muslim *rahimahullāh* relates this Hadīth from Shaykh Abū Kurayb Muḥammad ibn al-‘Alā’ who is a teacher of Imām Bukhārī *rahimahullāh*. It contains the following words:

مثـل الـبـيـت الـذـي يـذـكـر اللـه فـيهـ، وـالـبـيـت الـذـي لـا يـذـكـر اللـه فـيهـ مـثـلـ
الـحـيـ وـالـمـيـتـ.

¹إرشاد الساري، ص ٤٠٤.

The house in which Allāh ta'ālā is remembered and the one in which He is not remembered is like the living and the dead.¹

Dhikr results in purification of the self and correction of character

Hadrat Shāh 'Abd al-'Azīz Sāhib rahimahullāh quoted many Aḥādīth on the virtues of dhikr. He concludes his discussion as follows:

The fact of the matter is that the superiority of every action differs with the effect it has. The remembrance of Allāh ta'ālā is undoubtedly most superior in embellishing the self, treating heedlessness and removing obstacles and veils. This, notwithstanding the fact that spending one's wealth in Allāh's cause and waging jihād are superior as regards their many rewards and in elevating the rank of a person.

Note: In other words, since Allāh's remembrance is related to embellishing the self, removing heedlessness and raising the veils – all of which are very important stations – Allāh's remembrance will be superior to all actions. (compiler)

Definition of dhikr

I was on the verge of completing *Hayāt al-Qulūb* when I came across *Majālis al-Abrār* of Shaykh Ahmad Rūmī rahimahullāh (d. 1043 A.H.). This book was highly recommended by Hadrat Maulānā Shāh 'Abd al-'Azīz Muḥaddith Dehlawī rahimahullāh (d. 1239 A.H.). Subsequently it was translated under the auspices of Hadrat Maulānā Muftī Muḥammad Kifāyatullāh Dehlawī rahimahullāh. The first

¹ *Kashf al-Bārī*, vol. 13, p. 197.

discussion of this book is on the virtue and definition of dhikr. The Arabic text with its Urdu translation is quoted here. May Allāh *ta’ālā* accept. Āmīn.

قال رسول الله صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم: مثل الذي يذكر ربه والذی لا
يذكر ربه مثل الحي والمیت. (البخاری، رقم ٦٤٠٧).

هذا الحديث من صحاح المصايح رواه أبو موسى الأشعري رضي الله عنه فإنه صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم جعل فيه الذاکر مثل الحي مع كونه حيا لأن المراد بالحي من له حياة حقيقة أبدية، وهي إنما تحصل بذكر الله تعالى لأن الذكر يحيي قلوب الذاكرين ويوجب لهم الاستعداد لعرفة رب العالمين، والوصول إلى الحياة الأبدية في دار النعيم، ومن كان خاليا عن الذكر فهو بمنزلة الميت لكونه خاليا عما يحيي قلبه وعما يوجب له المعرفة والحياة الأبدية، لأن شرف الإنسان وفضيلته التي بها فإن جميع أصناف الخلق ليس إلا باستعداده لا بجارحة من جوارحه، بل الجوارح له اتباع وخدم يستخدمها استخدام الملك للرعايا ويستعملها استعمال السيد للعبد.

Rasūlullāh ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam said: The similitude of the one who remembers Allāh and the one who does not is like that of the living and the dead.

*This Hadīth is related by Hadrat Abū Mūsā al-Ash’arī radiyallāhu ‘anhu. In it, Rasūlullāh ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam compares the one who remembers Allāh *ta’ālā* to the one who is living even though he himself is alive. This is because the living person in this context refers to the one who enjoys real and eternal*

life. This can only be acquired through Allāh's remembrance because it gives life to the hearts of those who remember Him and provides them with the ability to recognize Allāh ta'ālā and eligible for the eternal life of Paradise. As for the one who is devoid of dhikr, he is like a dead person because he does not have the ingredient which gives life to his heart and enables him to recognize Allāh ta'ālā and enjoy the life of eternity. This is because man's nobility and superiority over the other creations lies solely in his innate capability of recognizing Allāh ta'ālā. The capability for this recognition is solely with the heart, not with any of the other body parts. In fact, all body parts are subservient to the heart and its attendants whose service it utilizes just as a king utilizes the service of his subjects, and a master of his slave.

وهو إنما يطمئن بذكر الله تعالى كما قال الله تعالى: "ألا بذكر الله تطمئن القلوب". وأفضل الذكر على ما ورد في الحديث "لا إله إلا الله". فلا بد للعبد المكلف أن يستغلي بهذا الذكر حتى يطمئن قلبه ويستعد لعرفة الله تعالى. لكن قبل اشتغاله به يجب عليه أن يحصل من علم الكلام ما يصح به اعتقاده على مذهب أهل السنة والجماعة وما يحترز به عن شبه المبتدعة، لأن القلب ما دام مكدرًا بظلمة البدعة الإلحادية لا ينور أنوار الطاعات.^١

The heart acquires tranquillity only from Allāh's remembrance. Allāh ta'ālā says in this regard: "Listen! It is in the remembrance of Allāh that the hearts experience tranquillity." The most superior form of

¹ الترمذى، رقم: ٣٣٨٣. مجالس الأبرار، ١٥

*dhikr as stated in a Hadīth is *Lā Ilāha Illallāh*. It is therefore necessary for every normal adult to occupy himself in this dhikr so that his heart experiences tranquillity and acquires the capability for Allāh-recognition. However, before he can get occupied in this, it is obligatory on him to acquire so much knowledge of beliefs whereby his beliefs are in line with those of the *Ahl as-Sunnah wa al-Jamā'ah*, and through which he can save himself from the doubts and misgivings of the innovators in *Dīn*. As long as the heart is turbid with the darkness of creedal innovations, the light of devotions cannot shine in it.*

Knowledge of rules and regulations is also necessary

It is obligatory on the person to learn so much of jurisprudence through which his actions are correct and valid in line with the *Shari'at*. If this is not the case, then without strengthening his roots and straightening the path, it would be Satanic hastiness and a carnal desire to undertake to do major works. This will result in his humiliation in this world and the Hereafter. An ignoramus of this kind will sometimes fall into deception, and – in his immaturity – consider carnal thoughts and Satanic misgivings to be *karāmāt* (supernatural feats), whereas they are really deceptions which cause various types of misguidance on the path of the truth.¹

¹ *Majālis al-Abrār*.

Necessary actions for the illumination of the heart

وكان يقول (أي الإمام الشافعي) من أحب أن يفتح الله تعالى عليه بنور القلب فعليه بالخلوة وقلة الأكل، وترك مخالطة السفهاء، وبعض أهل العلم الذين لا يريدون بعلمهم إلا الدنيا.^١

Imām Shāfi‘ī rahimahullāh used to say: The one who would like Allāh ta‘ālā to open the light of the heart to him must resort to seclusion, eating less, abstaining from interaction with foolish people, and abstaining from the company of those ‘ulamā’ who desire only the world through their knowledge.

Adhering to dhikr for purification of the self

فإن قلت وبما أزكي نفسي؟ قلت: بلزوم الذكر. قال تعالى: أنا عند ظن عبدي بي، وأنا معه حين ذكرني. فعل حسب الذكر يكون تطهير النفس وتزكيتها. "قد أفلح من تزكي وذكر اسم ربه فصل". وعلى حسب التزكية يكون شهود المعية.

If you ask me: "How can I purify my self?" I will reply: "By adhering to Allāh's remembrance." Allāh ta‘ālā says: "I treat My servant according to his expectations of Me. And I am with him when he remembers Me." Thus, purification and cleansing of the self will be according to the nature of dhikr. Allāh ta‘ālā says in the Qur'ān: "Successful indeed is the one who purified himself, remembered the name of his Lord, and performed salāh." Togetherness with Allāh ta‘ālā is experienced according to the level of purification.

^١. الطبقات، ٤٤

Allāh ta'ālā says in Sūrah al-Jumu'ah:

وَإِذْ كُرُوا اللَّهُ كَثِيرًا لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

Remember Allāh abundantly so that you are successful.

This proves the virtue of abundant dhikr. On the other hand, Allāh ta'ālā also castigates those who remember Him little. He says with reference to the hypocrites:

لَا يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا

They do not remember Allāh but little.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam prohibited us from abundant remembrance of all apart from Allāh ta'ālā. A Hadīth states:

بلغه أن عيسى بن مريم كان يقول: لا تكثروا الكلام بغير ذكر الله، فتقسوا قلوبكم، فإن القلب القاسي بعيد من الله ولكن لا تعلمون.

Hadrat 'Isā 'alayhis salām used to say: Do not speak excessively except for Allāh's remembrance. If not, your hearts will become hard, and a hard heart is far from Allāh but you do not know it (because this is a metaphysical thing).¹

Hikmat

يُؤْتَى الْحِكْمَةَ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَمَنْ يُؤْتَ الْحِكْمَةَ فَقَدْ أُوتِيَ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا طَ وَمَا يَدَدُ كُرِّ إِلَّا أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ.

¹ *Ta'lifat Muṣlihul Ummat*: vol. 5, p. 69.

He grants understanding of Dīn to whomever He wills. And whoever has been granted understanding of Dīn has received immense good. It is only those who have intelligence that accept advice.¹

Maulānā Hamīd ad-Dīn Farāhī rahimahullāh explains the word hikmat in his book *Mufradāt*. The necessary portion of his explanation is quoted here:

Hikmat refers to that power and ability through which man makes decisions in accordance with the truth in his matters and affairs. Allāh ta’ālā praises Hadrat Dāwūd ‘alayhi salām as follows:

وَأَتَيْنَاهُ الْحِكْمَةَ وَفَصَلَ الْحِطَابِ

We gave him wisdom and the ability to pass decisions on matters.

In the above verse, the words *fasl al-khitāb* refer to the fruits of wisdom. Just as wisdom is the fruit of the ability to pass decisions, pure character and culture are also the fruits of wisdom. This is why the Arabs apply the word hikmat to human strength and ability which combines firmness of intellect and nobility of character. Thus, an intelligent and cultured person is referred to as a hakīm (a wise man). A point which is absolutely clear according to the intellect and the heart is referred to as hikmat.²

We now quote an article on hikmat by Muftī Muhammad Salmān Sāhib Mansūrpūrī from the periodical *Nidā-e-Shāhī Murādābād*:

Allāh ta’ālā says:

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 269.

² *Tadabbur Qur’ān*, vol. 1, p. 297.

يُؤْتِي الْحِكْمَةَ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَمَنْ يُؤْتَ الْحِكْمَةَ فَقَدْ أُوتِيَ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا طَوْمَا
يَذَّكَّرٌ إِلَّا أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ.

He grants understanding of Dīn to whomever He wills. And whoever has been granted understanding of Dīn has received immense good. It is only those who have intelligence that accept advice.¹

Hadrat ‘Abdullāh ibn ‘Abbās *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* – the leader of the exegists of the Qur’ān – said that in this verse, the word hikmat means “to understand the meaning of the Qur’ān”. Hadrat Imām Mālik *rahimahullāh* said: “This point comes to my heart that hikmat in this verse means to acquire an “understanding of Allāh’s Dīn”. This refers to those meanings which Allāh *ta’alā* places in the hearts of people.²

The fact of the matter is that hikmat refers to every type of intelligence, juridical acumen, and religious insight. There can be no one more fortunate than the one who receives this Allāh-bestowed bounty. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said:

من يرد الله به خيراً يفقهه في الدين.³

When Allāh wills good for a person He confers him with understanding of Dīn.

Hakīmul Ummat Hadrat Maulānā Ashraf ‘Alī Thānwi *rahimahullāh* said:

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 269.

² *Tafsīr Ibn Kathīr*, p. 213, Dār as-Salām, Riyad.

³ صحيح البخاري: ج ١، ص ١٦.

Understanding of Dīn is most beneficial because beliefs are set right through it and inspiration to do good deeds is received. Beliefs and good deeds result in salvation and reward in the Hereafter. Nothing of this world can equal reward and salvation.¹

After speaking about charity and charitable works, Allāh *ta’alā* speaks about *hikmat*. It seems that the link between the two is that the person who has understanding of Dīn spends happily and with an open-heart in good works. Shaytān cannot overpower him into thoughts of miserliness. As for the one who is deprived of this understanding of Dīn, he is easily trapped by Shaytān.

Accepting advice from others is a sign of great intelligence. This is why the verse concludes with this announcement that intelligent people accept good words of advice, and endeavour to practise on the advice. On the other hand, those who are deprived of intelligence neither accept advice and good counsel happily nor do they practise on it. Instead, they remain intoxicated in their crooked ways and desires.²

The one inviting to Allāh must do it with *hikmat*

Allāh *ta’alā* says:

أُدْعُ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحِكْمَةِ وَالْمُوعِظَةِ الْخَسَنَةِ وَجَادِلُهُمْ بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ

¹ *Bayān al-Qur’ān*, vol. 1, p. 162.

² *Nidā’-e-Shāhī*, November 2015, p. 5.

Invite to the way of your Sustainer with wisdom and with kind admonition. And argue with them in a way that is best.¹

In his commentary to the above verse, 'Allāmah Nasafī rahimahullāh writes in *al-Iklīl 'Alā Madārik at-Tanzīl*:

(أُدْعُ إِلَى سَيِّلِ رَبِّكَ) أي الإسلام (بِالْحُكْمَةِ) بالمقالة الصحيحة المحكمة وهو الدليل الموضح للحق المزيل للشبهة (وَالْمَوْعِظَةِ الْحُسْنَةِ) وهي التي لا يخفى عليهم أنك نتاصحهم بها وتفصل ما ينفعهم فيها أو بالقرآن أي ادعوههم بالكتاب الذي هو حكمة وموعظة حسنة والحكمة المعرفة بمراتب الأفعال والموعظة الحسنة أن يخلط الرغبة بالرهبة والإذار بالبشرارة (وَجَادِلُهُمْ بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ) بالطريقة التي هي أحسن طرق المجادلة من الرفق واللين من غير فظاظة أو بما يوقف القلوب ويعظم النفوس ويجلو العقول وهو رد على من يأبى المناظرة في الدين.^٢

(*Invite to the way of your Sustainer*) to Islam (with wisdom). In other words, with correct and cogent statements. It is an evidence which expounds the truth and removes doubts. (and with kind admonition). A sound admonition is that which is fully explained to people and it does not remain concealed from them that you are desiring their wellbeing through enjoining good, and that your objective is to convey benefit and goodness to them.

¹ Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 125.

² تفسير المدارك، ج ٣، ص ٦٨.

In other words, people must realize that you are doing it for their own good. Alternatively, kind admonition could refer to inviting people through the Qur'ān. That is, through this Book which is an embodiment of wisdom and sound admonishment. Wisdom entails having knowledge of the levels of actions. Sound admonishment combines encouragement with warning, and instilling fear with glad tidings. In other words, both opposites are resorted to. (And argue with them in a way that is best). In other words, the argument must be in the best way possible. It must be kind and soft; not harsh. Or, it must be such that it awakens sleeping hearts and illuminates the intellects. This explanation refutes those who reject debating.¹

Teaching hikmat is one of the responsibilities of prophet-hood

هُوَ الَّذِي بَعَثَ فِي الْأُمَمِينَ رَسُولًا مِّنْهُمْ يَتْلُو عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِهِ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ
وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ، وَإِنْ كَانُوا مِنْ قَبْلِ لَغْيٍ ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ.

*It is He who raised among the unlettered people a Messenger from among themselves, reciting to them His verses, purifying them, and teaching them the Book and wisdom. And before this they were lying in manifest error.*²

Hadrat Maulānā Abul Hasan 'Alī Nadwī rahimahullāh writes in reference to the above verse. The definition of hikmat as given by Hadrat Maulānā Sayyid

¹ As quoted from *al-Kalām al-Balīgh Fī Aḥkām at-Tablīgh*, p. 80.

² Sūrah al-Jumu'ah, 62: 2.
Ma'tiyat-e-Ilāhī, p. 33.

Sulaymān Nadwī *rahimahullāh* is included in this discussion.

In the above verse, Allāh *ta’ālā* speaks about Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* and the duties and responsibilities that go with the mantle of prophet-hood. These are the four departments of prophet-hood which Allāh *ta’ālā* gave to His deputies and representatives. This is a four-pronged responsibility.

1. Recitation of the Qur’ān

The first responsibility and the first department is that of reciting the verses. Reciting the verses of the Qur’ān to the people. This is such an important factor and such a noble duty that Allāh *ta’ālā* mentions it first among the departments of prophet-hood. Another verse reads thus:

يَتُوَلُّوْ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِهِ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ

Reciting to them His verses and teaching them the Book.

Teaching of the Book and wisdom have been mentioned first. This is in accordance with the context and theme. This is the field of those who have deep insight – they will tell us why it is mentioned first in this context while it is mentioned last in another context. They will tell us the circumstance of the verse and the central theme of the chapter. This is something for them. Teaching of the Book entails Islamic sciences. It entails teaching the Qur’ān, *Hadīth* and *tafsīr*.

2. Purification of the self

The second responsibility is that of purification of the self. This removes base qualities – it removes

jealousy, it removes severity, it removes love for this world and love of fame. Instead of all this, it embeds love for Allāh *ta’ālā*, love for the Hereafter and desire for Paradise in the hearts. The word بِرْكَيْم means nurturing of the self, culturing of the self, removal of base qualities, creation of virtuous qualities, and creating that attribute which is mentioned at another place in the Qur’ān:

وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ حَبَّبَ إِلَيْكُمُ الْإِيمَانَ وَرَيَّنَهُ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ، وَكَرَّةَ إِلَيْكُمُ
الْكُفْرَ وَالْفُسُوقَ وَالْعُصْبَيَانَ، أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الرَّاشِدُونَ.

However, Allāh placed the love of īmān in your hearts and beautified it in your hearts, and placed the repugnance of disbelief, sinning and disobedience in your hearts. It is such who are on the path of virtue.¹

The purpose behind the revelation of the Qur’ān is not confined to its preservation in the form of letters and words in books, thereafter in the hearts of people, so that people may be able to recite it, listen to it, memorize it, and continue reciting it. Rather, a very important purpose of the Qur’ān is the reformation of beliefs and the reformation of the hearts and selves. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* accomplished both these duties. The *Sahābah radiyallāhu ’anhum* were a living testimony to this endeavour of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam*.

Teaching the Book

The third and fourth responsibilities are teaching the Book and wisdom. The word حِكْمَة refers to virtuous morals and habits. Our teacher and the erudite

¹ Sūrah al-Hujurāt, verse 7.

scholar of his time, 'Allāmah Sayyid Sulaymān Nadwī *rahimahullāh* is of the opinion that wherever the word حكمة is mentioned in the Qur'ān, it refers to أخلاق – morals. Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا لِقْمَانَ الْحِكْمَةَ

We bestowed wisdom to Luqmān.

After this verse, there is an entire list of morals and noble characteristics and habits. Allāh *ta'ālā* first used the word حكمة and then enumerated the different forms of this حكمة – all of which are connected to morals. In Sūrah al-Isrā', Allāh *ta'ālā* enumerates an entire list of morals. After enumerating them, He says:

ذَلِكَ مِمَّا أُوحِيَ إِلَيْكَ رَبُّكَ مِنَ الْحِكْمَةِ

All this is part of the wisdom which your Sustainer revealed to you.¹

After mentioning virtuous character and morals, Allāh *ta'ālā* uses the word حكمة . From this we learn that the word حكمة refers to morals – good morals and virtuous character.²

¹ Sūrah al-Isrā', 17: 39.

² *Ifādāt Qur'ānī*.

Basīrat

Allāh ta'ālā says:

قُلْ هَذِهِ سَبِيلِي أَدْعُوكُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ قَفْ عَلَى بَصِيرَةٍ أَنَا وَمَنِ اتَّبَعَنِي طَوْسُبْحَنَ اللَّهِ وَمَا آنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ.

Say: This is my path. I invite towards Allāh with insight, I and whoever is with me. Allāh is pure. And I am not of those who ascribe partners.¹

In his commentary to the above verse, 'Allāmah Qushayrī rahimahullāh explains the word basīrat as follows:

(البصيرة) اليقين الذي لا مرية فيه، والبيان الذي لا شك فيه، البصيرة يكون صاحبها ملاطفاً بال توفيق جهراً ومكافشاً بالتحقيق سراً.

Basīrat refers to conviction of a level which permits no doubt whatsoever, and a speech which is devoid of doubt. A man of basīrat observes a path of agreement and reconciliation externally, and seeks to fathom the reality in privacy.

It is said (basīrat) is when the sun of recognition rises, when a person acquires recognition, the stars of intelligence spread through him and he realizes full recognition.

Imām Fakhr ad-Dīn Rāzī rahimahullāh writes in *at-Tafsīr al-Kabīr*.

¹ Sūrah Yūsuf, 12: 108.

² تفسير قشيري، ج ٣، ص ٤١٨

قال صاحب الكشاف البصر نور العين وهو ما يبصر به الرائي ويدرك المريئات كما أن البصيرة نور القلب وهو ما يستبصر به ويتأمل، فكلاهما جوهان لطيفان خلق الله تعالى فيما آتى للإبصار والاستبصار، أقول إن أصحابه من المعتزلة لا يرضون منه بهذا الكلام وتحقيق القول في الأ بصار يستدعي أبحاثاً غامضة لا تليق بهذا الموضع.^١

'Allāmah Zamakhsharī *rahimahullāh* states in *al-Kashshāf*: *Baṣar* actually refers to light of the eyes through which the one looking sees at the things which are looked at and “captures” the things which are seen to him. On the other hand, *baṣirat* is a light of the heart through which a person ponders and reflects. Thus, both [the eyes and the heart] are two elements for which Allāh ta'ālā created two instruments, i.e. the eyes and the heart through which a person looks and thinks. However, I think that 'Allāmah Zamakhsharī's Mu'tazilī friends do not accept this point. The word *absār* requires very deep investigations, but this is not the place for that.

Tafsīr Mazhari states:

The statement: “I invite towards Allāh” is an explanation of the words “This is my path”. It calls towards purity from every inappropriate quality and seeking proximity to Allāh ta'ālā. The words '*alā baṣiratin* mean “with conviction and full recognition”. In other words, I am not from among those who believe in self-concocted ideas regarding which they

^١ التفسير الكبير للإمام خضر الدين الرازي، ج ٢، ص ٤٩٦

themselves have no knowledge of. The word baṣīrat could also refer to a clear and explicit proof. The words “and whoever is with me” refer to those who believe in me and affirm me. They too invite towards Allāh *ta’alā*.

Kalbī and Ibn Zayd said that it is essential for those who follow Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* to invite to the path which Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* invited, and to continue reminding through the Qur’ān.

Another meaning could be: I and those who follow me are on baṣīrat.

Hadrat Ibn ‘Abbās *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* said “and whoever is with me” refers to the Sahābah *radiyallāhu ‘anhūm*. They were on the path of guidance, the mines of knowledge, the treasure houses of īmān and Allāh’s army.

Hadrat Ibn Mas‘ūd *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* said that those who want to tread the Sunnat must tread the path of true men, i.e. the path of the Sahābah of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*. The group of Sahābah was the most spiritually pure group of this ummat whose knowledge was very deep and in whom there were no formalities. Allāh *ta’alā* selected them for the companionship of His Prophet *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* and the propagation of His Dīn. They remained firm on the straight path. You people should follow their character and way of life, and develop similarity with them.

“Allāh is pure” – in other words, I invite towards Allāh *ta’ālā* and acknowledge and accept that He is pure from partners.¹

Istiqāmat

Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

وَاسْتَقِمْ كَمَا أُمِرْتَ

Remain firm as you have been ordered.

Abū ‘Alī Jūzjānī *rahimahullāh* said: Seek steadfastness and do not look for supernatural feats (*karāmat*). Your self is certainly desirous of supernatural feats while Allāh *ta’ālā* demands steadfastness from you.

The above statement of Abū ‘Alī Jūzjānī *rahimahullāh* is most important in this chapter. Many Sufis and those treading the Sufi way are unaware of the reality of this.

The reason why their selves are desirous of supernatural feats is that when they heard about the incidents of the pious predecessors and focussed on their supernatural feats, their selves felt that they too should acquire these. Some of them could not realize this, so they became dejected. However, had they fathomed its reality, this difficulty would have been solved for them and it would have become easy for them. Allāh *ta’ālā* opens the door of *karāmat* and *istiqāmat* for some of His servants. The wisdom behind this is that it results in a very strong and powerful abhorrence towards the world within them. Furthermore, abstaining from the desires of the self develops very firmly within them.

¹ *Tafsīr Mazharī*, vol. 8, p. 218.

Some servants develop this exposition after the acquisition of conviction. The veils of strangeness and foreignness are removed from their hearts. Consequently, they become totally independent of karāmat. They are convinced that the purpose of karāmat is the realization of conviction which they already have. Divine wisdom therefore does not condone karāmat for such people. After all, they are not in need of it. Karāmat is needed by a person who is desirous of it.

The one who has acquired conviction has a more complete and perfect capability. Consequently, he has no need for karāmat and kashf (exposition) as compared to the one who is desirous of it.

The desire for karāmat and kashf results in a misery, viz. pride and haughtiness. As for the one who has acquired conviction, he is protected against pride and haughtiness. After acquiring total conviction, he has no need for any observation or visual proof.¹

Hadrat Maulānā Sayyid Sulaymān Nadwī rahimahullāh writes on the subject of istiqāmat:

The literal meaning of istiqāmat is to remain straight or to walk straight. It means that a person must remain firm on what he considers to be the truth. Whether he encounters difficulties, opposition, mockery or every type of danger – he remains firm on the truth and continues firmly on that path.

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* is commanded thus:

¹ *'Awārif al-Ma'ārif*, p. 37 – translated by Maulānā Kamāl al-Hudā Allāhābādī.

إِنَّمَا إِلَهُكُمْ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ، فَاسْتَقِيمُوا إِلَيْهِ وَاسْتَغْفِرُوهُ

Your worship is to be to one Allāh [alone]. Remain, then, upright to Him [alone] and seek His forgiveness.¹

Another point is that of steadfastness in actions. This is known as mudāwamat. In other words, the good work or action which is decided upon must be carried out continuously until death. It must be done always and under all conditions. It must not be done sometimes and left out at other times because it would demonstrate weakness of the temperament and the heart's disregard for that action. Salāh is the best of all good actions. Yet, Allāh *ta'ālā* speaks in praise of those who are steadfast in its performance. Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

إِلَّا الْمُصَلِّيُّنَ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَلَى صَلَاتِهِمْ دَائِمُونَ

Except those who are observant of salāh, who remain constant in their salāh.²

Constancy in character is a great gem in the field of ethics. It comes from constancy in action. This is why Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* instructed its adoption time and again. Someone asked Hadrat 'Ā'ishah *radiyallāhu 'anhā* which good act was most beloved to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. She replied the good act which was done with constancy and steadfastness. (*Bukhārī*)

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* himself said that the best action in the sight of Allāh *ta'ālā* is the one which is done with constancy. (*Bukhārī*)¹

¹ Sūrah Hā Mīm Sajdah, 41: 6.

² Sūrah al-Ma'ārij, 70: 22-23.

Firāsat

Allāh ta‘ālā says:

إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَا يَتِ لِلْمُتَوَسِّمِينَ

Surely in this (in the destruction of Lūt’s people) are signs for those who deliberate.²

Allāh ta‘ālā confers firāsat to His special servants.

عن أبي سعيد الخدري رضي الله عنه قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: اتقوا فراسة المؤمن فإنه ينظر بنور الله. ثم قرأ: إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَا يَتِ لِلْمُتَوَسِّمِينَ.

Hadrat Abū Sa‘īd Khudrī radiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam said: “Fear the firāsat (insightfulness) of a believer because he looks with Allāh’s light.” Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam then read the above verse.

وقد روی عن بعض أهل العلم في تفسير هذه الآية إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَا يَتِ لِلْمُتَوَسِّمِينَ – قال: للمترسّين.^٣

Some scholars explain the word mutawassimīn in the above verse as mutafarrisīn (people of insightfulness).

Firāsat refers to wisdom, sharpness of mind, intelligence, perception, the ability to understand and to fathom the depths of a matter. The ability to unravel something which is concealed through one’s

¹ Maulānā Sayyid Sulaymān Nadwī: *Tafsīr Nukāt*, vol. 1, p. 300.

² Sūrah al-Hijr, 15: 75.

سنن الترمذى، رقم ٣١٦٧، ج ٢، ص ١٤٥^٣

firāsat and intelligence is found in every person. It is not the reserve of a believer. The above-quoted verse also makes reference to people in general. That is, there are many signs for insightful people from the story of the people of Lūt 'alayhis salām. The above-quoted Hadīth makes reference to a complete believer, while the address is to believers in general.

After this, it ought to be known that the borders of firāsat and karāmat are joined to each other, and that the karāmāt of the auliyā' are true. This is proven from the Qur'ān and Hadīth. Thus, there can be no astonishment at the theme of this Hadīth. The meaning of "fear" in this Hadīth is to accept. A person sometimes does something which is inappropriate and feels that no one will come to know of it. However, when he goes to a certain pious person, the latter apprehends this action of the person.

Hadrat Muftī Sa'īd Ahmad Sāhib Pālanpūrī dāmat barakātuhum says that there are many incidents in the lives of the pious predecessors in which we see them perceiving certain things which people consider them to be their karāmat whereas they emanated from them on the basis of their īmānī firāsat. This is because a perfect believer does not have natural intelligence alone. Rather, he has the effulgence of īmān as well. His gaze is therefore a gaze of anger.¹

The 'ulamā' laid down the condition of abstaining from evil glances for the acquisition of the above-mentioned light and effulgence. When a person does not abstain from evil glances, his carnal self takes a breath within his heart which then extinguishes that light. Allāh ta'ālā says: "The one to whom Allāh does

¹ *Tuhfah al-Alma'i Sharh Tirmidhī*, vol. 7, p. 310.

not confer light, there can be no other light for him.” Allāh *ta’ālā* recompenses His servants in accordance with their actions. Therefore, when a person continually saves himself from evil glances, Allāh *ta’ālā* creates the light of *baṣirat* for him.

Hadrat ‘Uthmān ibn ‘Affān *radīyallāhu ‘anhu* narrates that Hadrat Anas ibn Mālik *radīyallāhu ‘anhu* came to him on one occasion while having passed through the market. His eyes had fallen on a woman. When Hadrat ‘Uthmān *radīyallāhu ‘anhu* looked at him, he said: “Such people have come to me while the effects of adultery are noticeable in their eyes.” Hadrat Anas *radīyallāhu ‘anhu* said: “Does divine revelation come down even after the departure of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*?” Hadrat ‘Uthmān *radīyallāhu ‘anhu* replied: “No. Rather, this evidence is from internal light and truthfulness.”

Many incidents of this nature are reported from the lives of the Sahābah *radīyallāhu ‘anhūm* and the Tābi’īn.

The story of Khwājah ‘Abd al-Khāliq Gajdawānī

It was the day of ‘Āshūrā’. Many people were present before him. The discussion revolved around Allāh-recognition and the reality. A youngster who looked like an ascetic entered. A garment of the Sufis (*khirqah*) was placed under his arm, and a prayer-mat (*musallā*) on his head. He came in and sat in one corner. Khwājah Sāhib looked at him once. After some time, the youngster stood up and said: “O Khwājah! Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said:

اتقوا فراسة المؤمن فإنه ينظر بنور الله

Fear the firāsat (insightfulness) of a believer because he looks with Allāh's light.

Tell me, what is the wisdom behind this?"

Khwājah Sāhib *rahimahullāh* said: "The wisdom behind this is that you must cut off the *zunnār*,¹ throw it away and embrace īmān."

The youngster said: "I seek refuge in Allāh! How can I have a *zunnār*!"

Khwājah Sāhib indicated to his attendant to go to the youngster and remove the *khirqah*. When the *khirqah* was removed, a *zunnār* was found beneath it. The youngster cut it off immediately, threw it away and embraced īmān.

The shaykh then addressed his murīds and said: "This was an external physical *zunnār*. Now you remove the spiritual *zunnār*, cast it aside and make a new covenant with Allāh *ta'ālā*." They all renewed their pledge to the shaykh.²

The causes of acquiring genuine firāsat

The pious predecessors said that the firāsat of a person who followed the Sunnat externally, immersed his internal self with perpetual meditation, restrained his gaze from unlawful things, kept his self away from doubts and misgivings, and consumed lawful sustenance can never err.

Note: May Allāh *ta'ālā* inspire us to follow these causes. Āmīn. (compiler)

¹ A string worn around the wrist by Hindus.

² *Mashā'ikh Naqshbandīyyah Mujaddidīyyah*, p. 74.

Inābat

Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَأَنِيبُوا إِلَى رَبِّكُمْ وَاسْلِمُوا لَهُ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَكُمُ الْعَذَابُ ثُمَّ لَا تُنَصَّرُونَ.

Turn towards your Lord and submit before Him before the punishment comes upon you, then no one will come to your assistance.¹

The reality of inābat and turning to Allāh ta'ālā is that a person remains aloof from disobedience and sin, and turns himself towards Allāh's obedience and worship. There has to be remorse and regret over past actions, seeking pardon in Allāh's court, and to make a promise to abstain from those evils in the future. The words of the Sayyid al-Istighfār (the chief form of seeking forgiveness) are mentioned in the Hadīth as follows:

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ رَبِّي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، خَلَقْتَنِي وَأَنَا عَبْدُكَ، وَأَنَا عَلَى عَهْدِكَ
وَوَعْدِكَ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُ، أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا صَنَعْتُ، أَبُوءُ لَكَ بِنِعْمَتِكَ
عَلَيَّ وَأَبُوءُ بِدَنَيِّ، فَاغْفِرْ لِي فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ.

The point which becomes clear from the above words is that the collective reality of repentance and seeking forgiveness is that while a servant believes in the divinity, oneness and creatorship of Allāh ta'ālā, and acknowledges his own servitude, he makes a firm resolution to fulfil his promise and covenant with Allāh ta'ālā to the best of his ability, thinks about his sins, about the countless bounties and favours of

¹ Sūrah az-Zumar, 39: 54.

Allāh *ta'ālā*, and his own shortcomings in comparison to those favours.

If a person is able to perceive this, it will result in remorse and regret which will then prompt him to seek pardon and to promise that he will not commit acts of disobedience in the future. In reality, all these conditions and feelings are collectively known as *inābat* and turning to Allāh *ta'ālā*. *Inābat* of this nature conveys the glad tiding of Allāh's mercy and forgiveness, and removes thoughts of despondency from the heart and mind.¹

Ikhbāt

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

فِإِلَهُكُمْ إِلَهٌ وَّاَحِدٌ فَلَهُ أَسْلَمُوا طَ وَكَبِيرُ الْمُحْبِتِينَ

*Your Allāh is one Allāh. Submit, then, to Him alone. And give glad tidings to those who are humble.*²

The word *khabt* in Arabic refers to a low-lying tract of land. A *khabīt* is a person who considers himself to be insignificant. This is why Hadrat Qatādah *rahimahullāh* and Mujāhid *rahimahullāh* translate the word *mukhbītīn* as *mutawādiīn* (those who are humble). 'Amr ibn Aus *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* says that the *mukhbītīn* are those who do not commit any act of oppression, and if anyone wrongs them, they do not exact revenge. Sufyān *rahimahullāh* said that they are the ones who are happy with Allāh's decree

¹ Maulānā Muḥammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 7, p. 104.

² Sūrah al-Hajj, 22: 34.

in every situation and condition – comfort and discomfort, prosperity and adversity.¹

We now quote the explanation of Hadrat Maulānā Abū Tāhir Muḥammad Is-hāq Khān from his tafsīr *'Umdah al-Bayān Fī Tafsīr al-Qur'ān'*:

وَلِكُلِّ أُمَّةٍ جَعَلْنَا مَنْسَكًا لِيَذْكُرُوا اسْمَ اللَّهِ عَلَىٰ مَا رَزَقَهُمْ مِنْ بَهِيمَةِ
الْأَنْعَامِ طِفَالُهُمْ كُلُّهُمْ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ فَلَهُ أَسْلِمُوا طِبَّ وَنَشَرِ الْمُخْبِتِينَ.

For every nation have We appointed a sacrifice so that they may remember the name of Allāh over the slaughter of the cattle which He gave them. Your Allāh is one Allāh. Submit, then, to Him alone. And give glad tidings to those who are humble.²

An order is given to convey glad tidings to those who are humble. The only truly successful people are those who – due to their īmān and conviction – humble themselves sincerely and devotedly before their Creator and Master. The word ikhbāt refers to humbleness, humility and being “down to earth”. This ought to be the hallmark of a servant. This is what his servitude demands – that is, he must remain submissive before his Creator and Master who brought him into existence and in whose bounties, favours and mercies he is immersed. In this alone lies his greatness, loftiness and success. A believing servant displays his humbleness and submission by bowing and prostrating before Allāh *ta'ālā*. The one who is deprived of the quality of ikhbāt is deprived of every good. We seek refuge in Allāh *ta'ālā*.

¹ Muftī Muḥammad Shafī': *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 6, p. 268.

² Sūrah al-Hajj, 22: 34.

The fundamental spirit of Islam is humbleness and submission. In other words, a person must not submit himself externally alone. Rather, his heart must submit before Allāh *ta’alā*. Those who have this quality in them are the true believers and genuine Muslims, and it is for them that the glad tidings of Allāh’s pleasure is conveyed. May Allāh *ta’alā* bless us with this quality solely out of His grace, kindness and mercy. Āmīn.

The first and important quality of the mukhibitīn is fear of Allāh *ta’alā*. It is said in reference to such people that when Allāh’s name is mentioned before them and His verses are recited to them, their hearts tremble out of Allāh’s fear, out of the greatness of their Creator and Master, after thinking about the rights which they owe to Him, and over their thinking that they will have to present themselves before Him and give an account of their entire lives’ doings.

This is the first quality of the mukhibitīn. Once they tremble out of His fear, they turn to Him with their heart and soul. The quality of fear for Allāh *ta’alā* is a most important and revolutionizing quality through which man’s life takes a full turn, he becomes a pure human, is able to reach the greatest heights, and becomes eligible for Allāh’s special mercy and attention.¹

Sakīnah

Allāh *ta’alā* says:

إِذْ يَقُولُ الصَّاحِبِيْهِ لَا تَخْرُجْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا حَفَّأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَيْهِ
وَأَيَّدَهُ بِجُنُودٍ لَمْ تَرَوْهَا

¹ ‘Umdah al-Bayān Fī Tafsīr al-Qur’ān, vol. 4, p. 305.

...and he was saying to his companion: “Do not grieve, surely Allāh is with us.” Allāh then sent down His assurance to him and helped him with forces which you did not see...¹

Hadrat Ibn ‘Abbās *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* says that the word *sakīnah* means *tuma’nīnah* – tranquillity. Shaykh al-Islam Harawī *rahimahullāh* says that *sakīnah* is a special condition and feeling which combines three things: (1) light, (2) strength, (3) soul.

The heart is illuminated through light. The proofs of īmān and the realities of conviction are exposed through it, and the difference between truth and falsehood, guidance and misguidance, doubt and conviction becomes clear.

Strength creates determination and resoluteness in the heart. It experiences special energy at the time of obedience and worship to Allāh *ta’ālā*. It is through this strength that the heart of a believer is able to overpower and defeat the invitations and demands of the carnal self.

The soul creates life in the heart on account of which the heart is awakened from the dream of heedlessness and becomes enthusiastic and vigorous in the path of Allāh *ta’ālā*.²

It is related in *Sahīh Bukhārī* and *Sahīh Muslim* that Rasūlullāh *ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* was reading the following couplets of Hadrat ‘Abdullāh ibn Rawāḥah *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* on the occasion of the Battle of Khandaq:

¹ Sūrah at-Taubah, 9: 40.

² Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Ma’ārif al-Qur’ān*, vol. 3, p. 447.

اللَّهُمَّ لَوْلَا أَنْتَ مَا اهْتَدِينَا – وَلَا تَصْدِقْنَا وَلَا صَلِّنَا
 فَأَنْزَلْنَا سَكِينَةً عَلَيْنَا – وَثَبَّتَ الْأَقْدَامَ إِنْ لَاقِينَا
 إِنَّ الْأُولَى قَدْ بَغَوْا عَلَيْنَا – وَإِنْ أَرَادُوا فَتْنَةً أَبْيَانَا

*O Allāh! Had it not been for Your inspiration, we would not be guided. Neither would we have given in charity nor performed *salāh*. Kindly send down Your special tranquillity to us, and keep us firm when we meet the enemy. The first people certainly transgressed against us. If they intend to spread unbelief and polytheism, we will refuse.¹*

Qunūt

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقُنْتَنِ
 وَالصُّدِيقِينَ وَالصُّدِيقَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْحَشِيعِينَ وَالْحَشِيعَاتِ
 وَالْمَتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمَتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالصَّائِمَاتِ وَالْحَفِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ
 وَالْحَفِظَاتِ وَالذَّكَرِينَ اللَّهُ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّكَرَاتِ، أَعَدَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا
 عَظِيمًا.

Surely the Muslim men and the Muslim women, the believing men and the believing women, the truly devout men and the truly devout women, the truthful men and the truthful women, the patiently enduring men and the patiently enduring women, the humble men and the humble women, the charity-giving men and the charity-giving women, the fasting men and the fasting women, the men who guard their chastity and

¹ *Madārij as-Sālikīn*, vol. 2, p. 504.

the women who guard [their chastity], the men who remember Allāh abundantly and the women who remember [Allāh abundantly] – Allāh has set aside for them forgiveness and a great reward.¹

- وَالْقَنِيتُينَ وَالْقَنِيَتِينَ - men and women who are firm and steadfast in their obedience to Allāh *ta’ālā*. The word *qunūt* means to be firm and steadfast on worship and obedience. The original meaning of this word is to adhere and be constant. The level of *qunūt* is after *īmān*. After the joining of *īmān* and Islam, the condition of *qunūt* is born in a person’s words and actions.²

Hadrat Maulānā Sūfi ‘Abd al-Hamīd Suwātī writes in *Ma’ālim al-‘Irfān* on the subject of *qunūt* as follows:

The third group among the righteous are the *qānitīn*. This word is derived from *qunūt* which means to adopt obedience. It refers to people who do not cast aside obedience to Allāh *ta’ālā* under any condition and situation. When they enjoy prosperity, they are thankful to Allāh *ta’ālā*. When they suffer adversity, they remain patient. They do not leave the obedience of Allāh *ta’ālā* wilfully. They are constantly worried about not doing anything against Allāh’s orders. They are the *qānitīn*. The men and women to whom Allāh *ta’ālā* gave glad tidings of His forgiveness and great reward in Sūrah al-Ahzāb includes the *qānitīn* and *qānitāt*. Allāh *ta’ālā* conveyed the glad tiding of a very great reward on the day of Resurrection for the men and women who are truly obedient and devoted to Him. In short, one of the qualities of the people of

¹ Sūrah al-Ahzāb, 33: 35.

² Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Ma’ārif al-Qur’ān*, vol. 6, p. 273.

taqwā is that they are obedient to Allāh *ta'ālā* and do not disobey Him.¹

Salāt and salām

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلِئَكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ، يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوْا عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا.

*Allāh and His angels send mercy to the Prophet. O believers! Send mercy to him and salute him with salutations of peace.*²

Durūd sharīf is a means for great successes and noble gifts for the Sufis. Some Sufis say that if a seeker does not find a qualified mentor for his training, he must make durūd sharīf an essential part of his spiritual regimen. This will suffice for his guidance. The person who is given direction from Allāh *ta'ālā* while adhering to the teachings and mannerisms of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* will progress to the point of perfection. He will be blessed with close proximity to Allāh *ta'ālā* and attachment to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. Some Sufis emphasise the abundant repetition of *Qul Huwallāhu Ahad* and durūd sharīf. We recognize Allāh *ta'ālā* through the former, and acquire the company of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* through the latter. They also say that the one who reads durūd sharīf in abundance will be honoured with seeing Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* either in a dream or in a state of wakefulness.

¹ *Ma'ālim al-'Irfān*, vol. 4, p. 70.

² Sūrah al-Ahzāb, 33: 56.

Shaykh Imām ‘Alī Muttaqī *rahimahullāh* quotes in *Hukm al-Kabīr* from Shaykh Ahmād ibn Mūsā *rahimahullāh* and the latter day Shādhiliyyah masters that if a person does not find auliyā’ to guide him, then in order to acquire Allāh’s proximity, he must be constant in dhikr and durūd sharīf while adhering to the dictates of the Sharī‘at. Durūd sharīf will create a great effulgence within a person. This will show him the way and enable him to acquire blessings directly from Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam*. The gist of the Shādhili way – which is a branch of the Qādirīyyah – is to acquire blessings of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* through constant adherence to the Sharī‘at.

The book *Misbāh az-Zalām* quotes the following:

Hadrat Ka'b ibn Ahbār *radiyallāhu ’anhu* narrates that Allāh ta‘ālā sent revelation to Hadrat Mūsā ’alayhis salām saying: “O Mūsā! If there remains no one on earth to praise Me, I will not send a drop of rain from above, I will not allow a single seed to sprout...” Allāh ta‘ālā listed many other things and eventually said: “O Mūsā! Would you like to get as close to Me as your speech is to you? Or as close as your whisperings are to your heart, your soul to your body and your light to your eyes?” Hadrat Mūsā ’alayhis salām said: “O my Allāh! This is what I really want.” Allāh ta‘ālā said: “Send abundant durūd to Muhammad *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* and you will acquire this affiliation.”

Khidr and Ilyās ’alayhimas salām said that a man from Syria came to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* and said: “O Rasūlullāh! My father is extremely old and has lost his eyesight due to weakness. He does not have the strength to walk. It is his ardent wish to have the honour of seeing you.”

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: "Tell him to read sallallāhu 'alā Muhammad for one week at night, and he will see me in a dream. Also tell him to relate this Hadīth from me." He did as he was advised, he saw Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam in a dream and related this Hadīth.

The same book quotes from Hadrat Abū Hurayrah rādiyallāhu 'anhu who said that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: "Convey salutations to me and to the other Prophets as well because Allāh ta'ālā commissioned them as Prophets as He commissioned me." This Hadīth is related by Bayhaqī in *Shu'ab al-Imān* and quoted in *ad-Da'wāt al-Kabīr*.

If a person reads the following durūd 1 000 times on a Friday, he will not depart from this world without being shown his abode in Paradise. The durūd is:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّأَلِّفْ الْفَلَافَةَ

Hadrat Ibn Mas'ūd rādiyallāhu 'anhu said to Zayd ibn Wahb: Don't give up reading durūd 1 000 times on a Friday. You must read the following durūd:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ النَّبِيِّ الْأُمِّيِّ

Note: May Allāh ta'ālā enable us to practise on this.
Āmīn. (compiler)

Salām and tahiyah

Allāh ta'ālā says:

وَإِذَا حُسِيْتُم بِتَحِيَّةٍ فَحَيُّوا بِأَحْسَنَ مِنْهَا أَوْ رُدُّوهَا طِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَى كُلِّ
شَيْءٍ حَسِيْبًا.

When anyone prays for you, you should say a better prayer for him, or say the same in return. Surely Allāh keeps count of everything.¹

Allāh *ta’ālā* teaches the etiquette of offering salām and replying to it.

The literal meaning of *tahīyyah* is to say *hayyākallāh* (may Allāh keep you alive) to a person. Before the advent of Islam, it was the habit of the Arabs to greet by saying *hayyākallāh* or *an’amallāhu bika ‘aynan*, or *an‘im sabāhan* and other similar forms of greeting. Islam changed the form of greeting by replacing it with *as-salāmu ‘alaykum*, which means: may you be safe from every type of problem, grief and misery.

Ibn ‘Arabī *rahimahullāh* states in *Ahkām al-Qur’ān* that the word salām is one of the beautiful names of Allāh *ta’ālā* and that the words *as-salām ‘alaykum* mean: *Allāhu raqibun ‘alaykum* – may Allāh be your protector.²

Tahajjud

Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

وَمِنَ الَّذِينَ فَتَهَجَّدُ بِهِ نَافِلَةً لَّكَ عَسْيَ أَنْ يَعْثَكَ رَبُّكَ مَقَامًا حَمُودًا

In some portion of the night remain awake with the Qur’ān – this addition is for you only. It may be that your Sustainer will raise you to a laudable position.³

¹ Sūrah an-Nisā’, 4: 86.

² Muftī Muḥammad Shafī’: *Ma‘ārif al-Qur’ān*, vol. 2, p. 501.

³ Sūrah Banī Isrā’īl, 17: 79.

Tahajjud ṣalāh has a special influence in acquiring Maqām-e-Mahmūd

Hadrat Mujaddid Alf Thānī rahimahullāh said that this verse instructs Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam to perform tahajjud ṣalāh. It then promises him Maqām-e-Mahmūd, i.e. the major intercession. This shows that tahajjud ṣalāh has a special influence in acquiring Maqām-e-Mahmūd.

A Hadīth states:

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَعْقُدُ الشَّيْطَانُ عَلَى قَافِيَّةِ رَأْسِ أَحَدِكُمْ إِذَا هُوَ نَامٌ ثُلُثٌ عَقْدٌ يَضْرِبُ عَلَى عَقْدَةِ عَلَيْكَ لَيْلًا طَوِيلًا فَارِقَدْ. إِنْ اسْتِيقَظَ فَذَكَرَ اللَّهُ أَخْلَتْ عَقْدَةً، إِنْ تَوَضَأْ أَخْلَتْ عَقْدَةً، إِنْ صَلَّى أَخْلَتْ عَقْدَةً، فَأَصْبَحَ نَشِيطًا طَيْبَ النَّفْسِ، وَإِلَّا أَصْبَحَ خَبِيثَ النَّفْسِ كَسْلَانًا. مُتَفَقُ عَلَيْهِ.

Hadrat Abū Hurayrah radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: When you go to sleep, Shayṭān ties three knots at the back of your head. He strikes each knot saying: "The night is still long, you may continue sleeping." If a person wakes up and remembers Allāh, one knot becomes untied. When he performs wudū', another knot becomes untied. When he performs ṣalāh, the third knot becomes untied. The person then spends the morning energetically and enthusiastically. If not, he feels miserable and lazy.

¹مشكوة المصايب، ١٠٨

عن أبي أمامة رضي الله عنه قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم
عليكم بقيام الليل فإنه دأب الصالحين قبلكم وهو قربة لكم إلى
ربكم ومكفرة للسيئات ومنهاة عن الإثم.^١

Hadrat Abū Umāmah radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: Be regular and punctual in performing the night salāh because it has been the practice of the righteous before you. It is a means of proximity to your Lord, an expiation for sins, and a preventative against sins.

قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم من تعار من الليل فقال لا اله إلا الله
وحده لا شريك له له الملك وله الحمد وهو على كل شيء قدير. الحمد
لله وسبحان الله ولا اله الا الله والله اكبر ولا حول ولا قوة الا بالله،
ثم قال اللهم اغفر لي أو دعا استجيب، فإن توضاً وصلى قبلت صلوته.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: When a person wakes up at night and says the following, and then says "O Allāh! Forgive me" or makes a supplication, his supplication is answered. If he performs wudū' and performs salāh, his salāh is accepted. [The du'ā' is]:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ
قَدِيرٌ. أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا
فُوْزَةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

¹ مشكوة المصايخ، ١٠٨

Note: We learn from the above Hadīth that if a person wakes up at night and makes du'ā' only, his du'ā' is accepted. If he performs wudū' and salāh, the virtues will be much more. (compiler)

Nādirah and nāzirah

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

وُجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ تَأْضِرَةً، إِلَى رَبِّهَا تَأْظِرَةً

*Many faces on that day will be fresh. Looking at their Sustainer.*¹

The word *nādirah* means to be fresh and verdant. In other words, on the day of Resurrection there will be certain faces which will be fresh and beaming. They will be looking at Allāh *ta'ālā*.

This proves that in the Hereafter, the people of Paradise will get an opportunity to look at Allāh *ta'ālā*. This is the unanimous belief of the Ahl as-Sunnat wa al-Jamā'at, all the 'ulamā' and jurists. The Mu'tazilah and Khawārij reject this. Their rejection is based on philosophical doubts. They say that there are prerequisites of distance between the one looking and the one who is looked at, and these prerequisites are not found between the Creator and the creation. The Ahl as-Sunnat hold the view that these prerequisites need not be fulfilled in the Hereafter. Points related to direction, shape and form will not be considered in the Hereafter. This subject is clearly established through many Ahādīth. Yes, there will be different levels among the people of Paradise as regards beholding Allāh *ta'ālā*. Some people will be able to see him once a week on a

¹ Sūrah al-Qiyāmah, 75: 22-23.

Friday, others will see Him daily in the morning and evening, while others will see Allāh *ta’alā* all the time.¹

Note: May Allāh *ta’alā* confer this bounty to us. Āmīn. (compiler)

Kalimah *tayyibah* and *istighfār*

Allāh *ta’alā* says:

فَاعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لِذَنْبِكَ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مُتَقَلَّبَكُمْ وَمَنْتَوْكُمْ.

*Know, then, that none is worthy of worship but Allāh. Seek forgiveness for your sins and for the believing men and believing women. Allāh knows all your comings and goings and your resting place.*²

We now take the opportunity of quoting a portion on the subject of the kalimah *tayyibah* and *istighfār* from a hand-written manuscript of Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Walī Allāh Mu. This manuscript is to be found in the library of Hadrat Muslihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh.

نبه على أن آياته المحكمة ترجع أعدادها إلى آية محكمة وهي لا إله إلا الله، فما من علم من العلوم في الغيب ولا في الشهادة إلا وهو منتظم في سلك لا إله إلا الله، مشمرین ثمار أسرارها، وهذا اكتفى لعلمه

¹ Muftī Muhammad Shafī': *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 8, p. 627.

² Sūrah Mu

للنبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أحكاماً وتفصيلاً في قوله تعالى: فَاعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لِذَنْبِكَ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the *muhkamāt* verses all revert to a single *muhkamah* verse, and that is the *kalimah Lā ilāha illallāh*. Thus, from among all the unseen and seen sciences, there is not a single science which is not attached to *Lā ilāha illallāh*, where it derives the fruits of its mysteries. This is why Allāh ta'ālā sufficed with this verse for Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* as regards the injunctions and details. The verse is: "Know, then, that none is worthy of worship but Allāh. Seek forgiveness for your sins and for the believing men and believing women."

In this verse, Allāh ta'ālā gives three pieces of advice to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*: (1) *Lā Ilāha Illallāh* is an essential reality in which no change or alteration is possible. Knowledge and conviction in it is therefore compulsory. Giving testimony to it is a boon for servants. This is why Allāh ta'ālā ordered Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* to acknowledge it not only with his tongue, but with knowledge and conviction. After all, all sciences revert to this knowledge and the central point of all is knowledge of the *kalimah tayyibah*. Hadrat Mujaddid Alf Thānī rahimahullāh shed sufficient light on this subject in his letter which was repeatedly related to us by Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh. He used to say that this is the fruit and result of the recognition of this *kalimah* by Hadrat Mujaddid rahimahullāh.

Hadrat Mujaddid Alf Thānī rahimahullāh wrote a letter from prison to his sons Khwājah Muhammad

Sa'īd *rahimahullāh* and Khwājah Mu_{hammad} Ma'sūm *rahimahullāh* in which he instructed them to make a habit of repeating the kalimah *tayyibah*. He also ordered them not to make efforts to obtain his release from prison. He gave them a few other pieces of advice as well. The letter reads as follows:

My dear sons! Although a tribulation is very bitter and unpalatable, it can be a great boon. Now that you have the opportunity, remain occupied in your work while expressing your gratitude to Allāh *ta'ālā*. Do not waste a single moment of opportunity. There are three points: (1) reciting the Qur'añ, (2) performing *salāh* with lengthy recitations of the Qur'añ, (3) repeating the kalimah *tayyibah* – Lā Ilāha Illallāh. Any one of these three must always be done. When you say "Lā" then reject all gods and repulse your wants because asking for your wants is also a claim to your godhood.

A point which comes to my mind is that when Allāh *ta'ālā* ordered His most beloved Mu_{hammad} Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* to pray for increase in knowledge (Say: O my Lord! Increase me in knowledge), it ought to be knowledge of Allāh's divinity, Lordship and His other beautiful names. Allāh *ta'ālā* knows best, and His knowledge is most perfect.

The second piece of advice in the above-quoted verse is to seek forgiveness from your sins. This, notwithstanding the fact that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* was ma'sūm – divinely protected from sin. This shows the loftiness and greatness of the act of seeking forgiveness. Just as knowledge of *tauhid* is the most comprehensive of all sciences, we could say that the act of seeking forgiveness is the most virtuous of actions. This is why the followers of

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* have to pay due importance to it. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta'ālā* alone.

The third point is that Allāh *ta'ālā* – out of His mercy and kindness – could not tolerate the followers of His beloved Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* who are also beloved to Him and have been honoured by many qualities to be deprived of this favour and bounty. This is why he advised His beloved Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* to include his ummat (Muslim men and women) in the act of seeking forgiveness. After all, his followers are more in need of seeking forgiveness on account of their sins. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* made this prayer for all believing men and women.

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِجَمِيعِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ

O Allāh! Forgive me, my parents and all the believing men and women.

Since Allāh *ta'ālā* ordered Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* to seek forgiveness for his ummat, Allāh *ta'ālā* will certainly pardon them their sins. (compiler)

Sinners are also inheritors of the Book

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

ثُمَّ أَوْرَثْنَا الْكِتَبَ الَّذِينَ اصْطَفَيْنَا مِنْ عِبَادِنَا، فَمِنْهُمْ ظَالِمٌ لِّنَفْسِهِ،
وَمِنْهُمْ مُفْتَحِصٌ، وَمِنْهُمْ سَايِقٌ بِالْخَيْرَاتِ يَأْدُنِ اللَّهَ، ذَلِكَ هُوَ الْفَضْلُ
الْكَبِيرُ.

Then We made inheritors of the Book those whom We chose from among Our servants. There are from

among them he who wrongs himself, he who follows a middle way, and he who has gone ahead with good deeds by the order of Allāh. This, indeed, is the supreme virtue.¹

After Our Messenger, We made inheritors of this final book – the Qur’ān – such people whom We had selected for this inheritance. In other words, We made Our selected servants – the believers – inheritors of the Qur’ān. We appointed as heirs to this blessed Book people who are better than all other nations. They are superior to the unbelievers who embrace īmān. Nonetheless, all members of this nation are not equal. They are divided into three categories:

(1) Some of them are wrongdoers in the sense that they even leave out obligatory duties. Although they are heirs to this Book, they fall into sin and evils. They have īmān but they commit sins and wrong their selves. They also repent after committing sins.

وَآخَرُونَ مُرْجَوْنَ لِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ إِمَّا يُعَذَّبُهُمْ وَإِمَّا يَتُوبُ عَلَيْهِمْ طَوَّافُوا بِالْأَرْضِ
حَكِيمٌ.

There are others whose case is deferred to the order of Allāh. He will either punish them or forgive them. Allāh is all-knowing, wise.²

قُلْ يَعْبَادِي الَّذِينَ أَسْرَفُوا عَلَىٰ أَنفُسِهِمْ لَا تَقْنَصُوا مِنْ رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
يَعْفُرُ الدُّنُوبَ بِجِيئِهَا، إِنَّهُ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ.

¹ Sūrah al-Fātir, 35: 32.

² Sūrah at-Taubah, 9: 106.

Say: O My servants who have committed excesses against their own selves! Do not despair of the mercy of Allāh. Surely Allāh forgives all sins. Surely He alone is all-forgiving, all-merciful.¹

(2) Some are in the middle – they are neither totally obedient nor totally immersed in sin. Allāh ta’ālā says with reference to them:

وَأَخْرُونَ اعْتَرَفُوا بِذُنُوبِهِمْ حَلَطُوا عَمَلاً صَالِحًا وَأَخْرَ سَيِّئًا

There are others who have confessed their sins [after] having mixed a righteous deed with another that was evil.²

(3) Some people move ahead in good deeds and advance in this regard. They are at the forefront on the field of obedience. They are the perfect servants of Allāh ta’ālā who – through Allāh’s inspiration – surpass others in good deeds. This group will enter Paradise without accounting and reckoning.

Those who belong to the second group will be taken to account for their deeds. Those of the first group will suffer grief and worry on account of their evils.

Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Walī Allāh Sāhib Muḥaddith Dehlawī *rahimahullāh* says that Allāh ta’ālā – through an explicit text – divided the ummat into three categories. The highest are those who had surpassed all. This category was reserved for the truthful, the martyrs and the righteous. This group is also referred to as the muqarrabīn. The second group comprises the average ones. They are referred to as the as-hāb al-yamīn and the abrār. The lowest group

¹ Sūrah az-Zumar, 39: 53.

² Sūrah at-Taubah, 9: 102.

contains those who wronged their own selves. They have *īmān* and correct beliefs but are found wanting in their actions and deeds. They eventually make up for their shortcomings through seeking forgiveness and expressing remorse. It is necessary for a righteous caliph to be from the *muqarrabīn*.¹

It is most certainly a great favour of Allāh *ta’ālā* that from the entire world, He selected this ummat to inherit this Book without any striving just as wealth is inherited without any effort. It is definitely a great bounty of Allāh *ta’ālā* for having selected this ummat for this great gift. Alternatively, this could mean that for certain servants to be able to surpass others in good actions and pious deeds is a very great favour of Allāh *ta’ālā*. Had it not been for Allah’s inspiration, they would not have been able to progress and advance in good deeds.

The ‘ulamā’ unanimously concur that the three categories mentioned in the above-quoted verse are all believers. Some ‘ulamā’ say that the category of “he who wrongs himself” belongs to the unbelievers, and that those who will be saved are only two groups, viz. those who are in the middle way and those who have surpassed in good. These two will enter Paradise, while the first group will not. This view is in conflict with explicit and clear *Ahādīth*.

Erudite scholars give preference to the first view, and it is also the one preferred by Imām Ibn Jarīr *rahimahullāh* and Ibn Kathīr *rahimahullāh*. The nature and context of the verse also gives support to this view. The three categories mentioned in the verse refers to categories of believers who believed in this Book and inherited it.

¹ *Izālah al-Khifā’*.

In short, the three categories referred to in the verse are categories of believers. The verse eventually makes mention of the salvation of the three categories and their entry into Paradise:

جَنَّاتُ عَدْنٍ يَدْخُلُونَهَا

Gardens of eternity which they will enter.

The pronoun in the word *yadkhulūnahā* refers to all three categories. Thus, to specify it to only one category is a specification without proof.

Imām Qurṭubī *rahimahullāh* says that this is also reported from Hadrat ‘Umar, ‘Uthmān, Abū ad-Dardā’, Ibn Mas’ūd, ‘Uqbah ibn ‘Amr and ‘Āishah *rādiyallāhu ‘anhum*. They all say that the pronoun refers to all three categories.¹

We now quote a portion of an explanation of the words *sābiqum bil khayrāt* from *Rāh Sa’ādat* which is a translation of ‘Allāmah Ibn Qayyim’s book *Tarīq al-Hijratayn Wa Bāb as-Sa’ādatayn*.

Those who have gone ahead with good deeds: Our hearts tremble when we describe this group and we seek Allāh’s pardon. We are very far from these attributes. In fact, we did not even get a whiff of them, nor did we inhale their fragrance. However, our love for our people demands that we describe them to a certain extent in the hope that they will benefit.

Those who have not reached this lofty position will perceive their lowness and insignificance. Instead of succumbing to pride and haughtiness, they will make humbleness and humility their hallmark. It is

¹ Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Ma’ārif al-Qur’ān*, vol. 6, p. 418.

highly possible that a person's feelings will be aroused, he will desire to be affiliated to those pure souls, and he may receive a certain moment from Allāh *ta'ālā* through which he is conferred with the honour of acceptance.

These are people whose hearts are filled with Allāh's recognition, love, fear and greatness. Love for Allāh *ta'ālā* has penetrated every vein of their bodies. They have forgotten everyone else and become embodiments of Allāh's remembrance, love, fear, hope, yearning, reliance, turning and submission. When they lie down on their beds, their souls are close to the True Master. They remember Allāh's lofty attributes and His beautiful names. They visualize Allāh *ta'ālā* in these attributes and names, and Allāh's light illuminates their hearts in such a way that their hearts are immersed in Allāh's recognition and love. They pass their nights separated from their beds, while their hearts are covered with the sheet of humility and submission in prostration. What an excellent prostration that will be if a person is unable to raise his head from it before the day of Resurrection!

When any of them wakes up early from his sleep, he utters the following words with full consciousness and emotion:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِي اَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا اَمَاتَنَا وَإِلٰهُ النُّشُورُ

All praise is due to Allāh who gave us life after having caused us to die. We are to be raised before Him.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ. سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ.

The person perceives that he had died and Allāh *ta’ālā* gave him life again. His feelings and movements had ended, he could have encountered thousands of dangers, even a small animal could have been harmful to him. Despite this, Allāh *ta’ālā* protected him. If a person’s soul is more perceptive, he can clearly feel and perceive the dangers which were present but he was protected by Allāh *ta’ālā*. Evil and satanic forces were wanting to cause harm to the souls of the believers and lead them astray, but Allāh *ta’ālā* gave them refuge. These are the feelings which manifest themselves in the form of the above *du’ā’* as a form of gratitude.

Together with this, the person realizes that just as Allāh *ta’ālā* has the power to give him this life after death [sleep], He has the power to give him life on the day of Resurrection. The words “We are to be raised before Him” make reference to this.

Together with this feeling of appreciation and servitude, he performs *wudū’*, casts aside the sleepiness which he is feeling and occupies himself in *salāh* – that *salāh* which is a coolness to his eyes, a paradise for his soul, tranquillity to his heart, and a treasure house of enjoyment and peace. It is as though this wish was embedded in his heart throughout the night and was realized at the break of dawn.

He then performs the Sunnat *salāh* and lies down for a short while so that he is refreshed for the *fard*

salāh. During this time, he occupies himself in repeating:

يَا حَيٌّ يَا قَيُومٌ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

O the ever-living! O the maintainer of all! There is none worthy of worship except You.

He then tries to stand directly behind the imām or to his right in the first row of salāh. If he cannot do this, he tries his utmost to be as close to the imām as possible.

In short, he pays due attention to all his salāhs and desires Allāh's pleasure in whatever he does. Despite this, he repents and seeks forgiveness after every action. The fact of the matter is that this is the station where the more obedience there is, the more the repentance and seeking forgiveness. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam used to seek forgiveness three times after every salāh.

وَبِالْأَسْحَارِ هُمْ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ

They seek forgiveness at the time of dawn.

Hadrat Hasan rahimahullāh said: Continue salāh until dawn, then remain seated and occupy yourself in seeking forgiveness. Look, this verse instructs us to seek forgiveness after dawn.

ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفَاضَ النَّاسُ وَاسْتَغْفِرُوا اللَّهُ طِإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَفُورٌ
رَّحِيمٌ.

Then return for the tawāf from where all the people return, and ask forgiveness of Allāh, surely Allāh is forgiving, merciful.¹

Wudū' is an act of worship itself, yet a du'a' is prescribed after it:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

O Allāh! Include me among the repentant ones and among those who are purified.

The person is dyed in servitude and submission internally and externally. The movements of his self and body are in accordance with Allāh's pleasure.

Total submission

As regards intention and action, perfect servitude demands that the likes of Allāh ta'ālā must be the likes of the servant, and His dislikes must be the servant's dislikes. He must leave no stone unturned in fulfilling Allāh's likes and keeping away from His dislikes.

As regards knowledge and cognition, perfect servitude demands that the person must have correct knowledge of Allāh's names, attributes and actions; and be fully satisfied with them. Together with this, he must fulfil every attribute which is demanded by whatever order is issued. This is the way of the special servants, but people are generally unmindful of it because it requires firmness in knowledge, perfect recognition, and the courage to refute falsehood. This is why most people are only attracted to the customs of the pious. Based on their good thoughts about them, they do not progress beyond

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 199.

the statements of the pious. The customs and statements thus become barriers for them. There are very few who – through their strength of will – break down the barriers and experience spiritual conditions by pondering and reflecting over Allāh’s names and attributes. This is a unique path which brings good fortune and a person lies on his bed with peace and tranquillity. What a major difference between these two paths!¹

Following of lusts and abandoning salāh

Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

فَخَلَفَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ خَلْفٌ أَضَاعُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَاتَّبَعُوا الشَّهَوَاتِ فَسَوْفَ يُلْقَوْنَ عَيْنًا.

There came in their place successors who abandoned salāh and went after their lusts. They will soon see the destruction.²

After the righteous people, such unsuitable successors came who destroyed salāh. Abandoning salāh completely, delaying its performance or not performing it correctly are all included in the destruction of salāh. Allāh *ta’ālā* says in Sūrah al-Mā’ūn:

فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَدِّقِينَ، الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ.

Destruction for such performers of salāh who are unmindful of their salāh.³

¹ *Rāh Sa’ādat* (translated by Maulānā ‘Abd al-‘Alīm Sāhib Islāhī, p. 174).

² Sūrah Maryam, 19: 59.

³ Sūrah al-Mā’ūn, 107: 4-5.

Hadrat Mus'ab ibn Sa'd *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* narrates that he asked his father Hadrat Sa'd ibn Abī Waqqās *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* about the words “who are unmindful of their salāh”. He said: It does not mean that they do not experience wandering thoughts in their salāh. Rather, it means that they do not bother about the times of salāh. They remain occupied in other tasks and are not conscious of the time of salāh.

Note: Hadrat Muslihul Ummat *rahimahullāh* explained these verses as follows: Although following of lusts and desires included the abandonment of salāh, Allāh *ta'ālā* mentioned salāh separately to demonstrate the extreme repugnance of abandoning and destroying salāh. (compiler)

Following of lusts prompts a person to every other evil

The words “went after their lusts” explain the fundamental disease in man, viz. following his lusts and desires. If a person does not combat the desires of his carnal self, is not resolute in this regard and allows it to do whatever it desires; then this is a prelude to severe loss and a cause of destruction. The fundamental reason for shortcomings in physical acts of worship like salāh and fasting, monetary acts of worship like zakāh and charities, or committing sins is this very same following of one's lusts. The following is stated in *Rūh al-Ma'ānī*:

الشهوات عام في كل مشتهي يشغل عن الصلة وعن ذكر الله تعالى

Lusts refers to every desire which keeps a person occupied from salāh and Allāh's remembrance.

A person does not perform salāh because his self is not ready for it, he does not want to give up his sleep for it. He does not pay zakāh because his self does not want to. He resorts to theft, treachery, robbery and cheating because his self desires abundant wealth. He consumes alcohol, commits adultery and other invitations towards adultery because the self takes enjoyment from these activities. In short, the fundamental destruction of man lies in following the desires of his self. Following of the self is the root of all sin.

They will soon see the destruction:

The original meaning of *ghayy* is to wander and stray from the right path. This is why some scholars translate this sentence as: They will receive the punishment for their deviation. Others say that they will meet destruction. The author of *Rūh al-Ma'ānī* narrates on the authority of Ibn Jarīr *rahimahullāh* and Tabarānī *rahimahullāh* from Hadrat Abū Umāmah *radiyallāhu 'anhu* who said that *ghayy* refers to a river in the bottom of Hell in which the pus of the inmates of Hell will flow. Hadrat Ibn Mas'ūd *radiyallāhu 'anhu* says that *ghayy* is a river or valley made up of the pus of the inmates of Hell. It is a very deep river and its taste is most terrible. Those who used to follow their lusts will be cast into it.¹

Note: In order for us to be worthy heirs and inheritors of our pious predecessors and seniors, it is essential for us to give up those evils which Allāh *ta'ālā* mentioned, viz. destroying salāh and following of lusts; and we will have to do good deeds instead. Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib

¹ *Anwār al-Bayān*, vol. 3, p. 476.

Partābgarhī *rahimahullāh* used to say that people say: “Allāh ta’ālā is all-forgiving and most merciful, He will certainly forgive us.” I say: “Forgiveness is not so easy. Rather, it requires repentance, īmān and good deeds.” Allāh ta’ālā says in this regard:

وَإِنِّي لَغَفَارٌ لِمَنْ تَابَ وَأَمَنَ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا ثُمَّ اهْتَدَى

*I am extremely forgiving to him who repents, believes, does good deeds, and then remains on the [straight] path.*¹

After believing in the subject matter of this verse, we must bring good actions into our life. May Allāh ta’ālā inspire us. Āmīn. (compiler)

Enjoining good and forbidding evil

Allāh ta’ālā says:

وَلْتَكُنْ مِنْكُمْ أُمَّةٌ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْخَيْرِ وَيَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَا عَنِ
الْمُنْكَرِ طَوْأَلِئَكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ.

*There should be among you a group that continually invites towards good, continually commands good deeds and forbids evil. It is they who have reached their goal.*²

The words “There should be among you a group” make reference to the fact that the presence of such a group is essential. If a government does not carry out this responsibility, it will be compulsory on all Muslims to establish such a group because their collective life will only be protected for as long as such a group exists. Reference is then made to a few

¹ Sūrah Tā Hā, 20: 82.

² Sūrah Al ‘Imrān, 3: 104.

distinguishing qualities of this group. They invite towards good. The main objective will be to call towards good. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* explained the meaning of good by saying:

اَخْيَرُ هُوَ اَتَابَاعُ الْقُرْآنِ وَسُنْنَتِي

Good refers to following the Qur'ān and my Sunnat.
(Ibn Kathīr)

There can be no better and more comprehensive definition of good. It encompasses the entire Dīn and Shari'at. Furthermore, Allāh *ta'ālā* uses the present tense to show that it will be the continuous job and responsibility of this group to invite towards good.

From the order of enjoining good and forbidding evil, it could have been understood that its need would be in specific occasions, i.e. when they see evils being committed. By saying *yad'uна ilal khayr* – Allāh *ta'ālā* teaches us that it will be the task of this group to invite towards good even if no evils are found at present or it is not the time for the fulfilment of a certain obligation. For example, it is not the time of salāh from after sunrise until noon. Even then, this group will be inviting towards the performance of salāh because the moment a salāh time enters, it becomes necessary to perform it. Or, it is not the time of fasting as yet; the month of Ramadān is still far. Notwithstanding it, this group is not unmindful of its responsibility. Rather, it will remind people from before hand that when the month of Ramadān arrives, it will be obligatory on them to keep fast. In short, it will be the responsibility of this group to continually invite towards good.

There are two levels of inviting towards good. One is to invite non-Muslims towards Islam. Every Muslim

in general and this group specifically will have to invite nations of the world towards Islam. They will have to do this verbally and through their actions. Thus, we see that the verse which instructs Muslims to wage jihād, praises true Muslims as follows:

الَّذِينَ إِنْ مَكَنُوهُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ أَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَاتَّوْا الزَّكُوَةَ وَأَمْرُوا
بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَنَهَوْا عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ طَوْلَةً عَاقِبَةُ الْأُمُورِ.

Those whom, when We give them power in the land, they establish salāh, give zakāh, command good and prohibit evil. In Allāh's hands is the final outcome of all events.¹

If the Muslim nation of today upholds the purpose of its life by inviting other nations to Islam, then all the illnesses which have spread into us on account of imitating other nations will come to an end. When a nation resolves to this great objective (of inviting towards good) and realizes that it has to overpower other nations through its knowledge and practical life, and that it is its responsibility to teach and train other nations, then even its differences will cease and the entire nation will collectively dedicate itself to the realization of one great objective. This was the secret behind the successes of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam and the Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhūm. It is related in a Hadīth that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam read the above verse and said: This is the special attribute of the Sahābah. (Ibn Jarīr) In other words, this special group is the group of the Sahābah because every member of this august group understood the responsibility of inviting towards good.

¹ Sūrah al-Hajj, 22: 41.

The second level of inviting towards good is to invite Muslims themselves. Muslims in general and the special group of Muslims have to spread Islam among the Muslims and fulfil the responsibility of inviting towards good. Within them there will be one da'wat which will be general. That is, all Muslims must be taught the essential injunctions and ethics of Islam. The other will be specific, i.e. the creation and development of experts in the sciences of the Qur'aan and Hadith. Another verse of the Qur'aan makes reference to this:

فَلَا نَفِرَ مِنْ كُلِّ فِرْقَةٍ مِنْهُمْ طَائِفَةٌ لَيَتَقَبَّلُوا فِي الدِّينِ وَلَيُنْذِرُوا قَوْمَهُمْ إِذَا رَجَعُوا إِلَيْهِمْ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَحْذَرُونَ.

Why, then, did a section from each group not go forth so that they may acquire an understanding of religion and inform their people when they return to them so that they might be on their guard?¹

Further on, another distinguishing feature of this group is described:

يَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَنَهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ

They enjoin good and forbid evil.

The word *ma'ruf* includes all good deeds and actions which Islam has commanded and every Prophet in every era endeavoured to propagate. Since these good deeds and actions are well-known and recognized, they are referred to as *ma'ruf* (the literal meaning of which is something which is known).

¹ Sūrah at-Taubah, 9: 122.

The word *munkar* refers to all those evils which have been specified as such by Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. Instead of using the words *wājibāt* and *ma'āsi*, the words *ma'rūf* and *munkar* are used. The probable reason for this is that the issue of prohibiting and stopping will only apply in matters which are well-known to the Muslim nation, and are unanimously accepted as such. The issue of prohibiting and stopping will not apply to issues based on *ijtihād* in which there can be differences of opinion under the principles of the Shari'at. It is most unfortunate that this wise teaching is generally disregarded, issues based on *ijtihād* have become points of contention, the Muslim nation is split into factions and sects, and this attitude is considered to be the greatest act of virtue. On the other hand, very little attention is given to stopping sins which are unanimously accepted as sins.

The verse concludes with the praiseworthy end and destiny of this group:

وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

It is they who have reached their goal.

In other words, these are the truly successful ones. They are the ones who enjoy success in this world and the Hereafter. The first demonstration of this verse is the group of *Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum* who took up the great responsibility of inviting towards good, enjoining good and forbidding evil; and pervaded the entire world in a very short time. The mighty Roman and Persian empires were crushed,

the world was taught noble character and purity, and the lamps of piety and virtue were lit.¹

This nation is the best on account of enjoining good and forbidding evil

Allāh ta’alā says:

كُنْتُمْ خَيْرُ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجْتُ لِلنَّاسِ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَتَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ
وَتُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ طَوَّأَ مَنَّ أَهْلُ الْكِتَبِ لَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَّهُمْ طَمِنْهُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ
وَأَكْثَرُهُمُ الْفَسِيقُونَ.

*You are the best of all nations which has been sent into the world - you enjoin good and forbid evil, and you believe in Allāh. Had the people of the Book believed, it would have been better for them. A few among them are believers but most of them are disobedient.*²

In several verses the Qur’ān explains the reasons for labelling this nation “the best of all nations”. It has been created specifically to convey benefit to Allāh’s creation. Its greatest benefit is that its fundamental obligation is to be concerned about the spiritual and ethical rectification of the creation. The most amount of enjoining good and forbidding evil was accomplished through this nation. Although the duty of enjoining good and forbidding evil was given to previous nations – as detailed in many Ahādīth – the order of jihād was not prescribed to them. Their enjoining good and forbidding evil could only be done with the heart and tongue. The nation of Muḥammad sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam was given a third type of

¹ Muftī Muḥammad Shafī’: *Ma’ārif al-Qur’ān*, vol. 2, p. 142.

² Sūrah Al ‘Imrān, 3: 110.

enjoining good, i.e. with the hand. This includes all forms of jihād. The promulgation of laws through an Islamic government is also a part of this. Previous nations disregarded the salient features of Dīn and obliterated them in this way. In like manner, enjoining good was totally discarded by them. As for this nation, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam foretold that there will be a group right until the day of Resurrection which will remain firm on the duty of enjoining good and forbidding evil.

The second distinguishing feature of this nation is *tu'minūna billāh* – you believe in Allāh. The question which could be posed here is that belief in Allāh *ta'ālā* was common in the teachings of all the Prophets of the past and their respective nations. Why should it be a distinguishing feature of this nation? An obvious answer is that original īmān is found in all, but there are different levels as regards the perfection of īmān. The level which is enjoyed by this nation distinguishes it over other nations of the past.

Towards the end of the verse Allāh *ta'ālā* says that there are some people of the Book who are Muslims. This refers to those who believed in Muhammad sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam, e.g. Hadrat 'Abdullāh ibn Salām radiyallāhu 'anhu and others.¹

The verse under discussion refers to Muslims as the best of all nations. The reason given is that you have been created for the benefit of Allāh's creations. You enjoin them with good, prohibit them from evil, and you see to their spiritual and ethical rectification and reformation. You have been sent as an example to

¹ Muftī Muhammad Shafi': *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 2, p. 150.

the entire world. People must look up to you and follow your example.

O Muslims! Be fully conscious of your responsibility. You are the trustees of tauhīd and are required to promulgate Allāh's orders on earth. The purpose of your life is to establish virtue, wipe out evil, and accept Allāh ta'ālā as your sole object of worship.

It should be clear that the word *munkar* refers to the evil which is labelled as evil by the Sharī'at. It includes present day centres of art, music colleges, television programmes, etc. This verse clearly demonstrates that this nation will only be the "best of all nations" if these qualities are found in it, viz. belief in Allāh, enjoining good and forbidding evil. Hadrat 'Umar radiyallāhu 'anhu is reported to have said that anyone who wishes to enter this nation must complete these prerequisites laid down by Allāh ta'ālā. The one who does not have these three qualities will be like the people of the Book (Jews and Christians) who have been castigated in this verse.¹

Hadrat Abū Sa'id Khudrī radiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said:

من رأى منكم منكرا فليغيره بيده، فإن لم يستطع فبلسانه، وإن لم
يستطع فبقلبه، وذلك أضعف الإيمان.

Whoever sees an evil must change it with his hands. If he cannot, he must change it with his tongue. If he cannot, he must consider it evil in his heart; and this is the weakest level of īmān.

¹ Maulānā Ghiyāth ad-Dīn Sāhib Mazāhirī: Tibyān al-Qur'ān, p. 81.

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* mentioned the hand first because it has the most power in removing evil. For example, to break the utensils of alcohol, to break musical instruments, to come as a barrier between an oppressor and the oppressed, to return a confiscated property to its owner.

If a person cannot display his disapproval with his hands – because he fears physical or monetary harm – he must do it with his tongue; there could be benefit in it. For example, by shouting or beseeching a person. If a person is able to do all this, he must instruct the other to do it, scold and reprimand him, remind him of Allāh *ta'ālā*, remind him of His punishment. He must resort to a lenient or harsh approach, depending on the situation. There are times when a soft and wise approach can achieve much more than what a sword and a powerful government can achieve.

If a person cannot remove the evil with his tongue, he must disapprove of it with his heart. He must consider the evil to be unacceptable and intolerable. The effects of his disapproval must be visible on him. At the same time, he must make a firm resolution that if he is able to wipe out the evil with his hand or tongue, he will do it. This is because it is *wājib* to disapprove of evil. As for the one who is happy with it, he is equal to the one who is committing it. Disapproving it with the heart when he does not have the power to resort to all other means is the lowest form of *īmān*, even though there is definitely a benefit in this *īmān*. Disapproving evil with the heart only will not remove the evil, the objective is that it has to be removed. This is why the person has displayed a shortcoming and a weakness. On the other hand,

verbal and physical disapproval has the benefit of expressing disapproval and removing the evil.

The most effective sign of showing disapproval is to boycott the sinner. All interactions, dealings, greetings, etc. must be given up. The action of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* and the *Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum* is a proof for this. This was with respect to three people who did not join in the expedition to Tabūk without any valid reason. The three were Hadrat Ka'b ibn Mālik *radiyallāhu 'anhu*, Murārah ibn Rabī' *radiyallāhu 'anhu* and Hilāl ibn Umayyah *radiyallāhu 'anhu*. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* shunned them and ordered the *Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum* to sever ties with them and to stop talking with them. Fifty days passed in this way. They were most remorseful over their actions, repented and turned to Allāh *ta'ālā*. Allāh *ta'ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* accepted their repentance.

Hadrat Hudhayfah *radiyallāhu 'anhu* narrates that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

والذي نفسي بيده، لتأمرن بالمعروف ولتنهون عن المنكر، أو ليوشكـن
الله أـن يبعث عليـكم عـقابـا مـنهـ، ثـم تـدعـونـهـ فـلا يـسـتـجـابـ لـكـمـ.
(رواه الترمذـيـ)

I take an oath in the name of the Being in whose control is my life! You will most certainly have to enjoin good and forbid evil or else Allāh will send His punishment to you. You will then supplicate to Him and He will not accept your supplication.

Hadrat Nu'mān ibn Bashīr *radiyallāhu 'anhu* narrates that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

مثل القائم في حدود الله والواقع فيها كمثل قوم استهموا على سفينه فصار بعضهم أعلىها وبعضهم أسفلها، فكان الذي في أسفلها إذا استقوا من الماء مروا على من فوقهم فقالوا لو أنا خرقنا في نصيبينا خرقا ولم نؤذ من فوقنا، فإن تركوه ما أرادوا هلكوا جميعاً، وإن أخذوا على أيديهم نجوا ونجوا جميعاً. (رواه البخاري والترمذى)

The example of the one who upholds the laws of Allāh and the one who does not is like that of some people who boarded a ship. Some of them went to the upper deck while others to the lower deck. When those of the lower deck needed water, they had to go to the upper deck. If they think to themselves that if they made a hole in their section [the lower deck], they will not disturb those of the upper deck, and the latter allow them to make that hole, then all of them will be destroyed. But if those of the upper deck stop them from doing that, all of them will be saved.¹

Note: The need and importance of enjoining good and forbidding evil is clearly learnt from these blessed Ahādīth. Look at how Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* explained this reality through an example. This could only be done by prophet-hood. (compiler)

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh writes with reference to enjoining good and forbidding evil:

Imām Ghazzālī *rahimahullāh* has written very eloquently on the subject of enjoining good and forbidding evil in his book *Ihyā' 'Ulūm ad-Dīn*. He writes:

¹ *Al-Ibdā' Fī Madārr al-Ibtidā'*.

The position of enjoining good and forbidding evil is that of the greatest pivot in Islam. It is the important responsibility for which all the Prophets *'alayhimus salām* were commissioned. If it is shelved aside and its practice is abandoned, prophet-hood will become useless and religiosity will wane. Laziness will become common, misguidance will spread, ignorance will proliferate, corruption will permeate, unlawfulness will spread, the lands will become desolate and the populace will be destroyed. Even if they do not perceive and realize their destruction before the day of Resurrection. The thing which we fear will certainly take place. To Allāh we belong and to Him is our return

Nowadays we notice that both knowledge and practice of this greatest pivot have departed from the Muslim nation. Let alone its reality, only its custom remains. Flattery and adulation have overpowered the hearts of people. Meditation about Allāh *ta'ālā* has been completely wiped out of their hearts. People have become like free animals in following their lusts and desires. A genuine believer who does not fear the criticism of critics for Allāh's sake has become a rarity.

Advising, admonishing, enjoining good and forbidding evil are the special responsibilities of the Prophets *'alayhimus salām*. They were commissioned for this noble objective. They used to receive revelation from Allāh *ta'ālā* for every minute thing, and they used to invite towards Allāh *ta'ālā* and

propagate His orders in the light of that revelation. They did not transgress in the least.

The Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' are taught the procedures together with the objectives. They do not have their own choice in the adoption of procedures. When Allāh *ta'ālā* sent Hadrat Mūsā 'alayhis salām to preach to Pharaoh, He ordered him to be soft and lenient in his speech. In fact, Allāh *ta'ālā* even specified what words he should utter. Allāh *ta'ālā* says in this regard:

إذْهَبْ إِلَى فِرْعَوْنَ إِنَّهُ طَغَىٰ، فَقُلْ هُلْ لَكَ إِلَى آنَّ تَرْزِّقُ، وَأَهْدِيَكَ إِلَى رَبِّكَ
فَتَخْشِيْ.

*Go to Pharaoh, for he has certainly transgressed. Then say to him: "Are you desirous of being purified? And that I show you the path to your Sustainer so that you may then fear [Him]?"*¹

In the same way, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam was taught the various ways of teaching and propagating on every occasion. This is why I say that the Qur'aan does not restrict itself to explaining the objectives. Rather, it explains the procedures of conveying them as well. Allāh *ta'ālā* did not leave it to our discretion to choose whichever method we like in the field of rectification and training. The greatest of Sufis and the most erudite scholar will have to subjugate themselves to the texts for the sake of rectification. They will have to adopt the methodologies of the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' and remain subservient to them. Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Walī Allāh Muḥaddith Dehlawī rahimahullāh writes:

¹ Sūrah an-Nāzi'āt, 79: 17-19.

The one who invites towards Allāh *ta'ālā* and people turn to him will have to do what the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' did. This is because he is their muqallid (follower) in this regard. He is not on his own.¹

Etiquette of enjoining good and forbidding evil

We now take the honour of quoting a few etiquette of enjoining good and forbidding evil as explained by Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh.

- (1) When enjoining good, a person should advise in privacy if privacy is more appropriate.
- (2) Enjoining good must be for the sake of acquiring Allāh's pleasure and with the intention of elevating Dīn. It must not be for one's self aggrandizement.
- (3) It is essential for the person who is enjoining good to be an 'ālim because an ignorant person cannot enjoin good and forbid evil.
- (4) Enjoining good must be done in a soft and affectionate manner. The person must not be stern and hard-hearted.
- (5) If a person experiences any hardship because of enjoining good, he must exercise patience and be forbearing.
- (6) One of the etiquette which applies to the one who enjoins good is for him to practise what he preaches so that he may not be criticized for not doing what he preaches. Allāh *ta'ālā* relates the statement of Hadrat Shu'ayb 'alayhis salām which he made to his people:

¹ *Tafhīmāt*.

وَمَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُخَالِقَكُمْ إِلَى مَا آنَهُكُمْ عَنْهُ

I do not want to go against you in what I am forbidding you from.

In other words, I myself practise on whatever I instruct you to do. I am not treading a particular path while directing you to a different path.

Allāh ta'ālā teaches softness and leniency by saying:

وُقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

Speak to people in a good way.¹

The essence of this is that when you speak to people, speak in a soft manner, with a smiling mien and an open heart irrespective of whether the addressee is righteous or not, follows the Sunnat or not. Yes, there must be no flattery in matters of Dīn and the truth must not be concealed on account of this.

When Allāh ta'ālā sent Hadrat Mūsā 'alayhis salām and Hadrat Hārūn 'alayhis salām to Pharaoh, he advised them thus:

فُؤَلَّا لَهُ قَوْلًا لَيْسَ

Address him in a soft manner.

Those who are speaking and inviting today are not superior to Hadrat Mūsā 'alayhis salām. And no matter how evil the addressee may be, he is not worse than Pharaoh.

Talhah ibn 'Umar rahimahullāh says that I said to the imām of tafsīr and Hadīth, 'Atā' rahimahullāh:

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 83.

"People with corrupt beliefs also assemble around you, while I am quite stern. When such people come to me, I speak harshly to them." Hadrat 'Atā' *rahimahullāh* said: "Do not do that because Allāh *ta'ālā* said: 'Speak to people in a good way.' This includes the Jews and Christians. So no matter how evil a Muslim is, how can he not be included in this instruction?"¹

Furthermore, Allāh *ta'ālā* clearly instructed Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* to pardon and overlook:

خُذِ الْعَفْوَ وَأْمُرْ بِالْعُرْفِ وَأَغْرِضْ عَنِ الْجُهْلِيْنَ . وَإِمَّا يَنْزَغَنَّكَ مِنَ
الشَّيْطَنِ نَزْغٌ فَاسْتَعِدْ بِاللَّهِ طِإِنَّهُ سَيِّعُ عَلَيْهِمْ .

*Accustom yourself to pardon, enjoin the doing of what is good, and stay aloof from the ignorant ones. If a prompting of Satan stirs you up, seek refuge in Allāh. He alone is all-hearing, all-knowing.*²

Instead of being angry at those who are disputing with you, you should overlook them. Perhaps they will accept your advice. Order them to do good; if they have the slightest intelligence they will accept. Turn away and remain aloof from the ignorant ones. In other words, if they act ignorantly, turn away from them. Do not get angry at them and do not bother about them. If you are incidentally stirred up by Shaytān into becoming angry at them, seek refuge in Allāh *ta'ālā* in order to save yourself from their evil and mischief. Surely Allāh *ta'ālā* hears whatever is uttered and knows whatever crosses the heart.

¹ Muftī Muhammad Shafī': *Ma'ārif al-Qur'añ*, vol. 1, p. 254 as quoted from Qurtubī.

² Sūrah al-A'rāf, 7: 199-200.

The following at the time of anger is a most effective remedy:

أَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ السَّمِيعِ الْعَلِيمِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

When those who fear Allāh *ta'ālā* are prompted into such thoughts by Shaytān which cause them to become angry, they retract immediately, they see the light and repulse the darkness of Satanic whisperings from their hearts. They come onto the straight path and the effects of those whisperings depart from their hearts.

On the other hand, the brothers of Shaytān – the unbelievers and polytheists – are drawn towards misguidance and no stone is left unturned in leading them astray.

What this means is that when a believer thinks of committing a sin, he remembers Allāh *ta'ālā* and desists from that sin. The Satanic whisperings leave his heart. On the other hand, the brothers of the unbelievers – the Shayātin – attach themselves to them, take complete control of them and immerse them in sin forever and ever.

In short, when the righteous experience heedlessness on account of Shaytān, they come to their senses immediately, they correct themselves, and the veils of heedlessness are immediately removed from them. On the other hand, the brothers of Shaytān increase in their heedlessness and disobedience.

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* and all the other Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' are protected from major and minor sins. It is not possible for Shaytān to influence them in any way. The words "If a prompting of Satan stirs you up" do not negate the divine protection enjoyed by Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu*

'alayhi wa sallam. The previous verse ordered Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam to be forbearing and to overlook. The present verse states that if – due to human constraints – he is stirred up or becomes angry by the ignorance of the ignorant ones and he experiences thoughts which are opposed to the previous order, he must immediately seek refuge in Allāh *ta'ālā* by saying: “I seek refuge in Allāh from the accursed Shaytān.” Such a thought certainly does not contradict the belief in Rasūlullāh's divine protection from sin.¹

A comprehensive example of noble character

We now quote the explanation of Maulānā Muhammad Is-hāq Sāhib Kashmīrī from *'Umdah al-Bayān Fī Tafsīr al-Qur'an*:

This verse teaches a very concise and comprehensive teaching of noble character which Allāh *ta'ālā* gives to Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam and to his followers. It applies especially to those who are occupied in the great work of propagating Islam. Some scholars say that while this verse discusses ethics, it encompasses all the principles of the Shari'at. There is no virtue or good which is not included in it. This is why it is considered to be the most comprehensive verse on noble character.

Some narrations state that when this verse was revealed, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said to Jibra'il *'alayhis salām*: “What type of teaching is this, O Jibra'il?” He replied: “Your Lord is ordering you to overlook the one who transgresses against you, to give to the one who refuses you, and to join

¹ Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Ma'ārif al-Qur'an*, vol. 3, p. 270.

ties with the one who severs them.” (*Jāmi’ al-Bayān*, *Mahāsin at-Ta’wīl*)

Glory to Allāh! What a great and comprehensive teaching of noble character! If the Muslim nation of today was to adopt just this one teaching, the entire societal degeneration will come to an end and a revolution will take place in society. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta’ālā* alone for whatever He wills and loves. He alone is the one who guides to the straight path. May Allāh *ta’ālā* embellish us with noble character.¹

Greed of the self

Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

وَمَنْ يُوقَ شَحَ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

*He who has been saved from the greed of his self, it is such who have achieved their goal.*²

The self loves wealth and detests spending it. It is overpowered by this love and detestation. Those who act against these demands of the self are the truly successful ones.

The word *shuh* means miserliness and stinginess. Jauharī defines *shuh* as stinginess accompanied with greed (*bukhl ma'a hirs*).

A person said to Hadrat Ibn Mas'ūd *rādiyallāhu 'anhu*: “I fear that I will be destroyed on the day of Resurrection.” Hadrat Ibn Mas'ūd *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* asked: “What is the matter? Why do you have such a fear?” He replied: “I hear Allāh *ta’ālā* saying:

¹ *'Umdah al-Bayān Fī Tafsīr al-Qur'ān*, vol. 2, p. 570.

² Sūrah al-Hashr, 59: 9.

وَمَنْ يُوقَ شَحَ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

He who has been saved from the greed of his self, it is such who have achieved their goal.¹

While I am extremely stingy; I cannot give anything.” Hadrat Ibn Mas’ud *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* said: “That is not the *shuh* which Allāh *ta’alā* is referring to. The word *shuh* refers to your devouring the wealth of your brother unlawfully. Yes, you certainly have *bukhl* (stinginess) and it is also an evil.”

Hadrat ‘Umar *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* said that if a person holds back his wealth then it is not *shuh*. *Shuh* is when you look at the wealth of others unlawfully and with greed.

Sa’id ibn Jubayr said that *shuh* means that a person acquires unlawful wealth and does not give zakāh.

Some scholars say that *shuh* refers to an intense greed which causes a person to commit prohibited actions.

Ibn Zayd said that if a person abstains from taking what Allāh *ta’alā* prohibited to take, and his not giving what he was ordered to give does not cause him to be miserly, then such a person will be referred to as one “who has been saved from the greed of his self”.

Hadrat Jābir ibn ‘Abdillāh narrates that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said: “Abstain from oppression because it will take several forms of darkness on the day of Resurrection. And abstain from *shuh* because it destroyed those before you. It

¹ Sūrah al-Hashr, 59: 9.

was because of *shuh* that they killed each other and made the unlawful lawful.”¹

Hadrat Abū Hurayrah *radiyallāhu 'anhu* narrates that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: “The dust that rises while in the path of Allāh *ta'ālā* and the smoke of the Hell-fire will never combine in a person.” (In other words, the smoke of the Hell-fire will not enter the brain of the mujāhid in whose brain dust from jihād entered). And *shuh* and īmān cannot be collectively found in a person’s heart. (In other words, the demands of *shuh* negate īmān).²

Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī *rahimahullāh* writes in his *tafsīr* of this verse:

وَمَنْ يُوقَ شَحَ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

*He who has been saved from the greed of his self, it is such who have achieved their goal.*³

In other words, his self has developed such magnanimity that love for wealth and attachment to all apart from Allāh *ta'ālā* are not found in it, then understand that such a person has succeeded.

Allāh *ta'ālā* uses the passive form “He who has been saved” to demonstrate that saving and protecting a person is not for the person to do but for Allāh *ta'ālā*. It is Allāh *ta'ālā* who is saving you, so do not be proud over your striving. Allāh *ta'ālā* has taken it upon Himself to convey you to your objective. Continue striving for as long as miserliness and greed are present in you. Do not rest for a single

¹ Narrated by Muslim and Ahmād.

² Narrated by Baghawī and Nasaī as quoted in *Tafsīr Mazharī*, vol. 11, p. 411.

³ Sūrah al-Hashr, 59: 9.

moment. The self is naturally avaricious. It will never agree to giving up something unless it can hanker after something greater. This is why the next verse creates a hankering and greed for the bounties of the Hereafter. In this way, the self will give up its greed for worldly things.

إِنْ تُقْرِضُوا اللَّهَ قَرْضًا حَسَنًا يُضَاعِفُهُ

If you give to Allāh a goodly loan He will multiply it.

Another verse states:

أَضْعَافًا كَثِيرًا

He will multiply it many times.

The Hadīth states that a reward can be multiplied 700 times.

We learn from the above that greed is not totally and absolutely blameworthy. Rather, there are two types of greed. Greed for all besides Allāh *ta'ālā* is blameworthy while greed for Allāh's bounties and favours is praiseworthy.

وَاللَّهُ شَكُورٌ حَلِيمٌ

Allāh is most grateful and forbearing.

عَالِمُ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ

Allāh knows the unseen and the seen.

He is fully aware of who is sincere, who is ostentatious and who is proud about his actions. He is also allmighty – He crushes the pride of the proud ones. Sometimes there is a delay in the punishment for ostentation and egotism. This is based on His wisdom. He is all-wise; there is wisdom in whatever

He does. There is wisdom in the delay of the punishment.¹

The Qur'ān is easy

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلّٰهِ كُلِّ فَهْلٍ مِّنْ مُّذَكِّرٍ

We have certainly made the Qur'ān easy to acquire admonition from it. Since it is an easy Book, there should be no need for long drawn out sciences and knowledge. Nonetheless, many sciences are required for its understanding. What, then, is the meaning of this verse?

The answer to this is that by attaching the condition of *li adh-dhikr* (for admonition) to the words “We made the Qur'ān easy”, attention is drawn to the fact that the Qur'ān has been made easy for memorization and for taking admonition from its themes. Every learned, ignoramus, junior and senior person can obtain equal benefit from it. It does not necessarily mean that the rulings, injunctions and derivations of the Qur'ān are just as easy. This is an independent and difficult science on its own which can come in the lot of only distinguished 'ulamā' who devote their entire lives to the Qur'ān. This is not the field for everyone.²

Muftī Taqī 'Uthmānī writes in *'Ulūm al-Qur'ān*:

The verses of the Qur'ān are of two types. Those which contain general words of advice, admonitory lessons and themes of admonition. For example, the

¹ Hadrat Maulānā Muḥammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 8, p. 139.

² *Ma'ārif al-Qur'ān*, vol. 8, p. 230.

fruitlessness of this world, descriptions of Paradise and Hell, points which create concern for the Hereafter, and other straightforward incidents and facts of life. This type is undoubtedly easy and anyone who has knowledge of Arabic can understand them and take admonition from them. In fact, this objective can – to a certain extent – also be achieved from reliable translations of the Qur’ān. The verse under discussion makes reference to this objective. The words *li adh-dhikr* highlight this reality.

On the other hand, the second type of verses are those which contain injunctions, rules, regulations, beliefs and academic discussions. It is not for every person to fully comprehend verses of this nature and to extract and derive rulings and injunctions from them. It will only be possible when a person acquires firmness and insight into the Islamic sciences.

It is with reference to this second type of verses that it is said that many sciences are required for a true understanding of the Qur’ān.¹

The words of the Qur’ān

We now take the opportunity of quoting the explanations of certain words of the Qur’ān from *Tafsīr Nukāt* of Hadrat Maulānā Sayyid Sulaymān Sāhib Nadwī rahimahullāh. Allāh willing, these will prove to be most enlightening and informative for the reader and for those treading the path.

Sharh-e-sadr

Sharh-e-sadr or shaqq-e-sadr is from among the special things which are given to a Prophet. This special rank was presented to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu*

¹ ‘Ulūm al-Qur’ān.

'alayhi wa sallam by Allāh ta'ālā. Shaqq-e-sadr means that the chest is cut open, cleansed and purified of human grime, and illuminated with īmān and wisdom. It is gauged from certain narrations that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam experienced this even before the incident of the Mi'rāj. After collating all the narrations in this regard, we learn that this condition was experienced by Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam on five occasions. The first time was when he was four or five years old and under the care of Hadrat Halimah Sa'diyah radiyallāhu 'anhā. The second time was when he was ten years old. The third time was when he reached the age of twenty. The fourth time was when Hadrat Jibra'il 'alayhis salām brought revelation to him for the first time. The fifth time was on the occasion of Mi'rāj.

We are of the view that the correct terminology for shaqq-e-sadr is sharh-e-sadr as mentioned in Sahīh Muslim (Bāb al-Isrā') in the narration of Hadrat Mālik ibn Sa'sah:

فُشِّرَ حَصْدَرِي إِلَى كَذَا وَكَذَا

My chest was opened from here to there.

A sūrah of the Qur'ān makes reference to this as mentioned in Tirmidhī:

أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ. وَوَضَعْنَا عَنْكَ وَزْرَكَ. الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ.

*Did We not open your chest? And removed from you your burden? Which had weighed down your back?*¹

¹ Sūrah al-Inshirāh, 94: 1-3.

The explanation of sharh-e-sadr and opening of the chest which is contained in authentic Ahādīth contain the general terminology of shaqq-e-sadr. In other words, while in a dream or in a state of wakefulness, the angels came and cut open Rasūlullāh's blessed chest, washed it with zam zam water, and filled it with īmān and wisdom in a golden tray. His chest was then resealed.¹

If this incident is taken as an obvious reality, then it is totally clear that Rasūlullāh's blessed chest was cut open, his heart was washed with zam zam water and filled with īmān and wisdom. If it is taken as a similitude, we will still have to accept this fact that his chest was filled with pure īmān and wisdom. No matter what, the reality of sharh-e-sadr is that it is a divine bestowal of īmān and wisdom because the Qur'ān states in Sūrah az-Zumar:

أَفَمِنْ شَرَحَ اللَّهُ صَدْرَةً لِلْإِسْلَامِ فَهُوَ عَلَى نُورٍ مِّنْ رَّبِّهِ

The one whom Allāh opened his chest to the religion of Islam, he is in illumination from his Sustainer.²

Opening the chest for Islam means that the reality of Islam was so much expounded to him that he had full conviction in the truthfulness of Islam, and he acquired total satisfaction on this conviction. Consequently, he has acquired Allāh's light at every step of his way towards his destination. This is the reality of sharh-e-sadr. The increase or decrease in the light will differ according to the levels and ranks.³

¹ Bukhārī and Muslim (Abwāb Mi'rāj).

² Sūrah az-Zumar, 39: 22.

³ Tafsīr Nukāt, vol. 1, p. 270.

Tazkiyah

The Qur'ān repeatedly says in praise of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*:

وَيُزَكِّيْهِمْ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ

He purifies them and teaches them the Book and wisdom.

Two words in this verse need to be considered. One is to purify – which the Qur'ān refers to as *tazkiyah*, and the other is *hikmat* or wisdom.

The literal meaning of *tazkiyah* is to clean, purify, remove dirt and grime. The Qur'ān uses this word in the sense that man's carnal self must be cleansed of all impurities and filth, and made clean and pure. In other words, the rust of this mirror must be removed, and it must be cleaned and polished.

وَنَفْسٍ وَمَا سَوْهَا. فَالْهَمَّهَا فُجُورَهَا وَتَقْوَهَا. قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ رَّكَّهَا. وَقَدْ
خَابَ مَنْ دَسَّهَا.

By the soul and as He proportioned it. He then inspired it with the understanding of evil and righteousness. He who purified it has indeed achieved his goal. He who leaves it buried in the dust has indeed failed.¹

Allāh *ta'ālā* says elsewhere:

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ تَرَكَ وَذَكَرَ اسْمَ رَبِّهِ فَصَلَّى.

¹ Sūrah ash-Shams, 91: 7-10.

Successful indeed is the one who purified himself, remembered the name of his Lord, and performed salāh.

In another place, Allāh *ta’ālā* refers to the consequence of the call to Islam with the words *tazkiyah* and *tazakkā*.

عَبَسَ وَتَوَلَّ. أَنْ جَاءَهُ الْأَعْمَىٰ. وَمَا يُدْرِيكُ لَعَلَّهُ يَرَىٰ كُلُّ أُوْيَدَ كُلُّ فَتَنَفَّعَهُ
الَّذِكْرُى.

He frowned and turned away because there came to him the blind man. What do you know? Perhaps he will purify himself. Or he may have pondered and the pondering may have benefited him.¹

We will be able to gauge the sense of the word *tazkiyah* from the above verses – that same word which is considered to be a speciality of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*.²

Raham

Raham is from among the fundamental characteristics of man. We do good to each other without thinking of any compensation. If we were to examine this deeply, we will conclude that the feeling of *raham* (mercy) was working from within. The person who does not have an iota of this mercy will treat others mercilessly, wrongly, hard-heartededly, sternly and harshly. This is why Islamic ethical teachings give special importance to mercy.

From all the special names of Allāh *ta’ālā*, the name *Rahmān* is the most important and well-known after

¹ Sūrah ‘Abasa, 80: 1-4.

² *Tafsīr Nukāt*, vol. 1, p. 286.

the name “Allāh”. With it is His other name, Rahīm. The Qur’ān mentions the first as a status of Allāh *ta’ālā* and the other as His attribute.

The kind relationship which we establish with each other is known as silah rahmī (maintaining ties of kinship). All our family ties are based on the rahim (womb) of the mother. The words rahim and rahmān (which is Allāh’s name) are derived from the same root. What this means is that the desire to maintain family ties is a manifestation of the mercy of the Merciful Allāh. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam said:

الرَّحْمَنُ شَجَنَةٌ مِّنَ الرَّحْمَنِ.

Rahim is a branch from *Rahmān*.

In other words, the feelings of mercy and kindness towards relatives stem from the Rahmān – the Merciful Allāh. All acts of mercy are branches of Rahmān.¹

Akhlāq

Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ. الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاةٍ هُمْ خَشِعُونَ.

*Successful indeed are the believers. Who are humble in their salāh.*²

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam taught that character is even more important than worship. Akhlāq refers to huqūq al-ibād, i.e. the mutual dealings and relationships among humans. Worship

¹ *Tafsīr Nukāt*, vol. 1, p. 293.

² Sūrah al-Mu’minūn, 23: 1-2.

refers to huqūqullāh, i.e. the obligation which we owe to Allāh *ta'ālā*. Allāh *ta'ālā* is the most merciful of those who show mercy. His door of mercy is never closed to anyone – the good and the bad. He stated that every sin apart from polytheism and kufr is eligible for pardon in accordance with His will. As for shortcomings in the rights of fellow humans, i.e. the ethical obligations, their pardon is not in Allāh's hands. Instead, He placed it in the hands of His servants – those against whom injustices and wrongs were committed.

Some Ahādīth state that after *īmān*, the edifice of Islam is based on salāh, fasting, hajj and zakāh. Some people may misconstrue this and think that there is no place for noble character in this edifice. This misunderstanding is made worse by the incorrect lectures of certain ignorant lecturers. In actual fact, apart from other important objectives, one objective of these acts of worship is to develop and perfect noble character. This point is clearly highlighted everywhere in the Qur'ān. For example, the Qur'ān says that salāh prevents a person from evil, fasting teaches him piety, zakāh is a full lesson in concern for fellow humans, and hajj gives various ethical lessons in different ways. It is also a means of helping others.

The point which becomes clear from the above is that no matter what names are given to these four pillars of Islam, character-development is included among their fundamental objectives. If these spiritual and ethical fruits are not born out of these acts of worship, we can conclude that these injunctions of Allāh *ta'ālā* are merely fulfilled in name, and are completely devoid of the essence of worship – like a tree which bears no fruit, a fruit which has no

fragrance, and an outer form which is devoid of a soul.¹

Silah rahmī

Allāh ta'ālā says:

قُلْ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةُ فِي الْقُرْبَىٰ .

*Say: I do not ask you for any wage for this except love with relatives.*²

The fulfilling of rights of relatives is referred to as *wasl rahim* in the Arabic language. The opposite of it is *qat'-e-rahim*. Relationships based on the womb of the mother stem from qarābat (close family ties). It is the core by which two people become partners in maintaining mutual ties, having love for each other and helping each other. This partnership expresses itself on the basis of being of the same age, studying in the same class, being in the same company, having similar interests, doing the same job, coming from the same hometown, and belonging to the same community.

In order to maintain this partnership on love and keep it strong, it is obligatory on both partners to consider certain rights and fulfil the obligations of love. However, the greatest partnership from all the above-mentioned partnerships is the one which stems from the womb of the mother. It is a bond which has been tied by Allāh ta'ālā Himself and cannot be untied by man. This is why it is most necessary for man to consider and uphold its rights. Those who try to break this natural bond of love are

¹ *Tafsīr Nukāt*, vol. 1, p. 480.

² Sūrah ash-Shūrā, 42: 23.

classified as evil doers, and those who are gone astray:

وَمَا يُضْلِلُ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَسِيقُونَ. الَّذِينَ يَنْقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مِيثَاقِهِ قَوْيَقْطَعُونَ مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُؤْمِنَ .

He does not lead astray by this example except the evil-doers. Who break the covenant of Allāh after its strengthening, and sever that which Allāh has ordered to be joined.¹

A few Qur'ānic terms

During my trip to South Africa, I had the opportunity of meeting Hadrat 'Allāmah Khālid Māhmūd Sāhib dāmat barakātuhum at the Johannesburg airport on 28 Safar al-Muzaffar 1438 A.H./29 November 2016. The 'Allāmah uttered most loving and encouraging words which were a source of tranquillity for me. He mentioned some of his written works and also gave a few to me via a certain relative. May Allāh *ta'ālā* reward him with the best of rewards. I read these books which are most certainly treasure houses of sciences and knowledge. One of them is titled *Āthār at-Tanzīl* in two volumes. One of its chapters titled *Istilāhāt Qur'ān* (Qur'ānic terms) contains explanations of the words *īmān*, *kufr*, *nifāq* and so on. I found them to be in line with the subject matter of *Hāyāt al-Qulūb*. I take the opportunity of making sections of it a part of this book. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta'ālā* alone.

الحمد لله وسلام على عباده الذين اصطفى، اما بعد!

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 26-27.

The experts of every science have their own peculiar terms and terminologies. There are also terms which are peculiar to nations and eras. The Qur'ān is a great academic treasure-house, and it too has its own original terms.

The Qur'ān is a voluminous book in which many themes are running concurrently. It contains signs of countless realities and expositions of several principles. You will find many words used in different contexts but conveying the same reality. Those realities are their original meanings, and it is from them that the terminologies of the Qur'ān are established. The different forms of the words point to a specific Qur'ānic objective and – in the process – they become the terminologies of the Qur'ān. In explaining these words, knowledge of the Arabic language only is not enough. It requires a deep understanding of Qur'ānic usage.

We have to see for what realities the Qur'ān uses those words, and if a word is used in its literal sense, then does it affect its Sharī' reality or not. The context will show that this is a linguistic use and that the Sharī' reality is a reality on its own. This reality is spread over various contexts but remains the same. Sometimes a reality and its demands come to the fore in different forms. These different terms of the Qur'ān are the fundamental terminologies which are essential for every student of the Qur'ān.

The Arabs in the era of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* were fully aware of the complications of words and they had no problem in understanding them notwithstanding the different levels of rhetoric. They were not in the habit of playing around with words for the understanding of meanings. They neither had the rationalizations of the Romans nor

the formalities of the Persians. Under the training of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, the Qur'ān settled down correctly and perfectly in their hearts. The meaning and import of every word would be grasped clearly by their simple and clear minds. They would decipher the fundamental objective of the Qur'ān merely by listening to it. The linguistic use of a word and then its Shar'i reality did not cause any confusion to them. There were very few occasions in which they asked Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* for the meaning of certain words.

The Muslims after the *Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhūm* experienced Roman and Iranian cultures. Some Muslims tried to observe the eternal truths of the Qur'ān in the light of those cultures. Then some people followed a path of atheism as regards Qur'ānic teachings. Eventually, some of the fundamental realities of Islam took on the form of contentious issues.

In the light of the above conditions, a need was felt to explain some of the Qur'ānic terminologies to the students, and to apprise them of incorrect views with regard to each terminology. The erudite 'ulamā' of the different eras felt a need for this, and made reference to it in their commentaries of the Qur'ān and the *Hadīth*. Some of these realities in the light of what they explained are presented to you.

May Allāh *ta'ālā* reward them with the best of rewards. Inspiration is from Him alone. Only His help is sought, and reliance is placed in Him alone.

Īmān

The linguistic meaning of īmān is "conviction" and "to believe". Its Shar'i reality is that man must accept all the teachings of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa*

sallam as correct and true. There could be differences as to whether a certain point is established from Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* or not. However, those which are established from him with conviction and an uninterrupted chain, it is essential to affirm them for the realization of Sharī'īmān. Rejecting even a single one is enough to prevent a person from entering the circle of īmān.

Some things are narrated in general terms from Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. It is enough to believe in them in general terms. As for those which are narrated in specific terms, it is essential for a believer to affirm them in detail. A person cannot be a believer if he does not eternally believe in all the teachings of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* irrespective of whether they are fundamental or subsidiary, creedal or practical, ethical or legal. This is the Sharī'ī reality of īmān around which the injunctions of īmān revolve. (For example, when a believer passes away, his estate can be given to believers only. An unbeliever cannot be given from the estate of a believer. The same applies to marriage. A believing woman cannot be given in marriage to a non-Muslim. The janāzah of a believer is the responsibility of Muslims. At the same time, it is not permissible for Muslims to perform the janāzah of a non-Muslim). There are many other injunctions of this nature.

In order to embrace īmān, it is necessary to affirm all the teachings of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. īmān has the prerequisite of plurality but this is not the case with kufr. What this means is that if a person rejects even one thing of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, he becomes a kāfir provided that one thing is proven with certainty from

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam. The points which were essential for a person to be termed a believer in the time of the Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum are the same today. It cannot be that it was essential for the Sahābah radiyallāhu 'anhum to believe in ten things, while today a person believes in just nine and calls himself a believer. If īmān enters a person, it will have to enter in its entirety. If not, it will not enter at all. The Sharī'i reality of īmān is the same for everyone. There is no exception in this regard.

Hadrat Shaykh al-Hind rahimahullāh writes:

It is not possible to compartmentalize īmān. A person who rejects even some of the injunctions will be an outright kāfir. He cannot be anything by his īmān in only a few injunctions.

There can be no additions and subtractions to īmān. Yes, there can be differences in the strength and weakness of each person's īmān on the basis of the level of his conviction. Nonetheless, its Sharī'i reality is one under every condition, and this is the differentiating point between Islam and kufr.

Īmān has certain actions and signs, and ups and downs continually occur in this regard. Some of them are left out not because of rejection of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam but due to practical laziness. These actions and signs of īmān are required, but they are not its Sharī'i reality; they are its requirements. In some places, the Qur'ān uses the word īmān for these actions. This is a figurative usage of the Sharī'at in which īmān is a combination of an affirmation and action. Increase and decrease in īmān continually takes place in this regard.

Then there are some signs of īmān, e.g. when Muslims say *as-salāmu 'alaykum* to each other. These signs are mere indications of real īmān, and not īmān in themselves. The Qur'ān sometimes refers to these signs as īmān when the reality of īmān is not known. This will also be a figurative usage of the Shari'at which will only apply for as long as the reality of īmān is not known. In order to conceal their corrupt beliefs, atheists sometimes resort to these actions and signs of īmān as proofs of their īmān. Whereas, once the reality is learnt, actions and signs are not considered at all. When coming across such situations, it is the duty of every student of the Qur'ān to bear in mind these fundamental differences of the Qur'ānic usages. The linguistic meaning of the word *mu'min* will only be in the sense of believing. This meaning is also found in the Qur'ān but it is not the terminology of the Qur'ān. It will be taken in its linguistic sense. For example:

وَمَا أَنْتَ بِمُؤْمِنٍ لَّنَا وَلَوْ كُنَّا صَدِقِينَ

You will not believe us even though we are speaking the truth.

This is the linguistic reality of īmān. If you want to understand the Shar'i meaning of īmān, then observe the following verse:

فَلَا وَرِبَّكَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ حَتَّىٰ يُحَكِّمُوكَ فَيَمَا شَجَرَ بَيْنَهُمْ

By your Sustainer! They will not be believers until they recognize you alone to be the judge in the dispute which arises among them.¹

¹ Sūrah an-Nisā', 4: 65.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ أَمْنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

Surely those who believed and did good deeds.

Here, the Sharī' reality of īmān is intended. Actions/deeds are joined to it but separate from it.

In the following verse, an action is referred to as īmān:

وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُضِيِّعَ إِيمَانَكُمْ

Allāh will not allow your īmān to go to waste.

In this context, the word īmān refers to salāh. This action is referred to as īmān. It is a figurative usage of the Shari'at. In this īmān (which is a combination of affirmation and action), you get an increase and decrease in actions. But it is impossible for an increase and decrease in the Sharī' reality of īmān – if there is īmān, it will be in full. If not, there will be nothing, and it will be a state of kufr.

Now observe a few points through which īmān is recognized and identified:

وَلَا تَقُولُوا لِمَنْ أَلْقَى إِلَيْكُمُ السَّلَامَ لَسْتَ مُؤْمِنًا

Do not say to the one who offered you salām, “You are not a believer.”

This verse teaches us that saying *as-salāmu 'alaykum* is a sign of īmān. It is not the reality of īmān – the context of this verse bears testimony to this fact. Once the reality is gauged, the sign will not be considered.

To confuse the actions and signs of īmān with the reality of īmān, and to furnish the signs of īmān as proofs of real īmān – all this stems from failure to

recognize the different usages and contexts of the Qur'ān. There is a place for each usage, while the Sharī' reality remains in its place, and regarding which there can be no doubt, or increase and decrease.

مَا كُنْتَ تَدْرِي مَا الْكِتَبُ وَلَا الْإِيمَانُ وَلَكِنْ جَعَلْنَا نُورًا

You did not know what the Book is nor what īmān is. However, We placed this light...¹

In the above verse, the word īmān refers to the details of actions. It most certainly does not refer to īmān in itself. This is because Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* can never be without īmān at any given time. We cannot even say that he did not know what īmān was. (We seek refuge in Allāh *ta'ālā* from such beliefs).

The same definition of Sharī' īmān is related from Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* – i.e. to accept all his teachings to be true. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أَقْاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّىٰ يَشْهُدُوا أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَيُؤْمِنُوا بِي وَبِمَا
جَئْتُ بِهِ.

People are not safe until they testify that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh, and they believe in me and in all my teachings.

¹ Sūrah ash-Shūrā, 42: 52.

² صحيح مسلم، ج ١، ص ٣٧

īmān and Islam

Īmān is an action of the heart while Islam refers to its external submission. However, in the definition of the Shari‘at, īmān and Islam are one. The one who is not a believer is not a Muslim, and the one who is not a Muslim is not a believer. The reality of both is one. As regards the origin, it is referred to as īmān; and when the outward is considered, it is referred to as Islam.

When the Qur’ān uses these words in comparison to each other, then the real meaning of one of the two will not be considered. This is because the Shari‘i reality of both is the same. The difference can only be possible when one is taken in its original meaning and the other in its linguistic sense. For example:

قَالَتِ الْأَعْرَابُ أَمَنَّا، قُلْ لَمْ تُؤْمِنُوا وَلَكِنْ قُوْلُوا أَسْلَمْنَا.

The Bedouins say: “We have believed.” Say: “You have not believed.” Rather, you should say: “We have become Muslims.”¹

The real meaning of Islam is not intended here. Imām Bukhārī rahimahullāh writes:

إِذَا لَمْ يَكُنِ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى الْحَقِيقَةِ وَكَانَ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ أَوِ الْخُوفِ مِنِ
الْقَتْلِ بِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: قَالَتِ الْأَعْرَابُ أَمَنَّا، قُلْ لَمْ تُؤْمِنُوا وَلَكِنْ قُوْلُوا
أَسْلَمْنَا. فَإِذَا كَانَ عَلَى الْحَقِيقَةِ فَهُوَ عَلَى قَوْلِهِ جَلَ ذِكْرَهُ: إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ
اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ.

When Islam is not in its real meaning and it is merely on the basis of submission or fear of being killed, based on the words of Allāh: “The Bedouins say: “We

¹ Sūrah al-Hujurāt, 49: 14.

have believed.” Say: “You have not believed.” Rather, you should say: “We have become Muslims.” If the real meaning of Islam is intended, it will be as per the words of Allāh: Surely the true religion in the sight of Allāh is Islam.

If īmān is confined to the heart only, then the dealings and transactions which a believer has to carry out will not be carried out because no one can fathom what is in the heart. For example:

لَا تُنْكِحُوا الْمُشْرِكِينَ حَتَّىٰ يُؤْمِنُوا

Do not marry polytheists until they believe.

This verse issues the order that women should be given in marriage only to believers. In this context, if īmān is restricted to an action of the heart, it will not be possible to practise on this verse. If īmān and Islam are understood as a reality, then this verse can certainly be practised upon.

In the famous Hadīth of Jibrā'il 'alayhis salām, Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam gave two different answers for īmān and Islam. However, when the delegation of 'Abd al-Qays came to Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam, then the explanation of īmān which he gave to them was the explanation of Islam which he gave to Hadrat Jibrā'il 'alayhis salām.

ما الإيمان بالله وحده، قالوا الله ورسوله أعلم، قال شهادة أن لا إله إلا الله، وأن محمدا رسول الله، وإقام الصلوة، وإيتاء الزكوة، وصيام رمضان. الحديث.¹

¹ صحيح البخاري، ج ١، ص ١٣

What is the meaning of īmān in Allāh alone?” They replied: “Allāh and His Messenger know best.” He said: “It means testifying that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh and that Muḥammad is Allāh’s Messenger, establishing salāh, paying zakāh, fasting in Ramadān...

We learn from this that the difference between the two is only in consideration, while the reality of both is one. When one is absent, the other is no longer considered.

Kufr

In order to fully understand īmān, something about kufr will have to be understood because:

لأن الأشياء تعرف بأضدادها

The reality of things is learnt through their opposites.

The linguistic meaning of kufr is “to conceal” and “to reject”. The word *kufrān* means ingratitude. The Qur’ān states:

لَئِن شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَرِيدَنَّكُمْ وَلَئِن كَفَرْتُمْ إِنَّ عَذَابِي لَشَدِيدٌ

If you are grateful I will give you more. If you are ungrateful, My punishment is certainly severe.¹

In the above verse, the word kufr is in the meaning of ingratitude. Allāh ta’ālā says elsewhere:

قُتِلَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا أَكْفَرَهُ، مِنْ أَيِّ شَيْءٍ خَلَقَهُ

May man perish! How ungrateful he is! From what did He create him?¹

¹ Sūrah Ibrāhīm, 14: 27.

The Sharī'ī reality of kufr

The reality of kufr in the Shari'at is to reject any of the teachings of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. To differ with any of his teaching which is reported through *khabar-e-wāhid* (a single narration) does not entail rejection because it is not proven on the level of conviction. Yes, it is most certainly kufr to reject any of his teaching which is proven on the level of conviction.

Whether it is an open and outright rejection or a heretical rejection, the ruling for both is the same. The rejection could be out of obstinacy – like the kufr of Abū Jahal – or it could be heretical rejection like the kufr of Musaylamah and the kufr of Mirzā Ahmad Qādiyānī. Because this too eventually stems from rejecting some of the teachings of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. In the same way, kufr which is concealed while īmān is displayed outwardly is also kufr although its well-known name is *nifaq* (hypocrisy). The same can be said of the kufr which comes after īmān. Its well-known name is *irtidād* (apostasy). As for the people of the Book, although they enjoy certain concessions, they are also included among the people of kufr. Thus, people of the Book, a hypocrite, an apostate, an atheist, and an outright kāfir – these are all different forms of kufr. No matter what the form of rejection, all entail kufr. It is not necessary for a person to change his religion to turn away from Islam. It is also not necessary to reject all the teachings of Islam. Whether it is a rejection of an essential of Islam or a heretical rejection, it is enough to include a person in the circle of kufr. Yes, leaving out a practical action

¹ Sūrah 'Abasa, 80: 17-18.

is a defect and shortcoming in a person, it is not rejection. Rejection in any form is kufr.

Imām Muhammad *rahimahullāh* said:

من أنكر شيئاً من شرائع الإسلام فقد أبطل قول لا إله إلا الله

The one who rejects any of the salient features of Islam has invalidated his statement of Lā Ilāha Illallāh.¹

We will not say that he left out just one point. Rather, his leaving out the one point will be considered to be an invalidator of his entire claim to Islam.

Dīn

In the Qur’ān, the word Dīn is used to convey several meanings. Sometimes it is used in its linguistic sense, and sometimes in its original Sharī‘ī usage. From here, its Sharī‘ī definition is established. Sometimes it is used in its original meaning together with all its details. No matter what, its original meaning and its demands are never on the same scale. Neither do the different meanings of Dīn become the different parts of Dīn through which the sum total of Dīn could be made. The different parts are equal to each other, while the details and demands are like subsidiaries of the original. The fundamental reality of Dīn is one and has always been one. All the Prophets ‘alayhimus salām have been partners in this regard, and this has been the central point of the history of prophet-hood. Yes, its details may have differed in different times, and its demands may have taken different directions

¹ *Siyar Kabīr*, vol. 4, p. 365.

according to different conditions and situations. Nevertheless, its original reality remained the same and is defined as Dīn. As regards its conditions, strength and weakness could develop in it, but it can neither be broken down into parts, nor is it a combination of different parts.

It is most unfortunate that some people took the different meanings of Dīn in the Qur’ān to refer to different parts of Dīn and consider the combination of all to be the reality of Dīn. If their view was accepted, it would mean that the different usages of the word Dīn have been found defective with respect to its original meaning, and that the reality of Dīn is what is acquired from the combination of all these parts. This is certainly not the case. Wherever the word Dīn is mentioned in the Qur’ān, then in its context it is the correct meaning of Dīn. This, notwithstanding the fact that in some places only the linguistic meaning is required, in some the Sharī‘ī meaning, and in some the demands of Dīn is intended. No matter what, it is complete and perfect in each usage of the Qur’ān.

The linguistic meaning of Dīn is to bow down and submit. In its sultanate, Islam makes only two demands on its opponents:

1. They embrace Islam and they will enjoy the same rights as all Muslims.
2. They accept the rule of Islam, and they will receive the rights of non-Muslim minorities. However, they will not enjoy total freedom.

Jihād is not prescribed to put an end to kufr, it is there to break the power of kufr or to put a stop to the oppressions which are imposed on the oppressed.

In this regard, the Qur'ān uses the root words *dāna* *yadīnu* in their linguistic meaning:

وَلَا يَدِينُونَ دِينَ الْحَقِّ مِنَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَبَ حَتَّىٰ يُعْطُوا الْجِزْيَةَ عَنْ يَدِهِ وَهُمْ صَغِيرُونَ.

...[continue waging *jihād* against those] who do not embrace the true religion from amongst those who are the people of the Book until they pay the *jizyah* [exemption tax] by their own hands while being subdued.¹

Abū 'Ubaydah explains the words *wa lā yadīnūna* (who do not embrace) as follows:

لا يطاعون طاعة أهل الإسلام وكل من كان في سلطان ملك فهو على
دينه وقد دان له و خضع .^٢

They do not accept obedience to Islam. Whoever is under the rule of a king, he is on his dīn – he has submitted before him and subjugated himself to him.

Hāfiẓ Ibn Jarīr Tabarī rahimahullāh writes:

كل مطيع ملك أو ذا سلطان فهو دائن له، يقال منه دان فلان لفلان
فهو يدين له دينا.^٣

*Anyone who is under a king or ruler has submitted before him. The words *dāna yadīnu* mean that he is subdued before him.*

¹ Sūrah at-Taubah, 9: 29.

. البحر المحيط، ج ٥، ص ٣٩²

. ابن جرير، ج ١٠، ص ٦٨³

In the verse under discussion, the words *lā yadīnūna* are in their linguistic meaning while the words *Dīn al-haq* are in the Sharī'ī meaning.

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

الكيس من دان نفسه وعمل لما بعد الموت

An intelligent person is he who subdues his self and does deeds for what is to come after death.

The reality of Dīn and its Sharī'ī meaning

Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

شَرَعَ لَكُمْ مِنَ الدِّينِ مَا وَصَّى بِهِ نُوحًا وَاللَّذِي أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ وَمَا وَصَّيْنَا
بِهِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُوسَى وَعِيسَى، أَنْ آقِيمُوا الدِّينَ وَلَا تَتَفَرَّقُوا فِيهِ، كَبُرُ عَلَى
الْمُشْرِكِينَ مَا تَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَيْهِ. اللَّهُ يَجْتَنِي إِلَيْهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي إِلَيْهِ مَنْ
يُّنِيبُ.

He has placed a path for you in the religion – the very same path towards which He had ordered Nūh, and the order of which We sent to you, and the path towards which We had ordered Ibrāhīm, Mūsā and Isā – uphold the religion and do not cause divisions therein. That towards which you call the polytheists weighs heavily upon them. Allāh chooses to Himself whomever He wills and guides towards Himself he who turns to Him.²

This verse teaches us that the Dīn of all the Prophets has always been the same. All Prophets came into this world for the establishment of the same Dīn. All

¹ المسند لأحمد.

² Sūrah ash-Shūrā, 42: 13.

nations had to establish the same Dīn as deputies of their respective Prophets.

يجب أن يكون المراد الأمور التي لا تختلف باختلاف الشرائع وهي الإيمان بالله وملائكته وكتبه ورسله واليوم الآخر، والإيمان بوجب الإعراض عن الدنيا والإقبال على الآخرة، والسعى في مكارم الأخلاق والاحتراز عن رذائل الأحوال.^١

Dīn refers to those matters which do not change with the changing of Shari'ats, viz. belief in Allāh, His angels, His books, His Messengers, and the Last Day. Īmān imposes turning away from the world, focussing on the Hereafter, striving to acquire noble characteristics and abstaining from evil conditions.

Dīn involves man submitting himself totally before Allāh ta'ālā and being at his beck and call. He must submit himself before Him in such a manner that His pleasure and success in the Hereafter become the subjects of his life. He must believe that Allāh ta'ālā is one and He has no partner, and have the firm conviction that He alone causes profit and loss. He must believe firmly in the Hereafter and its reward and punishment. The person who acquires all this becomes extremely desirous of Allāh ta'ālā, and he experiences true enjoyment in worshipping Him and turning to Him. Such a person does not confine salāh to a five-time purification system, adhering to its times, and so on. Rather, he considers it to be a bond of love with His creator, and he deems submitting before Him to be the greatest honour and the most joyous occasion.

^١التفسير الكبير، ج ٧، ص ٣٨٦

We cannot deny the fact that he also acquires the five-time purification system, learns how to adhere to a time-table, and to be under an imām. These are the effects and fruits of salāh which are praiseworthy in themselves, but they are not the reality of salāh. The reality of salāh is that special bond which is established between a servant and Allāh *ta'ālā*. It was in this sense that Hadrat Ibrāhīm 'alayhis salām and all the other Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' had submitted before Allāh *ta'ālā*. This was their Dīn. They were all servants before Him. No matter how elevated a rank a Prophet may enjoy, he does not come out of servitude.¹

The demands of Dīn

The demands of Dīn were clearly manifest in the lives of the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*'. At every turn in life, Dīn has a new demand. The teachings of those pure souls [the Prophets] left behind the effects of goodness in every chapter of life. Nonetheless, the original reality of Dīn and its demands never took on the same form. In the collective history of the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' the original reality of Dīn remained highlighted, and the demands of Dīn were never the fundamental theme of their call. They always invited towards the original Dīn, while the demands came to the fore just by the way. They are not the original subject matter of da'wat in the fruits of Dīn. The original Dīn has always been to submit before Allāh *ta'ālā*, believe in reward and punishment, and to develop yearning and love for Allāh *ta'ālā* in the heart.

Dīn is a requirement at all times, but practising on its demands is only required when conditions present

¹ *Āthār at-Tanzil*, vol. 2, o. 173.

themselves before it. If you go into business, then conduct it as taught by Islam. If you join the army, fight as taught by Islam. If you gain power, then establish justice and equity in a manner that every person receives his due. However, you will be required to practise in these different fields only when you enter that field. On the other hand, the original Dīn is required and has to be practised upon at every moment of your life. It is not dependent on conditions. The demands of Dīn increase and decrease when conditions increase and decrease. The original Dīn can remain preserved even when one distances one's self from conditions.

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said:

يُوشكُ أَنْ يَكُونَ خَيْرُ مَالِ الْمُسْلِمِ غَنْمًا يَتَبعُ بِهَا شَغْفُ الْجِبَالِ وَمَوَاقِعِ
الْقَطْرِ يَفِرُّ بِدِينِهِ مِنَ الْفَتْنَةِ.^١

A time will come when the best wealth of a Muslim will be a few goats which he takes with him to the mountain passes and catchment areas, fleeing with his Dīn from tribulations.²

The correct concept of Dīn

Dīn refers to affirmation of tauhīd and conviction in the Hereafter on the prophetic call. It establishes a special bond between a servant and Allāh ta'ālā. This is the original Dīn which has been the point of call of all the Prophets 'alayhimus salām and their collective role.

¹ صحيح البخاري، ج ١، ص ٧

² Āthār at-Tanzīl, vol. 2, p. 174.

Is it not our responsibility to create those specific situations in which we have to carry out the actions of Dīn so that we could practise on the injunctions which are connected to them? For example, it is the responsibility of rulers to apply the Islamic penal laws. Now in order for us to be able to apply those laws, is it not our responsibility to endeavour to establish a government? Bearing in mind this Dīnī concept, will any non-Muslim government allow Muslims to enter their country?

The answer to the above is that such an endeavour is an organizational issue. It is desirable according to situations and conditions; it is neither obligatory nor is it the fundamental call of Dīn. If the Muslims acquire power and rule, they will have to apply the injunctions which are related to it. This is obligatory on them. Allāh ta’ālā speaks in praise of His servants as follows:

الَّذِينَ إِنْ مَكَنُوكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ أَقَامُوكُمْ الصَّلَاةَ وَاتَّوْا الزَّكُوَةَ وَأَمْرُوكُمْ
بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَنَهُوكُمْ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ طَوْلَةٌ عَاقِبَةُ الْأُمُورِ.

Those whom, when We give them power in the land, they establish salāh, give zakāh, command good and prohibit evil. In Allāh’s hands is the final outcome of all events.¹

However, we do not find any such call in the Qur’ān that we have to strive to obtain power so that we can practise on the above-mentioned requirements. Nowhere in the Qur’ān are we encouraged to accumulate wealth so that we could give zakāh on it. Yes, if wealth is accumulated, then we are required to

¹ Sūrah al-Hajj, 22: 41.

be fully observant in paying zakāh on it. It is definitely not obligatory to accumulate wealth. It is only permissible with certain conditions. Jihād is a major issue in Islam. It is the peak of Islam. Abandoning it gives out the message of humiliation, while practising on it is a sign of life. However, it is not the responsibility of the Muslim nation to create such situations where it can now practise on this injunction of jihād. Yes, if situations come up by themselves, then it is essential to respond accordingly and to give one's life for Allāh's sake. Jihād is obligatory, but it is not obligatory to create conditions for the fulfilment of this obligation. We are certainly required to offer ourselves for martyrdom when conditions present themselves, but the Qur'ān does not ask us to create conditions our selves so that we can become martyrs. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said:

لَا تُسْتَمِنُوا لِقَاءَ الْعَدُوِّ، إِذَا لَقِيْتُمْ فَاصْبِرُوا

Do not hope to fight the enemy, but if you have to fight, remain firm and steadfast.

Nifāq

In addition to the unbelievers and Muslims, the Qur'ān provides many details about a third group. They are the hypocrites – they were essentially unbelievers but portrayed themselves as Muslims by deception. Although they did not become companions and friends of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, they – to a certain extent – used to intermingle with the Muslims.

¹ صحيح البخاري، ج ١، ص ٤٤٤

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَقُولُ أَمَّا بِاللَّهِ وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ.
يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا.

Of people are some who say: “We believe in Allāh and the Last Day”, yet they are definitely not believers. They deceive Allah and the believers.¹

At this point we are faced with a delicate situation. Since nifāq is an internal condition which refers to expressing Islam and concealing kufr, and it is a hidden thing, we could assume with regard to every Muslim that he is possibly not a Muslim in his heart. If we allow this bad thought to continue, the entire Muslim nation will become a suspect. The Muslim nation will not be able to move forward with the name of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. It is therefore necessary to search in the Qur'ān for certain signs of the hypocrites through which the true Muslims are not thrown into suspicion. There have to be some Muslims who sit in the company of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* and regarding whom we can say with certainty that they are believers, and that they are the genuine companions of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*.

In the very beginning of the Qur'ān we find details about the hypocrites:

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ أَمْنُوا كَمَا آمَنَ النَّاسُ قَالُوا أَئْتُمْنُ كَمَا آمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ

When it is said to them: “Believe as all the people have believed”, they say: “Should we believe as the fools have believed?”¹

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 8-9.

We learn from the above that even before the hypocrites' claim to Islam, there was certainly a group of Muslims whose Islam was well known and who were the standard for the Muslims who came later on. The hypocrites' creeping within the ranks of true Muslims came after that. Those who were the first to embrace Islam will certainly be accepted as Muslims. They were people like Hadrat Abū Bakr, Hadrat 'Uthmān, Hadrat 'Alī, Hadrat Sa'd ibn Abī Waqqās, Hadrat 'Abd ar-Rahmān ibn 'Auf, Hadrat Talhah, Hadrat Zubayr, Hadrat Bilāl *rādiyallāhu 'anhum* and others. Hadrat 'Umar *rādiyallāhu 'anhu* was the 40th person to embrace Islam, and Sūrah al-Mu'min is the 40th sūrah of the Qur'añ.

It becomes clear from the above that these early pioneers have no taint of hypocrisy. They were Muslims and believers in the true sense of the word. Had this not been the case, the Qur'añ would not have made their īmān an example for others. To relate the hypocrites' claims to īmān in this sequence and to make the pioneers the criterion of īmān for those who came later demonstrates that those who embraced īmān in the beginning were genuine believers of the highest level.²

Note: Glory to Allāh! What a cogent proof and evidence. (compiler)

During this same journey of mine to South Africa, Maulānā Dāwūd Sāhib gifted me a valuable book titled *Tafsīr Jawāhir al-Qur'añ* of Hadrat Maulānā Husayn 'Alī rahimahullāh. I found some of its themes to be in line with the subject matter of this book. I therefore take the opportunity of quoting the

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 13.

² *Āthār at-Tanzil*, vol. 2, p. 176.

following topics: Islāh Jabbārīyyat, Islāh Rabṭ al-Qalb and Islāh Mas’alah-e-Inābat.

Islāh Jabbārīyyat

Allāh ta’ālā gave man a heart, eyes and ears to understand, see and listen to the truth. He commissioned the Prophets ‘alayhimus salām to explain the truth and He sent Books to them. If a person still does not understand the truth, does not see it and does not listen to it; and instead opposes it out of his stubbornness and obstinacy, and remains wilful on his false beliefs and polytheistic practices, then the ability of such people to listen to the truth and understand it is obliterated from them. The inspiration to embrace īmān is taken away from them. This condition is known as qahr jabbārīyyat (the force of compulsion). This is not jabr (compulsion) because jabr is when a person is not even given the ability to understand the truth, and the means to recognize the truth are not provided to him.

The Qur’ān explains this concept in various ways:

(1)

لَهُمْ قُلُوبٌ لَا يَفْقِهُونَ بِهَا وَلَهُمْ أَعْيُنٌ لَا يُبَصِّرُونَ بِهَا وَلَهُمْ أَذَانٌ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ بِهَا طُولِيَّاتٍ كَالَّا نَعَمْ بَلْ هُمْ أَحَلُّ طُولِيَّاتٍ هُمُ الْغَافِلُونَ.

They have hearts with which they do not understand. They have eyes with which they do not see. They have ears with which they do not hear. They are like animals. In fact, they are farther astray. It is they who are heedless.¹

¹ Sūrah al-A’rāf, 7: 179.

This verse does not attribute this condition of theirs to any cause.

(2)

This condition (force of compulsion) is sometimes attributed to their false beliefs and polytheistic practices. For example:

كَلَّا بْلَرَانَ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ مَا كَانُوا يَكْسِبُونَ

No such thing. Rather, that which they were earning has covered their hearts with rust.¹

Sometimes the condition is attributed to the polytheists themselves.

وَقَالُوا قُلُوبُنَا فِي أَكْنَةٍ مِّمَّا تَدْعُونَا إِلَيْهِ وَفِي أَذَانِنَا وَقُرُّ وَمِنْ بَيْنِنَا وَبَيْنِكَ حِجَابٌ، فَاعْمَلْ إِنَّنَا عُمَلُونَ.

They say: "Our hearts are in covers from that towards which you call us. There is a weight in our ears, and there is a veil between you and us. So you do your work and we will continue with ours."²

(3)

Sometimes it is attributed to Allāh *ta'ālā* because He is the real doer and the creator of man's actions.

خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ طَ وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ.

¹ Sūrah al-Mutaffifīn, 83: 14.

² Sūrah Hā Mim Sajdah, 41: 5.

Allāh has set a seal on their hearts and on their ears; and on their eyes is a veil. And for them is a mighty punishment.¹

وَإِذَا قَرَأْتُ الْقُرْآنَ جَعَلْنَا بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَ الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْآخِرَةِ حِجَابًا مَّسْتُورًا.

When you recite the Qur'ān, We place between you and those who do not believe in the Hereafter an invisible barrier.²

أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ طَعَنَ اللَّهَ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَسَمِعُوهُمْ وَأَبْصَارِهِمْ ۝ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْغَافِلُونَ.

It is these upon whose hearts, ears and eyes Allāh set a seal. And it is they who are heedless.³

The reason for these different approaches is so that the addressee may learn what is intended by the seal of compulsion, why and when it is set, and who sets the seal. The first, second and third - each of these is in sequence.

Sometimes the Qur'ān explains the nature of the seal of compulsion, but the reasons for it are not explained. This is because only a description of the condition is intended, as in the case with:

خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ

Allāh has set a seal on their hearts...

Sometimes, the reasons are also mentioned:

¹ Sūrah al-Baqarah, 2: 7.

² Sūrah Banī Isrā'il, 17: 45.

³ Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 108.

ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ اسْتَحْبُوا الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا عَلَى الْآخِرَةِ لَا وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ
الْكُفَّارِينَ. أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ ظَبَّعَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَسَمَعَهُمْ وَأَبْصَارِهِمْ.

This is because they preferred the life of this world over the Hereafter. And because Allāh does not guide the unbelieving people. It is these upon whose hearts, ears and eyes Allāh set a seal.¹

This can be explained through an example. A person is in the early stages of suffering from tuberculosis. A very professional and affectionate doctor gives him medication for free and says to him: “Take this medicine immediately or else your condition will worsen and it will become incurable.” The patient totally disregards the doctor’s advice and does not take the medicine. Or, when he is forced to take it, he spits it out. His condition worsens to the extent that the doctor informs him that it is now incurable. There is nothing but death now. Obviously, it was no fault of the doctor. If anyone was at fault, it was none other than the patient. The unbelievers and polytheists on whose hearts the seal of compulsion is set are just like this patient.

Islāh Rabṭ al-Qalb

Rabṭ al-Qalb (strengthening of the heart) is the opposite of qahr jabbārīyyat (force of compulsion). When a person chooses the path of guidance, and he becomes firm in the obedience of Allāh *ta’ālā* and Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*, Allāh *ta’ālā* blesses his heart with firm conviction and his īmān with steadfastness. Consequently, he is protected against deviation and misguidance. This condition of

¹ Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 107-108.

the heart is known as *rabit al-qalb*. The Hadīth makes reference to the Muslims who participated in the Battle of Badr, and the statement of Allāh *ta’ālā* is quoted therein:

اعملوا ما شئتم قد غفرت لكم

You may do as you like, I have forgiven you.

This statement makes reference to the same condition of the heart described above. It means: I have caused your hearts to incline towards Me. I filled your hearts with love for virtue and detestation of evil. Now you cannot even go towards sin.

Several verses of the Qur’ān make reference to this condition. Allāh *ta’ālā* says with regard to the youth of the cave:

وَرَبَّطْنَا عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ إِذْ قَامُوا فَقَالُوا رَبُّنَا رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ لَنْ نَدْعُوا مِنْ دُونِهِ إِلَّا لَقَدْ قُلْنَا إِذَا شَظِطَا.

We strengthened their hearts when they stood up and said: “Our Lord is the Lord of the heavens and the earth. We will never invoke anyone as a deity apart from Him. [Or else] we would have said something that exceeds the bounds of reason.”¹

Rabit al-qalb is actually the fourth level of *hidāyat* (guidance). There are four levels of *hidāyat*:

(1) *Inābat*: That is, to turn to Allāh *ta’ālā*. To abandon stubbornness and obstinacy and to search for guidance. Guidance is only given to those who have the yearning to turn to Allāh *ta’ālā*.

¹ Sūrah al-Kahf, 18: 14.

وَيَهْدِي إِلَيْهِ مَنْ يُنِيبُ

In other words, Allāh ta'ālā only guides those who turn to Him.

(2) Hidāyat: To find the straight path. This is acquired after turning to Allāh ta'ālā.

(3) Istiqāmat: After guidance comes steadfastness. When a person begins to tread the straight path in accordance with Allāh's guidance, Allāh ta'ālā confers him with steadfastness. Reference to this is made in the following verse:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا رَبُّنَا اللَّهُ ثُمَّ اسْتَقَامُوا

Surely those who said: "Our Lord is Allāh" and then remained steadfast.

(4) Rabt al-qalb: After steadfastness on the path of guidance, a person acquires the level of rabt al-qalb. This is the highest level of firmness in īmān and conviction. If a person acquires it, there is no force in this world that can cause him to give up īmān and Islam. This level can never be achieved without Allāh's guidance and complete following of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam.

Islāh Mas'alah-e-Inābat

After studying the Qur'ān we learn that the issue of tauhīd is understood only when there is no stubbornness, obstinacy and fanaticism in the heart; and a person has an inclination for the truth. The following verses of the Qur'ān bear testimony to this.

وَمَا يَتَذَكَّرُ إِلَّا مَنْ يُنِيبُ

In other words, none accepts the issue of tauhīd and benefits from it except the one who has the quality of inābat (turning to Allāh *ta’alā*) in his heart and has no obstinacy within him.

This is supported by the following verse of Sūrah Qāf:

إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَذِكْرًا لِمَنْ كَانَ لَهُ قَلْبٌ أَوْ أَلْقَى السَّمْعَ وَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ.

In this there is a [time of] contemplation for him who has a heart or who listens attentively.¹

هَذَا مَا تُوعَدُونَ لِكُلِّ أَوَابٍ حَفِظٌ مَنْ خَشِيَ الرَّحْمَنَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَجَاءَ بِقَلْبٍ مُنِيبٍ.

This is what you had been promised – to every one who remained penitent, kept remembering [Allāh]. Who feared the Merciful without seeing [Him] and came with a penitent heart.²

قُلْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُضِلُّ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي إِلَيْهِ مَنْ أَنَابَ

Say: Allāh leads astray whomever He wills and guides to Himself the one who turns to Him.

This is supported by the following verse:

هَذَا بَلْغٌ لِلنَّاسِ وَلَيُنَذِّرُوا بِهِ وَلَيَعْلَمُوا أَنَّمَا هُوَ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ وَلَيَذَّكَّرُ أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابُ.

This is a message to mankind so that they may be warned by it, and so that they may know that He

¹ Sūrah Qāf, 50: 37.

² Sūrah Qāf, 50: 32-33.

alone is the one Allāh, and so that the intelligent ones may reflect.¹

اللَّهُ يَجْتَبِي إِلَيْهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي إِلَيْهِ مَنْ يُنِيبُ

Allāh chooses to Himself whomever He wills and guides towards Himself he who turns to Him.²

If the same meaning is taken in the words “a guide for the righteous ones” – i.e. the Qur’ān is a guide for those who have the quality of inābat in them, there remains no need for any objections, questions and answers.

فِطْرَةَ اللَّهِ الَّتِي فَطَرَ النَّاسَ عَلَيْهَا لَا تَبْدِيلَ لِخَلْقِ اللَّهِ، ذَلِكَ الدِّينُ الْقَيْمُ
وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ. مُنَبِّئُنَّ إِلَيْهِ وَاتَّقُوهُ وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَلَا
تَكُونُوا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ.

The natural disposition which Allāh instilled into mankind. There is no change in the creation of Allāh. This is the true religion but most people do not understand. All turning to Him. Continue fearing Him, establish salāh and do not be of the polytheists.³

We learn from the above verses that the issue of tauhīd is understood only by those who have in their hearts the quality of turning towards the truth. As for those who are bent on their polytheistic beliefs, or accept tauhīd but do not express it – they are unable to understand the reality of this issue.⁴

¹ Sūrah Ibrāhīm, 14: 52.

² Sūrah ash-Shūrā, 42: 13.

³ Sūrah ar-Rūm, 30: 30-31.

⁴ *Tafsīr Jawāhir al-Qur’ān*, p. 8.

Allāh-fearing ‘ulamā’ are the heirs of the Prophets

Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam said that the ‘ulamā’ are the heirs of the Prophets ‘alayhimus salām. Only those ‘ulamā’ will be the true heirs who have embellished themselves with the internal and external excellences of the Prophets ‘alayhimus salām. They possess external knowledge and internal spiritual knowledge. They adhere to the injunctions of the Sharī‘at and have imbibed the character of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam. By the grace of Allāh ta‘ālā, many auliyā’ and ‘ulamā’ were born to the ummat of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam who were the heirs of the Prophets ‘alayhimus salām in the true sense of the word.

Towards the latter centuries, the ‘ulamā’ of Deoband are certainly the flag-bearers of knowledge, cognition, practice and sincerity. After the revolution of the 12th century of the Hijrah, Dīnī madāris were deserted and the khānqāhs had fallen silent. The traces of Islamic culture were being wiped out. The darkness of ignorance and misguidance was spreading. Polytheism, innovations and atheism had raised their heads. The Allāh-fearing ‘ulamā’ who stood up during these turbulent times, fulfilled the right of inheritance of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam, and fulfilled the duty of reforming and rectifying the Muslim nation most certainly have to be congratulated. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam said:

من تمسك بسنني عند فساد امتی فله أجر مائة شهيد

The one who adheres to my Sunnat at a time when corruption spreads in my ummat shall receive the reward of 100 martyrs.

By the grace of Allāh *ta'ālā*, after the physical jihād of 1857, the heirs of the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*' and the Allāh-fearing 'ulamā' commenced jihād with the Qur'ān and Hadīth. This first manifested itself in the form of Dār al-'Ulūm Deoband. All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā*, this centre of learning enjoys great success to this day.

Hadrat Maulānā Marghūb ar-Rahmān Sāhib Lājpaurī writes in *Dhikr as-Sālihīn* with reference to Dār al-'Ulūm Deoband:

Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Yāsīn Sāhib rahimahullāh used to say:

We experienced that era in Dār al-'Ulūm when every single person from the errand boy to the principal was a man of affinity with Allāh *ta'ālā* and a wali of Allāh *ta'ālā*. During the day, various sciences and branches of knowledge were taught, while the nights were spent in the remembrance of Allāh *ta'ālā* and reverberated with the recitation of the Qur'ān.¹

Note: These personalities undoubtedly combined knowledge with practice. They were embodiments of the internal and external sciences. They followed the Qur'ān, Sunnat and the ways of the pious predecessors. This is why Allāh *ta'ālā* created so many dār al-'ulūms in the world from this single Dār al-'Ulūm. The entire world is enlightened through the light of its personalities. Together with correct knowledge and understanding, these elders possessed the qualities of love for Allāh *ta'ālā*,

¹ *Dhikr as-Sālihīn*, vol. 2, p. 23.

affinity with Him, and fear and submission before Him. By virtue of His kindness and affection, Allāh ta'ālā blessed these personalities with internal and external bounties, and took immense Dīnī and academic services from them. May Allāh ta'ālā reward them with the best of rewards.

We learn from this that mere external knowledge is not enough to be able to do any work. Rather, it requires correct knowledge and proper thinking. Without this, the fundamental and real work of Dīn cannot be done. Hadrat Maulānā Rafi' ad-Dīn Sāhib Dehlawī *rahimahullāh*, the righteous heir of Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Walī Allāh Sāhib Mu Dehlawī *rahimahullāh*, writes:

Practising on the view of every scholar results in confusion and disorder because every scholar does not possess correct understanding and correct perception. (How then can such 'ulamā' do Dīnī works!?)¹

Through the blessings of these Allāh-conscious 'ulamā', I can say that let alone every scholar not having correct understanding and perception, there are many who do not even have correct beliefs. How can we then expect any Dīnī, Islamic and moral services from them?

All those who are affiliated to the genuine 'ulamā' and Sufis are duty-bound to speak and write in the light of correct knowledge, correct understanding, with intelligence, and in accordance with the Qur'ān and Sunnat. In addition to this, if they bear in mind the lives of the pious predecessors, then – Allāh

¹ *Risālah Bay'at*, p. 27.

willing – they will acquire the goodness of this world and the Hereafter – which is most essential is this era of misguidance and ignorance. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta’ālā* alone. (compiler)

The law of recompense

Hadrat Maulānā Sayyid Abul Hasan ‘Alī Nadwī *rahimahullāh* said:

Deeds, the reward for deeds and Allāh’s law of recompense are all found in the Qur’ān. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

O Muslims! This is neither confined to you nor is it confined to the people of the Book (who have made many great claims). It is Our divine law:

مَنْ يَعْمَلْ سُوءً يُجْزَى بِهِ

Whoever commits an evil will be given recompense for it.

Whether it be of weakness, shortcomings, heedlessness, treachery, disloyalty, causing differences, lack of good deeds, worship of wealth, worship of authority – Allāh *ta’ālā* has a consequence and a result for it. He has a recompense for all this. There is no concession and no exception in this regard.

This theme is explained in the Qur’ān – explicitly in some places and implicitly in others. The Qur’ān relates stories of nations, kingdoms and mighty tyrants. It also relates stories of weak and oppressed peoples.¹

¹ *Qur’ānī Ifādāt*, p. 461.

To this point you read themes related to actions, conditions and ethics. We will now present the recompense for them.

Rewards for good deeds

In the Qur'ān, Allāh *ta'ālā* makes extensive mention of the good deeds of His servants. That is, their internal and external acts of obedience. In like manner, He gives them glad tidings of a pure life in this world, rewards, His pleasure, forgiveness, admission into Paradise and so on for the doing of these good deeds. Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

وَاللَّذِينَ اللَّهُ كَثِيرًا وَاللَّذِكَرَاتِ، أَعَدَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا

The men who remember Allāh abundantly and the women who remember [Allāh abundantly] – Allāh has set aside for them forgiveness and a great reward.¹

مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِنْ ذَكْرٍ أَوْ أُنْثِي وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَنُحْسِنَنَّهُ حَيَاةً طَيِّبَةً
وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِإِحْسَنٍ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ.

Whoever did good, be it man or woman, and is a believer, to him We will give a good life. We will grant them their reward for the good deeds which they used to do.²

Punishment for disobedience

In like manner, Allāh *ta'ālā* makes mention of the unbelief, polytheism, and internal and external sins of the unbelievers; and threatens them with His

¹ Sūrah al-Ahzāb, 33: 35.

² Sūrah an-Nahl, 16: 97.

curse, intense displeasure, and destruction in this world and the Hereafter. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

فَآمَّا مَنْ طَغَىٰ وَأَثَرَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا فَإِنَّ الْجَنَّمَ هِيَ الْمَأْوَىٰ

As for the one who rebelled and gave preference to the worldly life, the blazing fire is his abode.

وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَنْ ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنْگًا وَخَسْرَةً يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ أَعْمَىٰ.

Whoever turns away from My remembrance, for him is a life of constriction, and on the day of Resurrection We shall raise him up blind.¹

Our ‘ulamā’ devoted entire books to the subject of recompense. Hadrat Maulānā Shāh Walī Allāh Sāhib Muḥaddith Dehlawī *rahimahullāh* wrote a most enlightening article on this subject in his magnum opus, *Hujjatullāh al-Bālighah*. It is explained by Hadrat Maulānā Muftī Sa’id Ahmad Sāhib Pālanpūrī in *Rahmatullāhi al-Wāsi’ah*. It is quoted below.

The five forms of recompense

There are five forms of recompense in this world:

1. Spiritual recompense. It is also known as internal recompense. In other words, joy and tranquillity are experienced in the heart on account of good deeds. And restlessness and agitation is experienced because of evil deeds. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَنْ ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنْگًا.

Whoever turns away from My remembrance, for him is a life of constriction.¹

¹ Sūrah Tā Hā, 20: 124.

Hadrat Muḥaddith Dehlawī *rahimahullāh* writes:

The constriction in this world is with regard to the heart. Out of his greed for the world, the person is constantly worried about how he can progress in it. And he is agitated over the fear of loss. Even if an unbeliever has no worries, his condition most of the time is as described previously. The condition of a righteous believer is the opposite of this.

2. Bodily recompense. For example, the removal of illnesses because of doing good deeds, the deferment of illnesses and calamities on account of charity. Falling ill because of evil deeds, become stricken by grief, being overcome by fear and so on. When the Ka'bah was being constructed before Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* could be conferred with prophet-hood, he and his uncle, Hadrat 'Abbās *radiyallāhu 'anhu* were carrying rocks for the construction. His uncle advised him to remove his lower garment (*lūngī*) and place it on his shoulders. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* was about to do this when he immediately fell to the ground and he stared blankly towards the sky. He asked for his *lūngī* and re-fastened it.² This incident is an example of bodily recompense.

3. Recompense to people and things which are connected to the person. For example, blessings in one's life, wealth and family on account of good deeds; and suffering losses in these things on account of evil deeds.

¹ Sūrah Tā Hā, 20: 124.

² *Sahīh al-Bukhārī*, Kitāb al-Hajj, Bāb Fadl Makkah, Hadīth 1582.

4. Natural recompense. In other words, angels, people in general and other creations having love for righteous people, and evil people suffering on account of sins.

5. Recompense in actions. A person gets more inspiration to do good on account of his good deeds. And the withdrawal of this inspiration on account of bad deeds, and falling into additional sin until a seal is set on the heart. These are the respective recompenses for good and evil. There are two forms of this recompense: (1) A person is inspired to do more good or whisperings from Shaytān increase. (2) Changes take place in the person's conditions. That is, he experiences such conditions whereby he progresses in good deeds or inclines towards evils.¹

Remember the consequences of actions

The famous Hadīth expert Hadrat Shaykh ‘Abd al-Haq Muhaddith Dehlawī *rahimahullāh* wrote a letter to Nawāb Murtadā Khān Shaykh Farīd who was a dignitary in the Moghul court and a paymaster during the rule of Shāh Jahān. In his letter, he wrote three pieces of advice, one of which was: “Be mindful of the consequences of actions.”

I feel it would be appropriate to quote the entire letter for further enlightenment. He writes:

1. Develop a genuine quest.
2. Be vigilant about the consequences of actions.
3. Develop a mix between the external and the internal.

He explains a genuine quest as follows:

¹ *Rahmatullāhi al-Wāsi’ah.*

A quest overtakes and overwhelms a seeker in such a way that nothing can stop him from reaching his objective and wish. His enthusiasm and restlessness reach such a level that even if all the intelligentsia of the world were to get together and tell him that it is impossible for him to realize his objective and that it is difficult for him to acquire it, he pays no heed whatsoever to them.

There is no place whatsoever for idleness. Do whatever you can. Do not consider any action to be insignificant. Allāh *ta'ālā* has appointed a reward for every action.

فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ. وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ.

Whoever does an iota of good shall see it. Whoever does an iota of evil shall see it.¹

Hadrat Hakīmul Ummat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwī rahimahullāh wrote a book on the subject of recompense. It is titled *Jazā' al-A'māl* (the recompense for deeds). It is a most comprehensive work. We are quoting its introduction and eleven sections of its first chapter.

Introduction to *Jazā' al-A'māl*

Actions are causes of reward and punishment. This is mentioned in the Qur'ān under various themes. In some places, action is specified as a prerequisite and consequence of recompense:

فَلَمَّا عَطَوْا عَنْ مَا نُهُوا عَنْهُ قُلْنَا لَهُمْ كُوْنُوا قَرَدَةً حَسِينِينَ

¹ *Hayāt Shaykh 'Abd al-Haq Muḥaddith Dehlawī*, p. 254.

Then when they exceeded the limits in that which they were prohibited from, We decreed: Become apes, detested.¹

It is clear from the above that they received this punishment because of their transgression.

Allāh ta'ālā says:

فَلَمَّا آسَفُونَا انتَقَمْنَا مِنْهُمْ

When they displeased Us, We exacted revenge from them.

This clearly shows that displeasing Allāh ta'ālā was the cause of revenge.

إِنْ تَتَّقُوا اللَّهُ يَجْعَلُ لَكُمْ فُرْقَانًا وَيُكَفِّرُ عَنْكُمْ سَيِّئَاتُكُمْ

If you fear Allāh, He will decree in your favour and expiate from you your sins.

وَأَنْ لَوِ اسْتَقَامُوا عَلَى الظَّرِيقَةِ لَا سَقَيْنَاهُمْ مَاءً عَدَقًا

Had they remained steadfast on the path, We would have given them abundant water to drink.

فَإِنْ تَابُوا وَأَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَوْا الزَّكُوَةَ فَإِخْوَانُكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ

If they repent, establish salah and pay zakah, they are your brothers in religion.

In some places, Allāh ta'ālā uses the *bā' sababīyyah* (the letter *bā'* which is used to show reason or cause).

ذَلِكَ بِمَا قَدَّمْتُ أَيْدِيهِنَّ

¹ Sūrah al-A'rāf, 7: 166.

This punishment is because of the actions which your hands sent forth.

بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ

This punishment is because of what you used to do.

ذُلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ كَفَرُوا بِاِيْتَنَا

This is because they rejected Our signs.

In some places, Allāh ta'ālā uses the *fā'* *sababīyyah* (the letter *fā'* which is used to show reason or cause).

فَعَصَوْا رَسُولَ رَبِّهِمْ فَآخَذَهُمْ

They disobeyed the Messenger of their Lord so He seized them.

فَكَذَّبُوْا بِهِمَا فَكَانُوا مِنَ الْمُهْلَكِينَ

They belied Mūsā and Hārūn 'alayhimas salām so they became of those who were destroyed.

In some places, the words *Lau lā* (had it not been) are used.

فَلَوْ لَا اَكَّهُ كَانَ مِنَ الْمُسَبِّحِينَ لَلَّيْثَ فِي بَطْنِهِ اِلَى يَوْمٍ يُبَعَثُونَ

Had Yūnus 'alayhis salām not been from among those who glorify Allāh, he would have remained in the belly of the fish until the day of Resurrection.

This clear shows that he was released on account of his glorification of Allāh ta'ālā.

Sometimes the word *Lau* is used:

وَلَوْ اَنَّهُمْ فَعَلُوا مَا يُؤْعَظُونَ بِهِ لَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَّهُمْ

Had they done what they were advised to do, it would have been better for them.

All the above verses explicitly demonstrate that there is a definite relationship between actions and recompense.

Muhammad Ashraf 'Alī

I now quote the first chapter of *Jazā' al-A'māl* from which the religious and worldly harms of sinning will be learnt. Study it carefully and abstain from sins so that you are protected against Allāh's punishment and wrath.

Chapter one

This chapter explains the worldly harms of sinning. The harms are so many that they cannot be counted. Nonetheless, we will first quote a few Qur'ānic verses and Ahādīth, and then some details will be provided. We all know the many stories of the disobedient peoples in the Qur'ān and the punishments which are mentioned with them. What was it that caused Iblīs to be flung out of Paradise and thrown down to earth? It was his disobedience on account of which he became cursed, his external features were distorted, his internal self was destroyed, instead of mercy he received curses, and instead of proximity to Allāh *ta'ālā* he was distanced from Him. Instead of glorifying and extolling Allāh *ta'ālā*, he resorted to unbelief, polytheism, lies and immorality.

What was the thing which caused all the people of the world to be drowned during the time of Hadrat Nūh 'alayhis salām? What caused a tornado to strike the 'Ād nation to the extent that they were flung to the ground and killed? What caused a screeching sound to descend on the Thamūd nation which resulted in their kidneys bursting forth and all of

them being destroyed? What caused the people of Hadrat Lüt 'alayhis salām to be raised to the skies, turned upside down, flung back to earth, and stones being pelted at them? What caused a punishment in the form of a cloud to hover over the people of Hadrat Shu'ayb 'alayhis salām and for fire to rain down upon them? What caused the people of Pharaoh to be drowned in the Red Sea? What caused Qārūn to be swallowed into the earth together with his house and treasures? What caused a certain martial nation to overpower the Banī Isrā'il, enter their homes and utterly destroy them? And for another nation which was their enemy to overwhelm them and destroy all that they had built? What caused various types of calamities to strike the Banī Isrā'il – sometimes death, sometimes imprisonment, sometimes their houses were overturned, sometimes tyrant kings ruled over them, sometimes they were expelled from their homelands?

What was it that caused all this? If it was not disobedience then what else could it be? These stories are related repeatedly, and the reason is given in very concise words:

وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيَظْلِمَهُمْ وَلَكِنْ كَانُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ يَظْلِمُونَ

Allāh is not such as to wrong them. Rather, they wronged their own selves.

Look at all the losses which these nations had to suffer in this very world because of their sins.

Imām Ahmad *rahimahullāh* says that when Qabrus was conquered, Jubayr ibn Nadīr *radiyallāhu 'anhu* saw Hadrat Abū ad-Dardā' *radiyallāhu 'anhu* sitting one side and crying. He relates: I asked him: "O Abū Dardā'! What is the reason for crying on such a

blessed say in which Allāh *ta’ālā* gave honour to Islam and the Muslims!?” He replied: “O Jubayr! I am quite disappointed that you do not understand. Do you know how disgraced and valueless a nation becomes in Allāh’s sight when it disregards His orders! Look at this nation [which we defeated] which was just recently in power. It disregarded Allāh’s orders so it was defeated and disgraced. You are seeing this right before your eyes.”

A narration of the *Musnād* of Imām Ahmad *rahimahullāh* states that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* said:

إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لِيُحِرِمَ الرِّزْقَ بِالذَّنْبِ يَصِيبُه

A person is deprived of sustenance on account of a sin which he commits.

Ibn Mājah *rahimahullāh* narrates from ‘Abdullāh ibn ‘Umar *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* who said: We were ten people sitting before Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*. He turned to us and said: There are five things, I seek refuge in Allāh *ta’ālā* if you were to experience them. (1) When immoral acts are committed openly and publicly by a people, they will experience plagues and seized by illnesses which their early generations never heard of. (2) When they cheat in weighing and measuring, they will experience droughts, poverty and tyrant rulers. (3) When a nation stops paying zakāh, the rains of mercy will be shut off from it. Had it not been for the animals, they would not receive a single drop of rain. (4) When a people break their covenants and promises, Allāh will cause their enemies to overpower them and take their wealth and properties by force...

Ibn Abī ad-Dunyā narrates that a person asked Hadrat ‘Ā’ishah *radiyallāhu ‘anhā* the reason for an earthquake. She replied: “When people commit adultery openly as though it were a permissible act, consume alcohol and play musical instruments; then Allāh *ta’ālā* is overcome by self-respect and orders the earth to shake the people.”

Hadrat ‘Umar ibn ‘Abd al-‘Azīz *rahimahullāh* would repeatedly issue the following decree in the city:

After praising Allāh *ta’ālā* and salutations to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam*. You are warned that an earthquake is a sign of divine punishment. I have written a decree to all the cities for its inhabitants to go out onto the open field on such and such date for the sake of praying to Allāh *ta’ālā* and beseeching Him. The one who has the wealth must also give in charity. Allāh *ta’ālā* says:

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ تَرَكَ وَذَكَرَ اسْمَ رَبِّهِ فَصَلَّى

Successful indeed is the one who purified himself, remembered the name of his Lord, and performed salāh.

And supplicate as Hadrat Adam *‘alayhis salām* supplicated:

رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا وَإِنْ لَمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَتَرْحَمْنَا لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْخَسِيرِينَ

O our Lord! We have wronged ourselves. If You do not forgive us and show mercy to us, we will certainly be from among the losers.

And supplicate as Hadrat Nūh *‘alayhis salām* supplicated:

وَإِنْ لَّا تَغْفِرْ لِي وَتَرْحَمْنِي أَكُنْ مِنَ الْخَسِيرِينَ

If You do not forgive me and show mercy to me, I will be from among the losers.

And supplicate as Hadrat Yūnus 'alayhi salām supplicated:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَنَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

There is none worthy of worship except You. Glory be to You. I was certainly from among the wrongdoers.

Ibn Abī ad-Dunyā narrates that Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said: "When Allāh ta'ālā decides to exact revenge from His servants, children die in large numbers and women become barren."

Mālik ibn Dīnār rahimahullāh said: I read in the books of wisdom that Allāh ta'ālā says: "I am Allāh. I am the king of kings. Their hearts are under My control. When a person is obedient to Me, I cause the king's heart to be merciful towards him. When a person is disobedient to Me, I cause the kings to be oppressive towards him. Do not occupy yourselves in speaking ill of the kings. You should rather turn to Me and I will make them lenient towards you."

Imām Ahmad rahimahullāh narrates from Wahb who said that Allāh ta'ālā said to the Banī Isrā'īl: "When I am obeyed, I am pleased. I send down My blessings which are unlimited. When I am disobeyed, I become angry. I send My curses whose effects last for seven generations."

Imām Ahmad rahimahullāh narrates from Waki' rahimahullāh who said that Hadrat 'Ā'ishah radiyallāhu anhā wrote a letter to Hadrat Mu'āwiyah radiyallāhu anhu in which she said: "When a person acts against the orders of Allāh ta'ālā then instead of

people praising him, they criticize and disparage him.”

There are many other Ahādīth and statements of the Sahābah *rādiyallāhu 'anhum* in which the worldly harms of sinning are mentioned. Some of the harms are now mentioned in detail and in sequence. In order to make it easy to understand, I have divided this chapter into sections.¹

Section 1

One of the effects of sinning is that a person is deprived of knowledge. Knowledge is an internal light which is extinguished by sins. Imām Mālik *rahimahullāh* had advised Imām Shāfi'i *rahimahullāh* as follows:

إِنِّي أَرَى اللَّهَ تَعَالَى قَدْ أَلْقَى عَلَى قَلْبِكَ نُورًا فَلَا تُطْفِئْهُ بِظُلْمَةِ الْمُعْصِيَةِ

I see that Allāh ta'ālā has placed a light in your heart. Now do not extinguish it with the darkness of sin.

Section 2

Sinning results in a decrease in one's sustenance. A Hadīth in this regard was quoted previously.

Section 3

A sinner experiences a type of dread towards Allāh *ta'ālā*. This is a point which can be understood by a person who has the slightest inclination. A person complained to a Sufi that he was experiencing dread. The Sufi replied:

إِذَا كُنْتَ قَدْ وَحْشَتِكَ الذُّنُوبُ – فَدُعَا إِذَا شِئْتَ وَاسْتَأْنِسْ

¹ There are 27 sections of which we are quoting 11. (compiler)

If sins have caused you to experience dread, give them up and you will experience affinity [with Allāh ta'ālā].

Section 4

Sinning causes a person to feel dread towards fellow humans as well, especially towards pious and righteous people. His heart is not inclined to sitting in their company. The more his dread increases, the more distant he becomes towards them, and the more deprived he becomes of their blessings. A pious elder said: "If I happen to commit a sin, I experience its effect in the attitude of my wife and animals. They are not totally obedient to me."

Section 5

A sinner experiences difficulties and obstacles in most of his dealings. Just as the paths of success are opened on account of piety, discarding piety causes the paths to become closed up.

Section 6

A sinner feels a type of darkness in his heart. If he ponders over this a little in his heart, he will perceive this darkness clearly. The force of this darkness results in a state of confusion and perplexity which causes the person to fall into innovations, deviation, ignorance and eventual destruction. The effect of the darkness of the heart then comes onto the person's eyes and spreads across his face which is then seen by everyone. No matter how handsome and beautiful a flagrant sinner may be, a condition of darkness is certainly visible on his face.

Hadrat 'Abdullāh ibn 'Abbās *radiyallāhu 'anhu* said: Piety results in effulgence on the face, light in the heart, expansion in sustenance, strength in the body, and love in the hearts of people towards the person.

Sin causes the face to lose its effulgence, darkness in the grave and heart, lethargy in the body, constriction in sustenance, and hatred in the hearts of people towards the person.

Section 7

Sinning causes weakness in the heart and body. The weakness of the heart is obvious in the sense that the person's enthusiasm for good works decreases until it becomes non-existent. As for the weakness of the body, we know that it is subservient to the heart. If the heart is weak, so will be the rest of the body. Look at how physically strong the Persians and Romans were, yet they could not stand in the face of the Sahābah *rādiyallāhu 'anhūm*.

Section 8

A sinner is deprived of obedience. Today he will leave out one act of obedience, tomorrow he will leave out another, on the third day he will leave out yet another one. In this way, all good deeds slip through him because of sinning. Like a person who takes one very tasty and delicious morsel of food which then causes him to become so sick that he is deprived of thousands of tasty and delicious foods.

Section 9

Sinning causes one's lifespan to shorten and its blessing is curtailed. Piety results in extension of a person's lifespan as established from authentic Ahādīth. Shortening of a person's lifespan on account of sinning can be understood from this. The objection that one's lifespan is already decreed – how can it increase and decrease - is a very weak objection. Why apply this objection to lifespan alone? All these things – affluence, poverty, good health, illness – are decreed and one can make the same objection to

them. Despite this, we resort to measures [to remove poverty, enjoy good health, etc.]. The same can be applied to one's lifespan.

Section 10

Another harm of sinning is that one sin becomes a cause of a second sin, and a third... Gradually sins become many to the extent that the sinner is immersed in them. Secondly, constant sinning becomes his habit which is then extremely difficult to give up. He then commits a sin because if he does not, it causes him pain and discomfort. Subsequently the wretched person has no enjoyment whatsoever.

Section 11

Sinning causes the will and desire for repentance to weaken until he is left with no inspiration whatsoever to repent, and dies in this condition.¹

All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā* I commenced this book – *Hayāt al-Qulūb Fī Radā' al-Mahbūb* – with themes from *Hayāt al-Muslimīn* of *Hakimul Ummat Hadrat Maulānā Ashraf 'Alī Thānwi rahimahullāh*, and also concluded it with themes from his work, *Jazā' al-A'māl*. In-between, many Qur'ānic verses, *Aḥādīth* and teachings of the pious predecessors were quoted. May Allāh *ta'ālā* accept them and make them beneficial for the Muslim nation. Āmīn.

Nidā'-e-Tarbīyyat is a book written by Shaykh 'Abd al-Halim Jāsim al-Bilālī and translated by Muftī Muhammad Arshad Fārūqī. It contains a theme titled *Dil Kī Zindagī* (the life of the heart). I am quoting it below:

¹ *Jazā' al-A'māl*, p. 208.

The life of the heart

Hadrat 'Abdullāh ibn Mubārak *rahimahullāh* is one of the leaders in the science of Hadīth. He says in a few lines of poetry:

We know that sins kill the heart and that persistence in sin results in disgrace and humiliation. And that abstaining from sins gives life to the heart. Also, disobeying your carnal self results in nothing but good.

The hearts of so many people die while moving around on earth. When the causes or means for the life of the heart come to an end, minor and major sins cause germs and viruses to attack the heart and permeate it. When a person commits a sin then, as per the statement of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*, a black spot appears on the heart. When this black spot falls onto the heart, a similar size of whiteness is removed. When sins are continually committed, blackness envelopes the entire heart. The heart is then deprived of Allāh's light and the effulgence of divine revelation is removed. The heart becomes weak until it eventually dies. Just as sinning is the fundamental reason for the death of the heart, abstaining from sinning is the secret behind its life. The waning pulse comes to life again, and life spreads through every organ of the body.

The heart is not inhabited only by giving up sins. Rather, it also needs good deeds. It is similar to rain falling on fertile ground. Allāh *ta'ālā* says in this regard:

وَتَرَى الْأَرْضَ هَامِدَةً فَإِذَا آتَيْنَا عَلَيْهَا الْمَاءَ اهْتَزَّتْ وَرَبَّتْ وَأَنْبَتَتْ مِنْ
كُلِّ رَوْحٍ بَهِيجٍ.

You see the earth lying barren. Then no sooner We send water upon it, it stirs and swells and puts forth every type of radiant plant.¹

There are so many dead hearts which Allāh *ta'ālā* revived through the mercy of divine revelation. And how many hearts were destroyed on account of sinning, pride, laziness and lethargy. May Allāh *ta'ālā* keep our hearts vibrant with the enthusiasm of obedience.²

Note: We learn from this that we have to carry out acts of obedience and abstain from sinning for the life of our hearts. This is incumbent on all Muslims. May Allāh *ta'ālā* inspire us. Āmīn. (compiler)

Three cautionary points

I feel it necessary to write on three cautionary points. Observe them carefully.

First point: It is essential to know the etiquette and principles of a position before ascending to it

Every person who wishes to ascend to a certain Dīnī position must first acquire knowledge of its etiquette and principles. Hadrat 'Umar *radiyallāhu 'anhu* said:

تفقهوا قبل أن تسودوا^٣

¹ Sūrah al-Hajj, 22: 5.

² *Nidā'-e-Tarbiyyat*, p. 215.

³ صحيح البخاري، باب الاغتياط في العلم والحكمة، ج ١، ص ٤٣

Acquire understanding of Dīn before you take positions of leadership.

After a person becomes a leader or ascends a lofty position, shyness will prevent him from studying under anyone. He will thus be deprived of acquiring knowledge.

Note: Glory to Allāh! What a valuable piece of advice given by Hadrat ‘Umar *rādiyallāhu ‘anhu*. We ought to embed it in our hearts. It is related that he saw a person buying and selling, so he asked him: “Did you learn the rules and regulations of buying and selling?” The person replied: “No.” Hadrat ‘Umar *rādiyallāhu ‘anhu* said to him: “Go and learn its rules and regulations first and then come to the market place.” This applies to all departments of life. It includes education and training, establishing a bond with a Sufi shaykh, and da’wat and tablīgh. The etiquette and rules of all these have to be learnt in order to carry them out correctly.

Hadrat Hishām *rahimahullāh* said: My father, ‘Urwah, used to assemble us and say: “O my children! Acquire knowledge because while you may be juniors today, there will come a time when you will be appointed as seniors and leaders.”

Just imagine how humiliated that shaykh and senior will feel when – despite people reverting to him – he is asked a question he cannot give an answer because of his ignorance!

Hadrat Imām Shāfi‘ī *rahimahullāh* said:

وكل رياسة من غير علم – أذل من الجلوس على الكنافة

Leadership without knowledge is worse than sitting on a rubbish dump.

I find it most appropriate to quote an important subject which was presented by Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh.

He said: Now that I have grown so old and there is no time to acquire anything, I have come to realize that the thing which prevents man from acquiring excellence in anything is his pride. After all, this is what prevents him from humbling himself before an expert. We get experts in every era from whom we can acquire expertise. However, this pride prevents people from humbling themselves before such experts. Consequently, they acquire nothing and remain totally ignorant. When a person leaves aside his pride and haughtiness, he is able to acquire something. There is a famous saying:

Water flows to low lying regions.

Hadrat Imām Bukhārī rahimahullāh writes under the chapter *Bāb al-Hayā' Fī al-'Ilm*:

لَا يَتَعْلَمُ الْعِلْمُ مُسْتَكِبٌ، وَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا نَعَمْ
النِّسَاءُ نِسَاءُ الْأَنْصَارِ لَمْ يَمْنَعْهُنَّ الْحَيَاةُ أَنْ يَتَفَقَّهْنَ فِي الدِّينِ.^١

A shy person and a proud person cannot acquire knowledge. Hadrat 'Ā'ishah radiyallāhu 'anhā said: The Ansār women are indeed excellent. Bashfulness did not prevent them from acquiring understanding of Dīn.

Note: This statement of Hadrat 'Ā'ishah radiyallāhu 'anhā is based on absolute wisdom and insight. It ought to spur women to study Dīn and acquire understanding of it. Women must set aside their

^١ صحيح البخاري، ج ١، ص ٩٤

customary shyness and modesty and acquire knowledge of Dīn while preserving their chastity and purity. (compiler)

The objective of Imām Bukhārī *rahimahullāh* is to show that modesty is undoubtedly a department of īmān and an excellent quality. Nonetheless, it must not be resorted to in situations which deprive a person from good. We learn from the above that knowledge is not possible in the presence of pride and shyness.

In the course of his *Sahīh Bukhārī* lessons, Hadrat Muslihul Ummat *rahimahullāh* used to say: In such a situation, even the shyness stems from pride, and thus prevents a person from humbling himself before an expert. In a case like this, shyness or modesty will not be a praiseworthy quality. Instead, it will be disparaged. We seek refuge in Allāh *ta’ālā*.

Quotations from *Rasūl-e-Karīm Kī Ta’līmī Tahrīk*

My heart desires to quote a few extracts from *Rasūl-e-Karīm Kī Ta’līmī Tahrīk* of Maulānā Sa’ūd ‘Ālam Qāsimī on the subject of the education of women.

Teaching the Qur’ān

In one of the oldest sources of the biography of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* – the *Kitāb al-Maghāzī* of Ibn Is-hāq – we come across a narration which states that when the Qur’ān used to be revealed to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam*, he would first recite it to the men and then to the women. We learn from this that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ’alayhi wa sallam* considered men and women equal as regards conveying and teaching them the message of Allāh *ta’ālā*.

When Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* received revelation for the first time in the cave of Hirā', he returned home and related the entire incident to his wife, *Hadrat Khadijah radiyallāhu 'anhā*.¹

Shyness is not an obstacle to seeking knowledge

Some of the questions of the women used to be with regard to the needs and difficulties which are naturally peculiar to women. Despite this, the importance of knowledge overpowered their shame and modesty, and they used to ask the details in this regard from Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. *Hadrat Umm Salamah radiyallāhu 'anhā* narrates that Umm Sulaym *radiyallāhu 'anhā* who was the mother of Anas ibn Mālik *radiyallāhu 'anhu* came to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* and said: "O Rasūlullāh! Allāh *ta'ālā* does not shy away from saying the truth. If a woman experiences a wet-dream, does she have to take a bath?" Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* replied: "Yes, if she sees liquid." On hearing this, she covered her face and asked: "O Rasūlullāh! Does a woman also experience a wet-dream!?" He replied: "Yes. If this did not happen, how will a child resemble its mother?"

Special education for the pure wives of Rasūlullāh

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* used to pay special attention to the education and training of his pure wives. The Qur'aan too stresses this point. After according a distinguished position to them, Allāh *ta'ālā* says:

¹ *Rasūl-e-Karīm Kī Ta'līmī Tahrīk*, p. 61.

وَأَقِمْنَ الصَّلَاةَ وَاتَّبِعْنَ الرَّكُوْنَةَ وَأَطْعُنَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ، إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الْرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُظْهِرُكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا. وَإِذْكُرُنَّ مَا يُتْلَى فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ مِنْ أَيْتِ اللَّهِ وَالْحِكْمَةِ.

Establish salāh and continue giving zakāh, and remain in the obedience of Allāh and His Messenger. Allāh only wants to remove loathsome things from you, O family of the Prophet and to completely purify you. Remember what is recited in your homes of Allāh's words and of wisdom.¹

In addition to practical education through his daily practices, ways and character, Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* used to adopt certain other methods for the purification and training of his pure wives. For example, he would occasionally wake them up at night and teach them the importance of night worship and concern for the Hereafter. On one occasion, he woke them up in the following manner:

استيقظوا صواحب الحجر رب كاسية في الدنيا عارية في الآخرة.

O you in the rooms! Wake up! Many well-dressed women in this world will be naked in the Hereafter.

In other words, women who are outwardly dressed but are devoid of īmān and good deeds in this world will be under the wrath of Allāh *ta'ālā* in the Hereafter. Clothing is a beautification for this world only while good deeds are a beautification for this world and the Hereafter. Therefore, give preference to the latter beautification. Another reason why this

¹ Sūrah al-Ahzāb, 33: 33-34.

training was necessary is that the pure wives were to become examples for other women.

Imām Zuhrah *rahimahullāh* said:

كانت عائشة رضي الله عنها أعلم الناس يسئلها الأكابر من أصحاب
رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Hadrat 'Ā'ishah radiyallāhu 'anhā was the most learned. Senior Companions of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* used to ask her and benefit academically from her.

While Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* was alive and even after his departure from this world, believing women used to come to his pure wives and learn from them. This is another reason why Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* gave special attention to their education and training.

Bay'at of women

Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* used to accept bay'at (pledge of allegiance) from both men and women for the sake of their remaining steadfast on Islam and living their lives according to Allāh's orders. The matters for which bay'at used to be taken from women is mentioned in the Qur'ān as follows:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِذَا جَاءَكَ الْمُؤْمِنُاتُ يُبَايِعْنَكَ عَلَىٰ أَن لَا يُتْرِكْنَ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا
وَلَا يَسْرِقْنَ وَلَا يَزِينْنَ وَلَا يَقْتُلْنَ أُولَادَهُنَّ وَلَا يَأْتِيْنَ بِهُنَّاِنْ يَفْتَرِيْنَهُ
بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِنَّ وَأَرْجُلِهِنَّ وَلَا يَعْصِيْنَكَ فِي مَعْرُوفٍ فَبَايِعْهُنَّ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُنَّ
اللَّهُ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ.

O Prophet! If believing women come to you in order to pledge to you that they will not ascribe any partners

*with Allāh, they will not steal, they will not commit adultery, they will not kill their children, they will not fabricate a slander between their hands and their feet, and that they will not disobey you in any good deed, then accept the pledge from them and seek forgiveness for them from Allāh. Surely Allāh is forgiving, merciful.*¹

Hadrat ‘Ā’ishah *radiyallāhu ‘anhā* says that Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* used to accept bay’at from women in accordance with the details of this verse.

Hadrat Umm ‘Atīyyah *radiyallāhu ‘anhā* relates that when Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* arrived in Madīnah, he assembled the Ansār women in a house and sent Hadrat ‘Umar *radiyallāhu ‘anhu* to them so that he may accept bay’at from them on behalf of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* in line with the verse quoted above.²

The efforts of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam* in the field of education and training of women bore fruit in the form of many female Hadīth experts and scholars in the Muslim nation. Hadrat Qādī At-har Mubārakpūrī *rahimahullāh* writes in *Khawātīn Islām Kī Dīnī Wa ‘Ilmī Khidmāt*:

Crowds of students attend the classes of female Hadīth experts

Students of Hadīth from distant lands used to come in droves to study Hadīth under these muhaddithāt and shaykhāt (female Hadīth experts and scholars). They used to consider it a source of pride to relate Hadīth from these female experts. Their classes were

¹ Sūrah al-Mumtahinah, 60: 12.

² *Rasūl-e-Karīm Kī Ta’līmī Tahrīk*, p. 65.

attended by not only students but also by senior male Hadīth experts.

Umm Muhammad Zaynab bint Ahmad ibn ‘Umar Maqdisiyyah used to conduct Hadīth lessons until she reached the age of 90. Hadīth students from various countries used to attend her classes. She herself travelled to many cities to conduct Hadīth lessons. Imām Dhahabī *rahimahullāh* writes with reference to her:

وارتحل إليها الطلبة وحدثت بمصر والمدينة المنورة.

Students travelled to her, while she herself conducted Hadīth lessons in Egypt and Madīnah Munawwarah.

Umm Ahmad Zaynab bint Makkī Harrāniyyah conducted Hadīth lessons while she was 94 years old. Even during this period of old age, large numbers of students used to attend her classes. Imām Dhahabī *rahimahullāh* wrote with reference to her:

وازدحم عليها الطلبة

Large crowds of students used to assemble around her.

Umm ‘Abdillāh Zaynab bint Kamāl ad-Dīn Ahmad ibn ‘Abd ar-Rahīm Maqdisiyyah was the Hadīth expert of Syria. Her entire life was spent in narrating Hadīth and teaching Hadīth books. Large numbers of students used to attend her classes. Imām Dhahabī *rahimahullāh* writes with reference to her:

وتکاثروا عليها، وتفردت وردت كتبًا كباراً رحمة الله

Large numbers of students used to attend her classes. She was the sole narrator of many Ahādīth. She taught large Hadīth collections.¹

By virtue of Rasūlullāh's spiritual training and purification of the souls, many women were purified internally and spiritually who then became a means for other men and women. Qādī At-har Mubārakpūrī *rahimahullāh* writes in this regard:

Rectitude and purification of the self

There were many spiritual masters among these daughters of Islam through whose pure souls the spirit of asceticism, piety, worship and spiritual exercises was blown into the women of Islam. These ardent worshippers, ascetics and female Sufis rendered sterling services among their own kind. The work of purification of the self, and moral and ethical training was undertaken in the khānqāhs. Sufism, sincerity and spirituality gushed forth from their blessed spiritual fountains.

Umm Ahmad Zulaykhā Ghaznawīyyah was well-known by the title of al-Wā'izah (the lecturer, the admonisher). She lived her life as a Sufi. She used to go to women, teach them and lecture to them. Fātimah bint Husayn Rāziyah was also known by the title of al-Wā'izah. She was an ardent worshipper and Sufi. Ibn Jauzī *rahimahullāh* writes with reference to her:

لها رباط تجتمع فيه الزاهدات

She had a khānqāh where female ascetics used to assemble.

¹ *Khawātīn Islam Kī Dīnī Wa 'Ilmī Khidmāt*, p. 48.

Tāj an-Nisā' bint Rustum Isfahānīyyah settled down in Makkah Mukarramah and lived a life of abstention. Imām Taqī ad-Dīn Fāsī Makkī writes about her as follows:

وَكَانَتْ مُقْدِمَةً الصَّوْفِيَّةِ بِهَا

She was at the forefront of the Sufis of Makkah Mukarramah.

He writes with reference to Safīyyah bint Ibrāhīm who was a famous scholar and ascetic of Makkah Mukarramah:

شِيخَةُ الصَّوْفِيَّاتِ خَادِمَةُ الْفَقَرَاءِ بِالْحَرَمَيْنِ الشَّرِيفَيْنِ

She was a shaykhah of the female Sufis and she used to see to the needs of the poor of Makkah Mukarramah and Madīnah Munawwarah.

In other words, Safīyyah bint Ibrāhīm was the mentor of the female ascetics and Sufis of the Haramayn Sharifayn. She used to see to their rectification and training. Together with this, she used to see to the needs of the poor of these two cities.

The historians describe Zahrah bint Muhammad ibn Ahmad as a scholar, a righteous woman and a Sufi. In Damascus she had a khānqāh which was known as Ribāt az-Zahrah. She lived next to this khānqāh from where she used to teach and train female ascetics and Sufis.

In addition to being an expert Hadith scholar, Fātimah bint Muhammad Qastalānīyyah Makkīyyah was a powerful Sufi. She received her spiritual training under Shaykh Najm ad-Dīn Tabrezī. She

conferred spiritual blessings and training to those who studied Hadīth under her.

Āsiyah Maqdisīyyah was the sister of Imām Hāfiẓ Diyā’ ad-Dīn Maqdisī and the wife of Shaykh Majd ad-Dīn ‘Isā. She was a well-known worshipper of her time. She had surpassed many in her religiosity, goodness and righteousness. The following is mentioned in *Kitāb al-Mushtabah* with reference to her:

من العوابد حفظت القرآن العزيز، توصف بالدين والخير والصلاح،
ولها ورد، وما في زمانها مثلها.

She was from among the ardent worshippers. She memorized the Qur’ān. She was known for her religiosity, goodness and righteousness. She was regular with her daily devotions. She was a matchless woman of her time.

It becomes clear from these few examples that the daughters of Islam played a distinguished role in the various Islamic sciences and on the practical field of Islam. No department of Islamic life is devoid of them. They have a splendid history in the field of spirituality and Sufi living. They served the spiritual needs of men and women.¹

The piety of Hadrat ‘Ā’ishah

Ibn Abī Mulaykah relates that when Hadrat ‘Ā’ishah radiyallāhu ‘anhā was on her death-bed and was about to depart from this world, Hadrat Ibn ‘Abbās radiyallāhu ‘anhu sought permission to meet her. She said: “I fear he might resort to praising me.” Someone said: “He is the cousin of Rasūlullāh

¹ *Khawātīn Islam Kī Dīnī Wa ‘Ilmī Khidmāt*, p. 70.

sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam and is himself a very noble person (you should therefore permit him)." She said: "Okay, call him in." Hadrat Ibn 'Abbās radiyallāhu 'anhu came in and asked: "How are you?" She replied: "If I am from the righteous, than I am well." (In other words, if I am good in Allāh's sight then everything will be good). Hadrat Ibn 'Abbās radiyallāhu 'anhu said: "Allāh willing, you will remain good. (In other words, you will have a good death). You are the pure wife of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam and he did not marry any virgin woman apart from you. Your innocence was announced from the heavens (in the Qur'ān)."

After Hadrat Ibn 'Abbās radiyallāhu 'anhu left, Ibn Zubayr radiyallāhu 'anhu came in. Hadrat 'Ā'ishah radiyallāhu 'anhā said: "Ibn 'Abbās was here just now and he spoke in praise of me. I wish I was an anonymous forgotten person."¹

Hadrat 'Ā'ishah radiyallāhu 'anhā made a bequest to Hadrat 'Abdullāh ibn Zubayr radiyallāhu 'anhu saying: "You must not bury me with them (i.e. with Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam, Hadrat Abū Bakr radiyallāhu 'anhu and Hadrat 'Umar radiyallāhu 'anhu). Instead, bury me in Baqī' with my co-wives. I do not want my praises to be sung together with those of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam."²

Note: This was the fruit of Rasūlullāh's education and training. All the Sahābah and Sahābiyāt had reached the station of affinity with Allāh *ta'ālā* and His true recognition. The latter generations did not have even one percent of it.

¹ *Nasr al-Bārī Sharh al-Bukhārī*, vol. 9 p. 459.

² *Nasr al-Bārī Sharh al-Bukhārī*, vol. 5, p. 57.

Hadrat ‘Allāmah Sayyid Sulaymān Nadwī rahimahullāh writes:

Hadrat ‘Ā’ishah radiyallāhu ‘anhā enjoyed superiority over not only women in general, the pure wives, and certain Sahābah. Rather, apart from a few senior Sahābah, she enjoyed superiority over all the Sahābah. Imām Tirmidhī narrates from Hadrat Abū Mūsā Ash’arī radiyallāhu ‘anhu who said: “Whenever we – Sahābah - were faced with a complexity, we presented it to Hadrat ‘Ā’ishah radiyallāhu ‘anhā and we most certainly found a solution to it by her.”¹

Hadrat ‘Ā’ishah – the chief of the Sufis

Hadrat ‘Ā’ishah radiyallāhu ‘anhā was the loftiest as regards her internal spiritual condition. The Sufis speak about the station of *fanā’* (self-obliteration) which is considered to be a great achievement. The previously quoted Hadīth plus her statement

وَدَدْتُ أَنْ أَكُونَ نَسِيًّا مَنْسِيًّا

I wish I was completely forgotten.

Demonstrate that she enjoyed this station to the level of perfection by virtue of the company of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam.

When a person reaches this level, he does not look at his own achievements and excellences. Rather, he is so conscious of his slip-ups and shortcomings that he does not bother about the peoples’ praises and dispraises. Hadrat Maulānā Rashīd Ahmad Gangohī rahimahullāh writes to his mentor, Hadrat Hajī Imdādullāh Sāhib Muhājir Makkī rahimahullāh with regard to this condition and station.

¹ *Sīrat-e-‘Ā’ishah*, p. 163.

Honourable Hadrat. As regards external knowledge, approximately seven years have passed since leaving you. During this period, over 200 people obtained the Hadith certificate from me. Most of them have themselves commenced teaching Hadīth and are fully occupied in reviving the Sunnat and propagating Dīn. There is no honour greater than this provided it is accepted by Allāh *ta’ālā*. As for the fruits of being in Hadrat’s company, the essence of it is that in the inner recesses of my heart I do not bother about profit and loss from anyone apart from Allāh *ta’ālā*. By Allāh, there are times when our mashā’ikh separate themselves from us. This is why I do not worry about the praise and dispraise of anyone, and am aloof from those who praise and those who dispraise. I have developed a natural aversion towards sin and a natural desire for obedience. This is the effect of the affinity which has reached me from the effulgence of Hadrat. It will be disrespectful and impudent to say anything more. O Allāh! Forgive me because I wrote this after receiving instruction from Hadrat.¹

Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Qāsim Nānautwī Sāhib rahimahullāh said:

This knowledge has spoilt me. If not, I would have rubbed myself in the soil in such a way that no one would have recognized me.

Hadrat Muslihul Ummat rahimahullāh used to recite the following couplet:

We are disgraced when we die. We should rather drown in the sea so that neither

¹ *Makātib Rashiḍīyyah*, vol. 1, p. 16.

would our body be carried nor would we have a grave.

Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib Partābgarhī *rahimahullāh* said:

To be someone is a cause of my disgrace and humiliation. My honour lies in being nothing.

Hadrat Hājī Imdādullāh Sāhib *rahimahullāh* said:

I tried to obliterate all traces of myself.
Who is it who made me famous!?

Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat *rahimahullāh* used to read this couplet very often:

Ever since our insightful eyes opened, we fell from our own sight.

The following couplet of Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib Partabgarhī *rahimahullāh* is a reflection of the spiritual condition of Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat *rahimahullāh*:

The fire of love burnt us. We experienced true life after our death.

Observe the following couplet of Hadrat Maulānā Rūm *rahimahullāh*:

Genuine honour lies in obliterating yourself and making yourself a non-entity. So if you are not a fool, choose obliteration for yourself.

Second point: Do not be proud about your large numbers

Allāh ta'ālā reprimanded the Sahābah *radiyallāhu 'anhum* for looking at their large number and powerful forces. Allāh ta'ālā says in this regard:

إِذْ أَعْجَبْتُمْ كُثْرَتُكُمْ فَلَمْ تُغْنِ عَنْكُمْ شَيْئًا

...when you prided yourselves on your large numbers, but they availed you nothing...¹

Allāh ta'ālā brings to the attention of the mujāhidīn not to be deluded by their large numbers and military superiority. Rather, they must have full conviction that victory is solely through Allāh's help and assistance. People of understanding and intelligence do not look at the small or large numbers. Rather, they are focussed on Allāh ta'ālā. They consider success to be solely in remaining on the path of guidance.

I consider it appropriate to quote a statement of Hadrat Fudayl ibn 'Iyād rahimahullāh. I am quoting it from *Kitāb al-Adhkār* of 'Allāmah Muhibb ad-Dīn Nawawī rahimahullāh. Study it carefully.

الفضيل بن عياض رضي الله عنه ما معناه: اتبع طرق الهدى لا يضرك
قلة السالكين. وإياك وطرق الضلال، ولا تغتر بكثره المalkin. وبالله
ال توفيق.^٢

Hadrat Fudayl ibn 'Iyād rahimahullāh (a senior scholar and Sufi) said: Follow the paths of guidance

¹ Sūrah at-Taubah, 9: 25.

² كتاب الأذكار، ص ٣٤١

and understand well that the paucity of seekers will not harm you. Save yourself from the paths of misguidance and do not be deluded by the large number of destroyed people. (i.e. do not follow them after looking at their large number).

Note: Glory to Allāh! This statement is based on absolute insight and conveys the reality. The objective is to tread the path of rectitude and guidance even if those who are treading it are few. And you have to save yourself from the path of misguidance even if those treading it are many. Throughout history, those who followed guidance and gained salvation have always been in the minority. And those who followed misguidance and falsehood, and destroyed themselves were always in the majority. Therefore, never ever follow their ways after looking at their large numbers. (compiler)

Third point: The one who is not fanatical is to be congratulated

Never ever permit fanaticism and partisanship to come onto the path whether it is tribal partisanship, national partisanship, educational fanaticism or propagational fanaticism. This causes immense personal and collective harm to the Muslim nation.

Hadrat Shāh Wali Allāh Sāhib Mu writes on the reasons why the Jews and Christians did not accept the messenger-ship of Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam.

The reasons for it are: (1) The mutual differences in the habits and life-conditions which existed among the Prophets '*alayhimus salām*'. For example, some had many wives while others had less, and other similar matters. (2) Differences in their Sharī'ats. (3) Differences in Allāh's interactions with the Prophets

'alayhimus salām. (4) Another major reason what that Allāh *ta'ālā* commissioned Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* who was from the progeny of Hadrat Ismā'il 'alayhis salām while before this, the majority of the Prophets *'alayhimus salām* were from the Banī Isrā'il (children of Ya'qūb *'alayhis salām*).¹

Note: Look! One of the reasons why the Jews and Christians did not accept the messenger-ship of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* was that he was from the progeny of Hadrat Ismā'il 'alayhis salām while they were from the progeny of Hadrat Ya'qūb 'alayhis salām. Think about it carefully. What defect does this cause in the messenger-ship of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam*. After all, it was a special gift of Allāh *ta'ālā*. They ought to have considered it to be an act of obedience to Allāh *ta'ālā* and accepted it. This would have been to their advantage. Unfortunately, when a person succumbs to ignorance, obstinacy, pride and jealousy; he becomes an enemy of common sense. In fact, he becomes an enemy of his own honour and good fortune.

It is most saddening to say that fanaticism has become most common nowadays. Somewhere it is national fanaticism, somewhere tribal fanaticism, somewhere educational and somewhere propagational. In fact, this disease has spread among the pure Sufis as well. People do not abstain from demonstrating the superiority of their spiritual lineage and denigrating the spiritual lineage of others. In fact, mutual differences are observed in one spiritual lineage among the khulafā' of the same shaykh. In addition to fanaticism, people are now

¹ *Al-Fauz al-Kabīr*, p. 16 (translated by 'Abd ar-Rashīd).

prone to extremism as well. This is most harmful. We seek refuge in Allāh *ta’ālā*.

May Allāh *ta’ālā* protect us against fanaticism, extremism and other maladies, and confer us with balance and moderation in every matter. This is certainly not difficult for Allāh *ta’ālā*. (compiler)

Safeguarding the tongue

عن عقبة بن عامر رضي الله عنه عنه قال قلت: يا رسول الله، ما النجاة.
قال: أملك عليك لسانك، وليس لك بيتك، وابك على خطئتك.

Hadrat ‘Uqbah ibn ‘Āmir radiyallāhu ‘anhu asked Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam: “How will there be salvation in the Hereafter?” He replied: “Restrain your tongue, let your house suffice you, and cry over your sins.”

The tongue is safeguarded because it blows away the core of īmān and becomes a cause of ill-feeling in people. The most important thing in tasawwuf is to befriend people and bring joy to them.

Hadrat ‘Uqbah ibn ‘Āmir radiyallāhu ‘anhu asked Rasūlullāh sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam about salvation in the Hereafter and he showed him three things to do.

(1) Restrain your tongue. In other words, abstain from saying anything in which there is no good. Only say things which will be beneficial to you.

(2) Let your house suffice you. A weakness among people is that they come to their homes only to eat, drink and sleep. Other free time is wasted in

¹ رواه الترمذى.

restaurants, shopping centres and other useless gatherings where nothing but futile activities take place. This is why Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said that one's house must suffice one so that free time can be spent there to do something productive. If not, abstain from sin.

(3) Cry over your sins. Crying is of two types: the crying of the eyes and the crying of the heart. Real crying is crying of the heart. This means that a person must be remorseful over his sins. Such a person abstains from sinning very quickly. If there is no remorse, sins are never given up.¹

Note: The advice to restrain the tongue is a most important piece of advice. The carelessness of the tongue generally results in many major problems. People in positions of responsibility have to be extremely cautious in this regard. They must think carefully before they say anything. A person who is occupied in delivering lectures and talks, and teaching and training must believe firmly that the position he is holding essentially belongs to Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* which he received as an inheritance and as a deputy. This is why we ought to convey the message of the one whose heirs we are. We must not deviate from this in the least. Understand well that the destination can be reached solely through following the Sunnat. Hadrat Maulānā Muhammad Ahmad Sāhib Partābgarhī rahimahullāh conveys this in the following couplet:

The one whose feet are not on the path of
the Sunnat will never reach Allāh.

¹ *Tuhfah al-Alma'i*, vol. 6, p. 179.

Mukarram Anīs Aḥmad Sāhib says in a couplet:

Do not make any additions and subtractions to Dīn. Do only what Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam showed.

The advice to cry over one's sins is given to every member of the Muslim nation; no one is excluded from it. Rasūlullāh sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam said:

كُلْ بَنِي آدَمْ خَطَائِونَ وَخَيْرُ الْخَطَائِينَ التَّوَابُونَ

Every human is prone to error. The best are those who repent.

Every person must cry over his sins. Crying over sins is a great bounty. Our elders taught us this and encouraged towards it. Hadrat Maulānā Rūm rahimahullāh composed many poems on the virtues and benefits of crying. A few couplets are quoted here:

If the cloud does not cry, how can the garden smile? If a child does not cry, how can the milk in the breast be produced?

If the son of the sweetmeat-seller did not cry, the ocean of gifts would not have flowed.

The background to the story of the sweetmeat seller's son is that a senior elder was in debt. Many of his creditors were seated in front of him in order to demand payment from him. But the elder had nothing to pay them. Suddenly a boy selling sweetmeats walked past. The senior called him and asked: "How much are your sweetmeats? Sell them to me." The boy handed the sweetmeats over to the senior. He ate some of it and fed all his creditors."

The boy then asked for the money for the sweetmeats. The senior said: “If I had the money to pay my debts, these people would not be sitting here. Now you too may sit down with them. Once I am able to, I will pay them their money and pay you yours.” On hearing this, the boy began crying and said: “My father will be angry at me and he will beat me. What will I do?” Just then, a man arrived and gave to each person a bag with the person’s name on it. Each bag contained the money which was owed. The boy also received a bag with his money in it. Someone asked: “Hadrat, what is this mystery? Explain it to us so that we can be at rest.” He said: “Allāh ta’ālā said that if I cry, He will fulfil my debts for me. I could not cry so I resorted to this.”

Shaykh Yahyā Sulaymān al-‘Uqaylī, a distinguished scholar of the Arab world wrote a booklet titled *Siyānah al-Ikhwān Min Āfāt al-Alsun wa al-Ādhān* (safeguarding our brothers from the tribulations of the tongue and ears). Maulānā Muhammad Arshad Sāhib Fārūqī did an excellent translation of it under the title *Baulne Se Pehle Taule* (think before you speak). Although I referred to it as a booklet, it is most weighty as regards its meanings.

This entire booklet ought to be included in this book, but for the sake of brevity, I feel it will suffice to quote the first and last topics. May Allāh ta’ālā enable us to benefit from it.

Objective of the booklet

This booklet serves as a reminder and advice to Muslims. The initial etiquette of education and training are presented in a new style. It emphasises on those who are occupied in propagation to

safeguard their tongues and protect themselves against slip ups and recklessness in this regard.

There are various groups which have spread on different public fields and which are engaged in the work of inviting towards Islam. This inevitably results in differences of opinion, and people holding different views and opinions. These sometimes result in heated debates. Since this spreads among the masses and on a political level with its own demands, it sometimes poses a challenge to the propagators. This is why we hear rumours, accusations and counter accusations. In such a situation, a propagator cannot adhere to the highest level of piety and the required etiquette related to his tongue and ears. He starts uttering things without thinking and begins to side with those who fabricate things. The words become harsh, debates become bitter, suspicions increase, disharmony bursts forth, and troublemaking takes the form of a Shaytān's hernia. When we observe the hastiness of present day propagators in spreading rumours and accusations, and the profusion of suspicions, we are left astounded. This is because propagators of the past were most united, safeguarded their tongues, and were most cautious about quoting the statements of all and sundry. This booklet will present some examples of errors and mistakes of the tongue, the purpose of which is to remind and to encourage our Muslims to safeguard themselves from evil. This is done so that the Islamic movement is saved from its evil consequences, and the strength of the Islamic movement is protected against destruction. Apart

from this, the harms of these evils have an effect on the īmān and piety of every person.¹

Conclusion

The method of rectification and purification of the propagator, and the cleansing of his heart is through control over the love of his self and combating the attacks of the self. If his self is lowered and humbled to a degree, Allāh ta'ālā will bless him with love and the people's love for him will increase. When the carnal self is restrained and the body parts are controlled, it results in tranquillity of the heart, internal purity, balanced emotions, and loftiness in character.

An indication of these lofty attributes is in the protection of the ears and restraint of the tongue. It is clear proof of success in training the self, loftiness of īmān, the presence of piety and consciousness of the Hereafter.

وَالَّذِينَ جَاءُوا مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لَنَا وَلَاخُوَانَنَا الَّذِينَ سَبَقُونَا
بِالْإِيمَانِ وَلَا تَجْعَلْ فِي قُلُوبِنَا غِلَّا لِلَّذِينَ أَمْنَوْا رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ رَوُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ.

[This wealth] is for those who came after them, saying: O our Sustainer! Forgive us and our brothers who preceded us in faith, and do not place in our hearts any malice against the believers. O our Sustainer! You alone are kind, merciful.²

A translation of the following couplets of Muhammad Ahmad ar-Rāshid are now presented:

¹ *Baulne Se Pehle Taule*, p. 4.

² Sūrah al-Hashr, 59: 10.

We are of high value. Our methodology is laid down. Our religion and Qur'ān repeatedly prohibit us from treading the evil path. Beware! Beware! Do not be ostentatious. Your Lord knows the secrets which lie in your innermost recesses. Purify your intentions so that the fragrant fountains of goodness may gush forth. A positive outlook demands protecting the tongue from evil, saying beneficial things, giving sound advice, speaking sweetly, being cautious when quoting information; and abstaining from finding faults with others, being critical, backbiting and having evil thoughts of others.¹

Guidelines to the daughters of Islam

Dear daughters! Think about the academic achievements of some of the female scholars which we related previously. Hadrat 'Ā'ishah *radiyallāhu 'anhā* was, after all, also a woman. Despite this, she surpassed most of the Sahābah *radiyallāhu 'anhum* and all the Sahābiyāt *radiyallāhu 'anhunna* in her knowledge and Allāh-recognition. We mentioned this before. Furthermore, she held a distinguished position over all the Sahābiyāt and pure wives as regards her spiritual and personal excellences. This is why we referred to her as Sayyidah as-Sūfiyah (the chief of the female Sufis). This is similar to the title which is given to Hadrat Junayd Baghdādī *rahimahullāh* – Sayyid at-Tā'ifah. This is the favour of Allāh *ta'ālā* which He confers on whomever He wills.

¹ *Baulne Se Pehle Taule*, p. 24.

My dear daughters and sisters! If you strive hard, acquire knowledge of the Qur'ān and Sunnat, become proficient in it, and develop piety, purity and fear of the Hereafter in your hearts; it will be to your good fortune. You will receive a lofty position from Allāh *ta'ālā*. You will be conferred with bounties from Him in this world and in the Hereafter. You will receive such bounties in Paradise which – as per a Hadith – no eye has seen, no ear has heard about, and no heart has ever imagined. May Allāh *ta'ālā* inspire you all. Āmīn.

Dear daughters! If you are studying the contemporary sciences, continue studying them; but at the same time acquire knowledge of the Qur'ān and Sunnat. Do not be negligent in this regard. And practise on it. In other words, imbibe the qualities of piety and fear of the Hereafter, and acquire the greatest fortunes. Never ever display any disregard towards your Dīn, īmān and Islamic culture. If not, you will have to suffer far greater losses in the Hereafter.

In order to continue this loftiest of works, the foundation of Madrasah al-'Ārifāt has been laid. Its construction is reaching completion. May Allāh *ta'ālā* enable its completion and cause the objectives to be realized. Āmīn.

It is also my intention to initiate a programme of teaching the recitation of the Qur'ān so that this science may become common. May Allāh *ta'ālā* inspire us to do this. Āmīn.

Conclusion

A comprehensive definition of ihsān

Hadrat 'Allāmah Qādī Thanā'ullāh Sāhib Pānipattī Naqshbandī *rahimahullāh* devoted a special chapter to the topic of ihsān in his *Mā Lā Budda Minhu*. Hadrat Muslihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyullāh Sāhib *rahimahullāh* used to relate it to us quite often. I take the opportunity of quoting it in the conclusion of this book *Hayāt al-Qulūb*. It reads as follows:

May Allāh *ta'ālā* make you righteous. Whatever was explained to this point was related to īmān, Islam and the Sharī'at. The core and reality of all this must be learnt from the company of Allāh's true servants. It should never be assumed that the Tarīqat is different from the Sharī'at. Such an assumption is pure ignorance and unbelief. Rather, when a person spends time in the company of Allāh's special servants, and his heart is purified from attachment to all except Allāh *ta'ālā*, his carnal self is purified and becomes the tranquil self, and he acquires sincerity; then it is this Sharī'at which becomes beneficial to him, his salāh conveys him to the highest position with Allāh *ta'ālā*, and his two rak'ats of salāh are better than 100 000 rak'ats of salāh of other people.

The same becomes of his fasting, charity and other good deeds. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said: Even if you spend equal to Mt. Uhud in Allāh's cause, it will not equal the reward of one kilogram or half kilogram of what the Sahābah *radiyallāhu 'anhūm* spent. Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* said this on the basis of the strength of the īmān and sincerity of the Sahābah *radiyallāhu 'anhūm*.

You must search for the internal light of Rasūlullāh *sallallāhu 'alayhi wa sallam* in the chests of the dervishes and then illuminate your own heart with it so that you may have an insight into every good and every evil. The Qur'ān refers to a wali as a muttaqī. And a Hadīth shows us how to identify the auliyā' of Allāh *ta'ālā*, viz. a person remembers Allāh *ta'ālā* when he remains in their company. In other words, by remaining in the company of a wali, a person's love for the world decreases and his love for Allāh *ta'ālā* increases. Allāh *ta'ālā* knows best. As for the person who is not a muttaqī, he cannot be a wali.

Mathnawī

O brothers! There are many Shayātīn in the form of humans. Thus, do not place your hand in the hand of everyone (i.e. do not pledge bay'at to anyone without making proper investigations).

Hadrat 'Azīzān 'Alī Rāmītnī rahimahullāh said:

The person in whose company you do not experience the focus like what is experienced in the company of the Ahlullāh and worldly love is not removed from you, then beware! Flee from the company of such a person (while having noble thoughts about him). If not, it will not be possible for you to derive the blessings of the company of the righteous.

Hadrat Khwājah Diyā'ullāh Naqshbandī Mujaddidī Kashmīrī rahimahullāh was a senior shaykh of the Naqshbandī Mujaddidī spiritual lineage. He included a supplication towards the end of his great work, *Maqāsid as-Salikīn*. I take the opportunity of quoting

it here as a source of blessings. May Allāh *ta’ālā* accept it in our favour as well.

Munājāt

اللَّهُمَّ احْرُقْ عَوَارِضَ قَلْبِي بِنَارِ عِشْقِكَ، وَتَزْدَدْ شَوْقَ إِلَى جَمَالِكَ
وَمَحَبَّتِكَ، وَتَوَرِّ قَلْبِي بِنُورِ مَعْرِفَتِكَ، وَاقْطُعْ حِجَابًا مِنْ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنِكَ، يَا ذَا
الْجُلُلِ وَالْأَكْرَامِ.

O Allāh! Burn the obstacles of my heart with the fire of Your love. Increase my yearning for Your pure beauty and love. Illuminate my heart with the light of Your recognition. O You who are the greatest and most generous! Tear off the veil which exists between myself and You.

I have no expectation from my brothers of Ahl Suffā apart from the fact that they will supplicate in my favour. And that Allāh *ta’ālā* will pardon the one who reads this book. Āmīn.

All praise is due to Allāh *ta’ālā*, the book *Hayāt al-Qulūb Fī Ridā’ al-Mahbūb*, has reached completion at the house of my daughter, Siddīqah Khātūn (Dār al-Amn, Khurram Nagar, Lucknow). May Allāh *ta’ālā* accept it. This, at a time when my son, Maulwī Maqbūl Ahmad and his wife, Taqrīb an-Nisā’ are extremely ill. May Allāh *ta’ālā* bless them with good health. May He make this book of use to the ummat. Āmīn.

I am neither grieved by outward forms and shapes, nor overjoyed by making letters. I am spending my life solely in Your remembrance. Words and meanings are of no use.

Muhammad Qamar az-Zamān Allāhābādī
5 Rajab 1437 A.H.
13 April 2016.

The laudable qualities of the auliya'

All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā*, when I returned today – 28 Rajab 1438 A.H. – from my journey to Bengal and Gujarat, I found that *Hayāt al-Qulūb* had been completed. In the course of this journey, I addressed a huge gathering in a large masjid of the city of Surat (Gujarat). This was my last lecture of the journey. I spoke on the verse:

أَلَا إِنَّ أُولَيَاءَ اللَّهِ لَا خُوفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزُنُونَ. الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَكَانُوا
يَتَّقُونَ.

This verse contains descriptions of the excellent qualities of the auliya' and a glad tiding from Allāh *ta'ālā*.¹

My heart desires to translate this verse, give a short explanation of it, and to conclude the book. In fact, I am thinking of devoting a book to this subject. Inspiration is from Allāh *ta'ālā* alone.

Translation of the verse:

*Remember! Those who are the friends of Allāh – neither is there fear on them nor will they grieve. Those who believed and continued fearing.*¹

¹ Hadrat Muṣlihul Ummat Maulānā Shāh Wasīyullāh Sāhib rahimahullāh said that in this verse Allāh *ta'ālā* Himself describes the qualities of the auliya'; He did not leave it to us to decide what their qualities should be. Glory to Allāh! What an excellent reality he highlighted! (Qamar az-Zamān)

The auliyā' of Allāh (i.e. the friends of Allāh *ta'ālā*) are those who possess īmān and piety. The higher the level of īmān and piety, the higher will be the friendship with Allāh *ta'ālā*. In this respect, every believer is a wali. In the terminology of the Qur'añ and Sunnat, a wali is one who has a distinguished level of īmān and piety. Allāh's greatness and power are always before him; and his heart is filled with Allāh's love and His fear.

The words "Those who believed and continued fearing" are in praise of the auliyā'. A wali of Allāh *ta'ālā* is one who is illuminated with the light of īmān and piety. In other words, he is perfect as regards creedal and practical powers. To rephrase this, a wali is one who is perfect in his īmān and – as far as possible – is not found deficient in fulfilling his servitude to Allāh *ta'ālā*.²

Note: May Allāh *ta'ālā* endow us with the qualities of wilāyat, its blessings and its glad tidings. May He honour us with a heart which is genuinely alive. Āmīn. This is certainly not difficult for Allāh *ta'ālā*. (compiler)

¹ Sūrah Yūnus, 10: 62-63.

² Maulānā Muhammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī: *Ma'ārif al-Qur'añ*, vol. 3, p. 606.

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE

All praise is due to Allāh *ta'ālā* translation of this book was completed on 06 Rabī' ath-Thānī 1439 A.H./25 December 2017. We pray to Allāh *ta'ālā* to accept this humble effort and to make it a source of our salvation in this world and the Hereafter. Āmīn.

رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ، وَثُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَابُ
الرَّحِيمُ

As with all human endeavours, there are bound to be errors, mistakes and slip-ups in the translation. I humbly request the reader to inform me of them so that these could be corrected in future editions. Constructive criticism and suggestions will be highly appreciated. I can be contacted via e-mail: maulanamahomedy@gmail.com

Was salām
Mahomed Mahomedy
Durban, South Africa.